















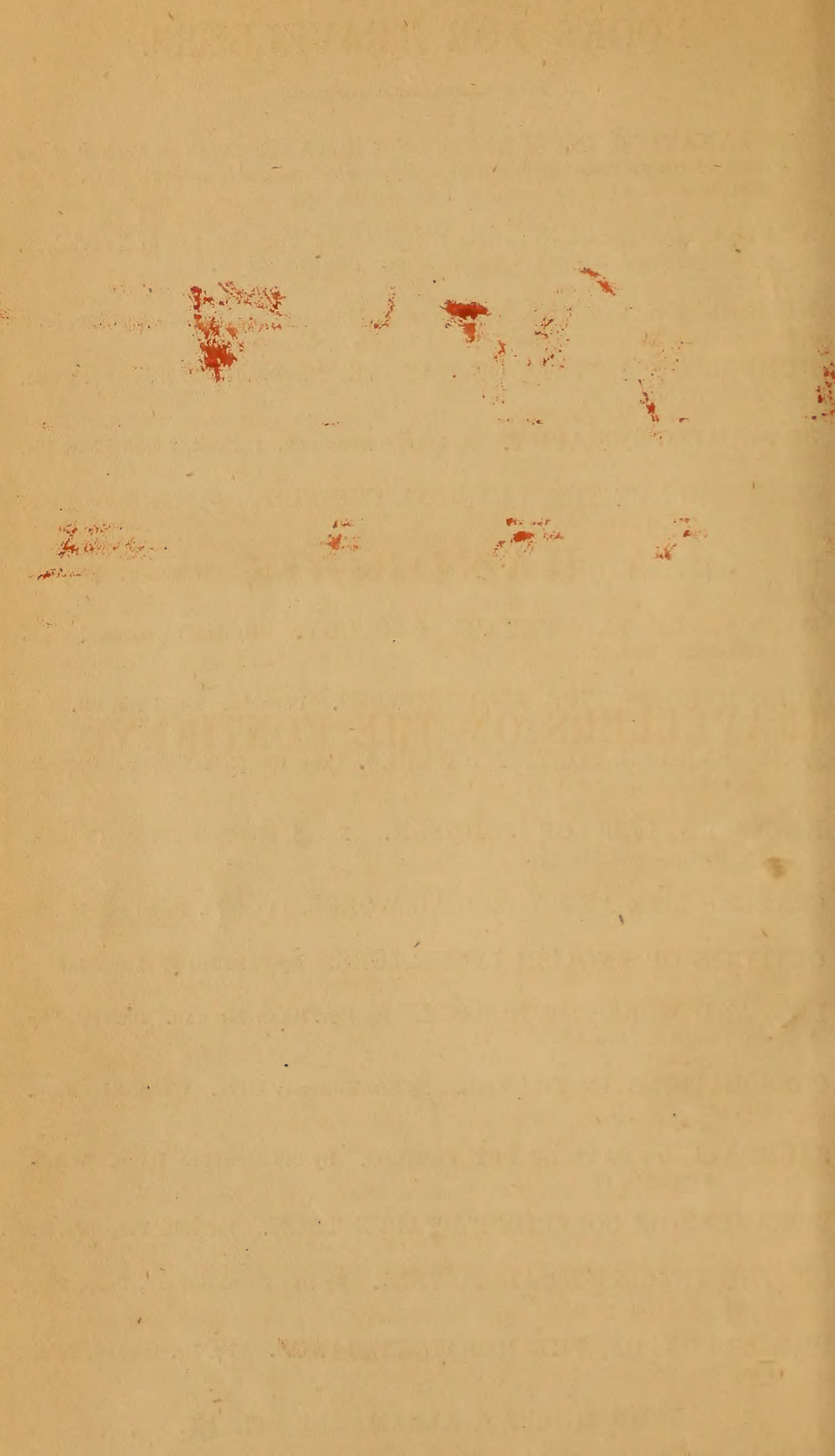
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JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

September, 1851.





# A HANDBOOK

FOR

## TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.



## NOTICE.

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THIS Edition of the Handbook has been subjected to a most careful and thorough revision; many new routes, including the *Railroads* of Holland, Germany, and Belgium, are added, and several have been re-written. The Editor trusts that the imperfections and errors of this book will be found to have been considerably diminished. His own personal rectification of mistakes and omissions has been most materially aided by the communications of numerous and obliging correspondents, many of them personally unknown to him, to whom he takes this opportunity of returning his acknowledgments. He begs, at the same time, to repeat his request that travellers who may in the use of the Handbook detect any faults or omissions which they can correct *from personal knowledge*, will have the kindness to mark them down on the spot, *with the date when they are made*, and communicate to him a notice of the same, favouring him at the same time with their names—addressed to the care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. The Editor ventures also to request his correspondents to write foreign names with as much distinctness as possible. They may be reminded that by such communications they are not merely furnishing the means of improving the Handbook, but are contributing to the benefit, information, and comfort of future travellers.

\* \* \* No attention can be paid to letters from innkeepers in praise of their own houses; and the postage of them is so onerous that they cannot be received.

The Editor of the Handbooks for Travellers takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the numerous obliging correspondents who have favoured him by communicating notices of errors and omissions in this and other Guide-books, of which he has gladly availed himself to improve the present Edition. He has also derived considerable benefit from a German translation of the Handbooks executed by Mr. Baedeker, an intelligent bookseller of Coblenz, who has performed the part not merely of translator but of a careful Editor, and, having visited a large part of Germany, has added greatly to the accuracy and value of the work by his own personal observations, the greater part of which have been incorporated in this Edition.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.—By a recent Act of Parliament the introduction into England of *foreign pirated Editions* of the works of British authors, in which the copyright subsists, is *totally prohibited*. Travellers will therefore bear in mind that even a single copy is contraband, and is liable to seizure at the English Custom-house.

CAUTION TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.—The Editor of the Handbooks has learned from various quarters that a person or persons have of late been extorting money from innkeepers, tradespeople, artists, and others, on the Continent, under pretext of procuring recommendations and favourable notices of them and their establishments in the Handbooks for Travellers. The Editor, therefore, thinks proper to warn all whom it may concern, that recommendations in the Handbooks are not to be obtained by purchase, and that the persons alluded to are not only unauthorised by him, but are totally unknown to him. All those, therefore, who put confidence in such promises, may rest assured that they will be defrauded of their money without attaining their object.—1843.



Murray, John, 1851.

# A HANDBOOK

FOR

## TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT;

BEING A GUIDE THROUGH

### HOLLAND, BELGIUM, PRUSSIA,

AND

### NORTHERN GERMANY,

AND

### Along the Rhine, from Holland to Switzerland;

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, THEIR MUSEUMS, PICTURE-GALLERIES, &c.;

THE RAILWAYS AND GREAT HIGH ROADS;

THE MOST INTERESTING AND PICTURESQUE DISTRICTS;

AND THE MOST FREQUENTED BATHS AND

WATERING-PLACES:

ALSO,

### DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS, AND HINTS FOR TOURS.

WITH AN INDEX MAP,

AND PLANS OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

*EIGHTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND AUGMENTED.*

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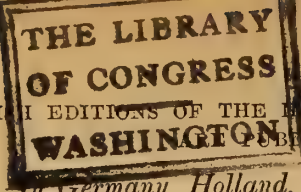
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*In Constantinople, BY J. J. WICK.*

## P R E F A C E.

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THE writer of this volume, having experienced, as every Englishman visiting the Continent must have done, the want of any tolerable English Guide Book for *Europe north of the Alps*, was induced, partly for his own amusement, partly to assist his friends going abroad, to make copious notes of all that he thought worth observation, and of the best modes of travelling and seeing things to advantage. In the course of repeated journeys and of occasional residence in various parts of the Continent, he not only traversed beaten routes, but visited many spots to which his countrymen rarely penetrate. Thus his materials have largely accumulated; and in the hope that they may render as much service to the public generally as he is assured they already have done to private friends, he is now induced to put them forth in a printed form.

The Guide Books hitherto published are for the most part either general descriptions compiled by persons not acquainted with the spots, and therefore imperfect and erroneous, or are local histories, written by residents who do not sufficiently discriminate between what is peculiar to the place, and what is not worth seeing, or may be seen equally well or to greater advantage somewhere else. The latter overwhelm their readers with minute details of its history "from the most ancient times," and with genealogies of its princes, &c.: the former confine themselves to a mere catalogue of buildings, institutions, and the like; after reading which, the stranger is as much as ever in the dark as to what really are the curiosities of the place. They are often mere reprints of works published many years ago, by no means corrected or brought down to the present time; and whether accurate or not originally, are become, from the mere changes which each year produces, faulty and antiquated.

The writer of the Handbook has endeavoured to confine himself to matter-of-fact descriptions of what *ought to be seen* at each place, and is calculated to interest an intelligent English traveller, without bewildering his readers with an account of all that *may* be seen. He has avoided chronological details; and, instead of abridging the records of a town from beginning to end, he has selected such local anecdotes as are connected with remarkable events which have happened there, or with distinguished men who have lived there. He has adopted as simple and condensed a style as possible, avoiding florid descriptions and exaggerated superlatives; preferring to avail himself of the descriptions of others, where they appeared good and correct, to obtruding extracts from his own journals. Whenever an author of celebrity, such as Scott, Byron, Rogers, or Southey, has described a place, he has made a point of extracting the passage, knowing how much the perusal of it on the spot, where the works themselves are not to be procured, will enhance the interest of seeing the objects described.



## ABBREVIATIONS, &c., USED IN THE HANDBOOK.

The points of the Compass are marked simply by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left. The right bank of a river is that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards the source, or the quarter from which the current descends.

m. = mile; R. or Rte. = Route; St. or Stat. = Railway Station.

When miles are spoken of without any descriptive epithet, English statute miles are to be understood.

The names of inns precede the description of every place (often in a parenthesis), because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge. The best inns, as far as they can be determined, are placed first.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words "large" or "small," the amount of the population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

In order to avoid repetition, the Routes through the larger states of Europe are preceded by a chapter of preliminary information; and, to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered.

Every Route has a number, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an index to the Book; at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great high roads of Europe, and of the course of public conveyances.

The Map is to be placed at the end of the book. The Plans of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, and Frankfurt on the Main, are to be placed respectively opposite to the commencement of the descriptions of those towns.

N.B.—The information given in the following pages respecting steamers, railroads, exhibitions, &c., applies to the usual summer travelling season. There are usually fewer trains and steamers, and shorter times of admission, during the end of the autumn, the winter, and early spring. These changes are easily ascertained on the spot: it is only necessary to caution the traveller respecting them.

# INTRODUCTION,

CONTAINING INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE OF USE BEFORE  
LEAVING ENGLAND.

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a. *Maxims and Hints for Travelling.*—b. *Language.*—c. *Money; Circular Notes.*—d. *Passports.*—e. *Couriers.*—f. *Carriage.*—g. *Some Requisites for Travelling.*—h. *Steamboats from England.*—i. *Landing on the Continent; Custom-houses and Commissionaires.*—k. *British Custom-house; Transmission of Goods from the Continent to England.*—l. *Inns and Innkeepers.*—m. *English Church on the Continent.*—n. *A few Skeleton Tours.*—o. *Tables of the Relative Value of the Money of Germany compared with that of England and France.*

## a. MAXIMS AND HINTS FOR TRAVELLING.

“TRAVEL in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. He that travelleth into a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school and not to travel. That young men travel under some tutor, or grave servant, I allow well; so that he be such a one that hath the language, and hath been in the country before; whereby he may be able to tell them what things are worthy to be seen in the country where they go, what acquaintances they are to seek, what exercise or discipline the place yieldeth; for else young men shall go hooded, and look abroad little. The things to be seen and observed are the courts of princes, especially when they give audience to ambassadors; the courts of justice while they sit and hear causes; and so of consistories ecclesiastic; the churches and monasteries, with the monuments which are therein extant; the walls and fortifications of cities and towns: and so the havens and harbours, antiquities and ruins, libraries, colleges, disputations, and lectures, where any are; shipping and navies; houses and gardens of state and pleasure near great cities; armouries, arsenals, magazines, exchanges, burses, warehouses; exercises of horsemanship, fencing, training of soldiers, and the like; comedies, such whereunto the better sort of persons do resort; treasures of jewels and robes; cabinets and rarities; and, to conclude, whatsoever is memorable in the places where they go; after all which the tutors or servants ought to make diligent inquiry. As for triumphs, masks, feasts, weddings, funerals, capital executions, and such shows, men need not to be put in mind of them; yet are they not to be neglected. If you will have a young man to put his travel into a little room, and in a short time to gather much, this you must do: first, as was said, he must have some entrance into the language before he goeth; then he must have such a servant or tutor as knoweth the country, as was

likewise said : let him carry with him also some card or book describing the country where he travelleth, which will be a good key to his inquiry ; let him keep also a diary ; let him not stay long in one city or town—more or less as the place deserveth, but not long ; nay, when he stayeth in one city or town, let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance ; let him sequester himself from the company of his countrymen, and diet in such places where there is good company of the nation where he travelleth ; let him, upon his removes from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth, that he may use his favour in those things he desireth to see or know—thus he may abridge his travel with much profit. As for the acquaintance which is to be sought in travel, that which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the secretaries and employed men of ambassadors ; for so in travelling in one country he shall suck the experience of many : let him also see and visit eminent persons in all kinds which are of great name abroad, that he may be able to tell how the life agreeth with the fame : for quarrels, they are with care and discretion to be avoided ; they are commonly for mistresses, healths, place, and words ; and let a man beware how he keepeth company with cholerick and quarrelsome persons, for they will engage him into their own quarrels. When a traveller returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath travelled altogether behind him ; but maintain a correspondence by letters with those of his acquaintance which are of most worth : and let his travel appear rather in his discourse than in his apparel or gesture ; and in his discourse let him be rather advised in his answers than forward to tell stories : and let it appear that he doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts, but only prick in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad into the customs of his own country.”—LORD BACON. *Essays*, XIX.

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“ Ours is a nation of travellers ; and no wonder, when the elements, air, water, fire, attend at our bidding, to transport us from shore to shore ; when the ship rushes into the deep, her track the foam as of some mighty torrent, and, in three hours or less, we stand gazing and gazed at among a foreign people. None want an excuse. If rich, they go to enjoy ; if poor, to retrench ; if sick, to recover ; if studious, to learn ; if learned, to relax from their studies. But whatever they may say, whatever they may believe, they go for the most part on the same errand ; nor will those who reflect think that errand an idle one.

“ Almost all men are over-anxious. No sooner do they enter the world than they lose that taste for natural and simple pleasures, so remarkable in early life. Every hour do they ask themselves what progress they have made in the pursuit of wealth or honour ; and on they go as their fathers went before them, till, weary and sick at heart, they look back with a sigh of regret to the golden time of their childhood.

“ Now travel, and foreign travel more particularly, restores to us in a great degree what we have lost. When the anchor is heaved, we double down the leaf, and for a while at least all effort is over. The old cares are left clustering round the old objects, and at every step, as we proceed,



the slightest circumstance amuses and interests. All is new and strange. We surrender ourselves, and feel once again as children. Like them, we enjoy eagerly; like them, when we fret, we fret only for the moment: and here the resemblance is very remarkable; for if a journey has its pains as well as its pleasures (and there is nothing unmixed in the world), the pains are no sooner over than they are forgotten, while the pleasures live long in the memory.

“Nor is it surely without another advantage. If life be short, not so to many of us are its days and its hours. When the blood slumbers in the veins, how often do we wish that the earth would turn faster on its axis, that the sun would rise and set before it does, and, to escape from the weight of time, how many follies, how many crimes are committed! Men rush on danger, and even on death. Intrigue, play, foreign and domestic broil, such are their resources; and, when these things fail, they destroy themselves.

“Now, in travelling, we multiply events, and innocently. We set out, as it were, on our adventures; and many are those that occur to us, morning, noon, and night. The day we come to a place which we have long heard and read of,—and in Italy we do so continually,—it is an era in our lives; and from that moment the very name calls up a picture. How delightfully, too, does the knowledge flow in upon us, and how fast! Would he who sat in a corner of his library, poring over his books and maps, learn more or so much in the time, as he who, with his eyes and his heart open, is receiving impressions all day long from the things themselves? How accurately do they arrange themselves in our memory,—towns, rivers, mountains; and in what living colours do we recal the dresses, manners, and customs of the people! Our sight is the noblest of all our senses,—‘It fills the mind with most ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues longest in action without being tired.’ Our sight is on the alert when we travel; and its exercise is then so delightful that we forget the profit in the pleasure.

“Like a river that gathers, that refines as it runs,—like a spring that takes its course through some rich vein of mineral,—we improve, and imperceptibly—nor in the head only, but in the heart. Our prejudices leave us one by one. Seas and mountains are no longer our boundaries; we learn to love, and esteem, and admire beyond them. Our benevolence extends itself with our knowledge. And must we not return better citizens than we went? For the more we become acquainted with the institutions of other countries, the more highly must we value our own.”—*Samuel Rogers.*

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“Even of those who wish to profit by travelling there are many who do not sufficiently consider that, to see and hear with understanding, they should come provided with some other stores besides a purse and a passport; and that one who is unacquainted with the language, history, and geography of the country through which he is passing, is as incapable of gaining information from intercourse with foreigners as if he were deaf or dumb. ‘Necesse est facere sumptum qui quærit lucrum;’ or, as Johnson has well said, ‘A man must carry knowledge with him, if he would bring home knowledge.’”—*J. W.—Quarterly Review.*

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“The enjoyment of travelling, like other pleasures, must be purchased at some little expense; and he whose good humour can be ruffled by every petty inconvenience he may chance to encounter had unquestionably better remain at home.”—*Captain Hamilton*.

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“Travelling may be said to be a state of great pleasure mixed with great annoyance; but by management the former may be much increased, and the latter proportionably diminished.

“Wherever you are, it is good to fall into the customs and habits of the place; for though sometimes they may be a little inconvenient, it is generally much more so to run counter to them. Those who have their own way never succeed but at much greater cost than success is worth.”—*Walker's Original*.

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“One of the greatest annoyances in travelling is continual exposure to imposition; but this may, by good management, be frequently avoided, either altogether or in part, as by bad management it may be greatly increased.

“My observation tells me there is no preventive against these different kinds of imposition so sure as a certain quiet composed bearing, indicative at once of self-respect, and of consideration for others. I have made many experiments in the matter, under various circumstances, both in this country and abroad, and the result seems to me to be, that by such behaviour you insure greater attention at a lower cost than by any other course; and, having adopted such a course, I think that on the Continent you may still be exposed, when actually travelling, to imposition to the extent of about ten per cent. upon your expenditure, to which, for comfort's sake, and to avoid the chance of being wrong, which frequently happens in small matters, it is wise to submit, without keeping yourself in a constant fever and state of distraction from the objects only worthy of attention.”—*Walker's Original*.

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The reflections of Tristram Shandy\* on this head are not to be surpassed:—“Yet, notwithstanding all this, and a pistol tinder-box, which was, moreover, filched from me at Sienna, and twice that I paid five pauls for two hard eggs, once at Radicofani, and a second time at Capua,—I do not think a journey through France or Italy, provided a man keep his temper all the way, so bad a thing as some people would make you believe. There must be *ups* and *downs*, or how the deuce should we get into valleys, where nature spreads so many tables of entertainment? It is nonsense to suppose they will lend you their voitures to be shaken to pieces for nothing; and unless you pay twelve sous for greasing your wheels, how should the poor peasant get butter for his bread? We really expect too much; and for the livre or two above par for your supper and bed, at the most they are but one shilling and ninepence halfpenny. Who would embroil their philosophy for it? For Heaven's sake and your own pay it—pay it with both hands open!”—*Sterne*.

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\* Quoted in Brockedon's Road Book.



“Not the least important of the requisites for a traveller is the temper in which he should undertake to perform his journey. It is not sufficient for a pleasant excursion on the Continent that he has money enough to meet his expenses. The *comfort* with which an Englishman—who understands the word better than any other—is likely to enjoy an excursion in lands where the language, manners, and customs are so different from his own, will greatly depend upon his carrying with him a ready stock of good temper and forbearance, which have more certain currency than gold in the purchase of civilities and efforts to please. A man will see more, enjoy more, and learn more, by carrying with him his head and heart in good travelling trim, than can be obtained by having his pockets full of letters of credit, without this necessary state of mind and feelings. It is a fact deeply to be regretted, that many vulgar and half-witted Englishmen think, if they leave home with money, they can command anything; that it is mean to be civil, and beneath them to feel grateful for any efforts to oblige them made by those for whose services they pay. The presumption of our countrymen is proverbial on the Continent; fortunately, the exceptions are numerous, and we are spoken of as an unaccountable people, when some men of unquestionable character and fortune display examples of suavity and true gentility which cannot be surpassed on earth; the foreigner is thus puzzled to know how to estimate our national character. It is a vulgar prejudice that all foreigners cheat the English, and that caution is necessary to guard against the constant attempts to overreach them. That some such characters are met with cannot be denied; but those whose rapacity is thus made to characterise a class have been often created by the meanness and prejudices and thoughtless extravagance of the travellers themselves. It is a bad feeling to set out with, that you must be always on your guard. Custom has established certain charges, and any deviation from them is soon detected; but it too often happens that things are demanded by the traveller which are very expensive, or difficult to procure: the charge for these is protested against as extravagant, though the injustice is entirely on the side of the grumbler. Firmness in not paying more than what is customary, unless such extraordinary trouble has been given, will always succeed; and good humour will lower a bill more readily than violence.”—*Brockedon*.

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“It may not be useless to inquire why, with good hearts and generally ample means, the English should be considered neither generous nor always just; and seldom, we are afraid, agreeable.

“That a permanent residence on the Continent is injurious to the English character (in every sense of the word) there cannot be a question. But there is another description of our countrymen, the Summer Tourist—many of whom, without any intention of doing wrong, contribute in no inconsiderable degree to bring us into contempt.

“It is amongst the great and often-noticed faults of the Englishman in a foreign land (and particularly of the class we allude to) that he seems to think every man’s hand is against him, and that he assimilates himself with difficulty to the habits of the people amongst whom he resides.

“His self-created troubles commence on landing, and follow him like a spectre on the road. If the postilions wish to change employers, as is



customary when they meet a carriage coming in the direction of the station they have left, the Englishman generally objects, in the belief that something sinister is intended; and we have heard the sharp ‘*No, no, no!*’ from within confirmed by the travelling-servant from without, in an oracular ‘*Milord ne change jamais,*’ when it has been obvious that he must have been a gainer by the proposed arrangement.

“Arrived at his resting-place, he either finds or makes fresh grievances. In a German hotel there are generally beds in the best room; but this is so offensive to the notions of an Englishman, when travelling with his family, that he immediately *demand*s, rather than *ask*s for, a sitting-room, which the landlord has not to give—and remains in an ill-humour during the remainder of the evening, under the impression that it has been reserved for some more honoured guest. This often leads him to quarrel with his dinner, to dispute his bill, and to proceed on his journey with the conviction that he is a much injured, rather than a most unreasonable, person.

“A great deal of this ill-humour is increased by his being unable to explain himself in the language of the country, and by his finding the German menials unusually slow at rightly comprehending any other, particularly those specimens of the ‘unknown tongue’ of which our countrymen so frequently make use upon the Continent. Indeed, it is surprising how some of them are able to get on at all. Not only what Horne Tooke called the ‘wings of speech,’ but one half of its body, is often cut off; and in place of nouns and verbs, the medium of communication is reduced to mere nouns.

“On his arrival at his destination he finds that the handsome exterior of his hotel is a deception, the rooms it encloses being comparatively small, hot, or inconvenient, and, without a single exception, bedrooms or *salles publiques*. The *table-d’hôte* is a style of dinner opposed to all his home-born notions of comfort or enjoyment. As the meats are carved by the attendants, he is teased by being offered dishes for which he has no inclination, and sees those he desires to taste vanish from before him—never to return. The wines of the country he deems no better than vinegar; the *carte* presents a list of names that recal no accustomed flavour; and as their prices are as unintelligible as their names, he is puzzled what better beverage to select.

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“It is thus, without any intention of doing wrong, and merely from a disregard to the feelings and opinions of others, that many of our countrymen who go abroad produce so unfavourable and false an impression of the national character. If we would follow the sensible advice of Mr. Brockedon, by leaving home with a determination to be pleased—if we would submit cheerfully to those petty overcharges which in a summer excursion in England we should scarcely notice—if we would fall easily into the customs of those around us, and not consider that every stranger who approaches us has a sinister intention—if we would believe that habits may be endurable though different from our own, and that the laws of a country are formed rather for its own regulation than for our annoyance, we should more truly enjoy the tours upon which so many thousands are annually spent, and make the inhabitants of the Continent more disposed to believe that an Englishman is not a particularly disagreeable person.

“It may seem easy to give this advice, and to say, with Master Faithful, ‘*Take it coolly!*’ to the traveller who, after a long day’s journey under a powerful sun, has to encounter the vexations of a late arrival at a crowded hotel, and to perplex his already-troubled brain in vain attempts at making himself intelligible, or in resisting what he deems an unreasonable demand; but till we can bear these things with greater equanimity than hitherto, and avoid becoming mean because we are apprehensive of being cheated, we must be content to acknowledge that there is some (though not a very flattering) resemblance in the portraits for which we have sat.”—*W. M. T.*

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“It is particularly desirable to make the necessary arrangements with respect to luggage, passports, &c., a little beforehand, and not to be in a feverish heat and bustle at the last moment, with the chance of forgetting something of importance. Setting out at one’s ease is a good omen for the rest of the journey. With respect to luggage I recommend the greatest compactness possible, as being attended with constant and many advantages; and, in general, I think people are rather over-provident in taking more than they want. Avoid being intrusted with sealed letters, or carrying anything contraband, for yourself or others. The necessity for concealment causes a perpetual anxiety, and has a tendency to destroy that openness of manner which is often very serviceable in getting on. Avoid also commissions.”—*Walker’s Original.*

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Jamque ascendebat collem, qui plurimus urbi  
Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces.—*VIRG.*

The quickest mode of acquiring a good idea of any place is to take the earliest opportunity of ascending some tower or eminence, from which there is a commanding view, with some person who can point out the most remarkable objects. If this is followed up by wandering about without a guide, and trusting solely to your own observation, you will be as well acquainted with the localities in a few hours as the generality of travellers would be in a week, or perhaps better, because your impressions will be stronger. I do not mean by this to supersede the employment of guides in sight-seeing, for they are very useful in saving time.

#### b. LANGUAGE.

The Emperor Charles V. used to say, that in proportion to the number of languages a man knew, he was so many more times a man. No one should think of travelling before he has made some acquaintance with the language of the country he is about to visit. This should be the first, as it is the best, preparation for a journey. It will prove as good as a doubly-filled purse to the traveller—as two pair of eyes and one pair of ears—for, without it, the one pair he possesses is likely to be of little use.

The only other advice which will be here offered to the traveller is, that he should make up his mind beforehand what line of route he proposes to follow, and gain some acquaintance with the country before setting out by perusing the best works descriptive of it; that he should lay in such a stock of good temper and patience as is not likely soon to be exhausted, whatever mishaps may befall him; and that he should divest himself, as



soon as possible, of his prejudices, and especially of the idea of the amazing superiority of England above all other countries, in all respects.

### C. MONEY—CIRCULAR NOTES.

The safest, most economical, and most convenient mode of carrying money abroad to meet the expenses of a journey, is in the shape of *circular notes*, which may be obtained from Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co. ; Coutts and Co. ; Sir Claude Scott, Bt., and Co., Cavendish Square ; Messrs. Twining, in the Strand, near Temple Bar ; and the other chief bankers in London : to these may be added the Union Bank. These notes possess this great advantage over a common letter of credit, that the bearer may receive his money at many different places instead of one fixed spot alone. The traveller, having determined how much money he will require for his journey,\* pays in that sum to the banker, and receives in exchange, without any charge except the stamp-duty, notes to the same amount, each of the value of 20*l.* or upwards, together with a general *letter of order*, addressed by the house to its foreign agents, which, while it serves to identify the bearer, also gives him a claim to their good offices, in case he may need them. The letter is addressed to nearly 200 agents and correspondents in different parts of Europe, so that, wherever the traveller may be, he cannot be very far removed from his supplies.

“The value of the notes is reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment, subject to no deduction for *commission*, or to any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which bears a premium. They are drawn to order, and the traveller will naturally, for his own security, not endorse them till he receives the money ; besides which, such cheques are so concerted with the agents as to render a successful forgery of his name very difficult.”

Owing to the number of English who now go abroad, these circular letters can no longer be expected to serve as a private letter of introduction ; but it is of no slight importance in many cases of difficulty to the stranger, in a strange place, to be able to produce a reference to some person of respectability ; and the parties to whom these letters are addressed are usually ready to afford friendly advice and assistance to those who need it.

“I have found *English Bank-notes* very convenient in Belgium and all parts of Germany. The exchange is somewhat lower than for Circular Notes, but the stamp-duty may be set against the difference.”—*R.*

It is advisable to take a small supply of English gold to pay the expenses in the steamboat and on landing, as well as to guard against running short of money in places where circular notes cannot be cashed. *English sovereigns* bear a high premium all over Germany, and in shops and inns at all the large towns they ought to be taken at their full value.

\* It is difficult, if not impossible, to fix with any approach to exactness the average rate of expenses of a traveller abroad, as it depends so much on his own habits, and varies in different countries ; but, unless the expenditure be very lavish, 25*s.* a day for each individual ought fully to cover all the outlay, even when travelling post. On a pedestrian excursion in remote situations, the expenses can hardly exceed from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per diem. The cost of living at foreign inns is insignificant compared with that of locomotion, and the latter will of course be proportionately increased when the traveller proceeds rapidly, making long days' journeys. The above calculation will be near the mark if he travel 70 or 80 English miles a-day ; if he limit himself to 40 or 50, the expense will probably not exceed 20*s.* for each person.

When the stranger, however, requires to change this or any other money into the current coin of the country in which he is travelling, the best plan is to take them to some authorised Money-changer (*Geld-wechsler*, *Changeur de monnaies*), who from his profession is necessarily acquainted with the rate of exchange (such persons are to be found in almost every town); and by no means to change them at shops or inns, where, from ignorance or fraud, travellers are liable to be cheated.

Waiters, and clerks of steamboats and railway offices, are too apt to presume upon the traveller's ignorance by depreciating the value of Napoleons, Sovereigns, and 10-Guilder-pieces, unless the stranger be aware of the true value, and demand specifically the full amount of change.

A traveller, in changing a circular note, will of course take the money of the country, provided he intends remaining long enough in it to expend the sum taken. If, however, he is only passing through it, the best foreign gold coin he can take is Napoleons, as others bear a higher premium.

The *best continental gold coins* which persons bound for Germany can take with them out of England are probably the *Prussian* Friedrichs d'or, current for their full value throughout the states of the Custom-house League. *Napoleons* pass in France, Switzerland, Italy, and on the immediate borders of the Rhine; in other parts of Germany, though less common, they are generally received at little or no loss.\* Gold coins are rare in many parts of the Continent, and must be purchased at a premium by those who require them. A few years back, travellers unwilling to pay an *agio* for gold were often obliged to receive in change for a circular note 20*l.* worth of silver in crown-pieces, dollars, and the like; but at present the *Prussian Bank-notes* for 10, 5, and 1 dollar, &c., which are current in every part of Germany where the new custom-house system prevails, and the Bavarian and Austrian paper currency—both of the same value as the metallic currency—relieve the traveller from the necessity of thus loading himself.

The best *silver* coins to take are, for Northern Germany, Prussian dollars, since the coins of Prussia (except the small pieces) now pass current in all the states which are members of the New Custom-house Union (*Zollverein*); and for Southern Germany, Brabant dollars (*écus de Brabant*), which are almost universally current, from Frankfurt and Dresden, southwards, florins and half-florins.

It is essential to be provided with the *legal money* of the country in which you are travelling, if you would avoid delay or extortion at inns, post-houses, &c. In merely passing through a country, it is expedient to take no more of its coins than are necessary to carry one through it, as almost every state has a distinct coinage, and a certain loss must be sustained by each exchange.

#### d. PASSPORTS.

Of all the penalties at the expense of which the pleasure of travelling abroad is purchased, the most disagreeable and most repugnant to English feelings is that of submitting to the strict regulations of the continental

\* The anticipated influx of Californian gold seems to have alarmed several of the Continental governments. In Holland the gold pieces of 10 and 5 guilders are no longer a legal tender, and in Belgium gold coin has been withdrawn from circulation (see § 2, 19). Under these circumstances the traveller had better take *bank notes* that are current in the country he intends visiting.



police, and especially to the annoyance of bearing a passport. It is also often a source of great inconvenience in causing unwished-for delays. As this, however, is a matter of necessity, from which there is no exemption (no one being allowed to travel on the Continent without a passport), it is better to submit with a good grace. By a little care and attention to this matter at first, the traveller may spare himself a world of vexation and inconvenience in the end.

A passport for the subjects of continental states—as has been well explained by a writer in the *Times*—is “a *legitimation* or official certificate of the identity of the individual who carries it. Such a document there is no official machinery in England for issuing. In Germany the district police keeps a register of every man, and he cannot move without his ‘papers,’ his ‘*legitimation*.’ Granting them is then no part of the duty of the Foreign Minister, unless the person may be on a Government mission. It is necessary clearly to understand the great difference between the continental importance of a ‘pass,’ and the value we attach to it. With us it is but a larger kind of turnpike ticket, which proves nothing except that the holder has made his way so far on his journey, and is only thought useful inasmuch as it may clear him through the next gate. To a German the pass is the proof of his existence, and the only title he has to live and move unmolested by the police. Without it the law does not recognise him, he falls into the rubric of vagabonds, thieves, and fugitives from justice, of whom everything dangerous, from arson to regicide, may be expected. A German without his ‘*legitimation*’ in his pocket, therefore, feels like an assassin, who at any moment may feel the gripe of the police on his collar. An Englishman believes (erroneously on the continent) that his presence in the shape of five feet nine of respectability on any spot of the earth’s surface is proof enough at least that he must once have been born and had a name, and that nobody has charged him with swindling or theft is equally a proof that the police have nothing to do with him. He therefore cares little for his passport, neglects the official forms, forgets to have it *viséd*, cannot imagine why such a fuss is made about nothing, and does not scruple even to abuse any functionary who may interfere with him—in innocent ignorance that even mere unpoliteness to any *employé* is punishable with fine or imprisonment, as ‘insulting a deputed officer of the Crown in the discharge of his duties.’ A German cannot forget his ‘*legitimation*,’ and all belonging to it, while it is equally difficult to get an Englishman to remember it. More than half the embarrassments our countrymen get into are caused by their own neglect. Perhaps impressing on their minds the idea that without ‘papers’ they are, in the ‘eye of the law,’ on the continent, vagabonds, thieves, and suspected persons, may induce them to pay more attention to those instruments. They too often only get a glimpse of the truth when they come into collision with the police.”—*Times*.

As a general rule, the utmost care should be taken of the passport, since the loss of it will subject the stranger to much trouble, and may cause him to be placed under the surveillance of the police. It should always be carried about the person, as it is liable to be constantly called for; and, to preserve it from being worn out, which it is likely to be from friction in the pocket, and being thumbed by the horny fingers of so many police agents and gendarmes at each successive *visé*, it is convenient to have it

bound up in a *pocket-book*,\* with blank leaves to receive signatures when the vacant space on the passport itself is covered.

Before leaving England it is necessary to obtain a passport, which is generally procured from the minister of the country in which the traveller intends to land; and it is very advisable to have it also *visé*, or countersigned, by the ministers of those countries through which he proposes afterwards to pass. For instance, if he be going up the Rhine to Frankfurt, and intend to land at Rotterdam, or any other Dutch port, he may obtain a passport from the Dutch consul. If he go by Calais, he may get a French passport; if by Ostend, a Belgian; or he may obtain a British consul's passport at any of the foreign towns or seaports where our consuls reside. A Prussian passport, or one bearing a Prussian minister's or consul's signature, procures admittance for the bearer, without delay or difficulty, at any part of the Prussian frontier. The same rule of obtaining a signature of a minister should also be observed before entering the states of Austria—Russia—Bavaria—France—Holland—Belgium. With many it is *indispensable*; with all it is advisable. Travellers in the Low Countries, Belgium, and Germany, are not much troubled about their passport, but it is not the less *indispensable*; the stranger who is found without one will get into trouble.—Nobody can take his place in a diligence or hire post-horses without one.

The usual process of obtaining a passport from an ambassador or minister is to address a written or verbal application to his secretary, stating the name of the applicant. This must be left, one day in advance, at the house or office of the embassy. The applicant must *appear in person* the following day, when his passport will be filled up and delivered to him, without fee, by the ambassador of Belgium. A shilling, properly administered to the porter at the door, will often materially shorten the time during which the applicant is generally compelled to kick his heels in the ambassador's ante-room. Persons residing in the country, or in provincial towns of England, may obtain a passport from the foreign ministers in London, upon the application of the mayor or magistrate of their place of residence, accompanied by a statement of their age, destination, &c., as detailed above.

The different members of a family can have their names included in one passport, but friends travelling together had better provide themselves with distinct passports. Male servants should also have separate passports, distinct from their masters'. This, however, adds something to the expense of having the passports *visé*, especially in Italy.

N.B.—The signature which the bearer of a passport must attach to it when it is delivered to him ought to be written as clearly and distinctly as possible, that it may be easily read by the numerous functionaries through whose hands it is destined to pass, who are sometimes half an hour in deciphering an ill-written name, while the owner is wasting his patience at the length of the scrutiny. By this slight precaution the loss of many a quarter of an hour may be saved.

Much delay and inconvenience may also be avoided by causing the full description of the person to be inserted in the passport at once; the want of it will excite suspicion in some foreign passport offices, or even subject the bearer to arrest.

\* Such pocket-books are made by Lee, 440, West Strand, and kept in readiness by him.



Besides the ambassadors, the consuls of the different foreign powers issue or sign passports at their offices in the city, for which a charge of 5, 6, or 7 *shillings* is made. The consuls deliver their passports at once, without requiring that the application should be made the day before; their offices are also open earlier than the ambassadors', usually from 10 or 11 to 4; thus much time is saved, which with many will be more than an equivalent for the payment.

*French and Belgian Passport.*

French passports are issued immediately, for the sum of 5s., at the General Consulate office only, No. 47, King William Street, London Bridge; Belgian, at the Belg. Consul's office, King William Street, fee 6s. Passports are issued *gratuitously* by the Belgian minister, 9A Weymouth Street, Portland Place, on the day after the first application has been made for them. Application to be made between 12 and 3; the passport may be obtained next day between 11 and 2. Either of these passports ought to be *countersigned* by the minister of the other country, provided the traveller is about to pass through it. English travellers about to enter Austria had better exchange French or Belgian passports (if they have them) for that of a British minister residing at any foreign court.

*Prussian Passport.*

The Prussian minister, residing in London, will not give passports to Englishmen, unless personally known, or especially recommended to him. Passports delivered to Englishmen, either by the English Government, or the other diplomatic missions in London, must be *visé* by some Prussian consular minister, either in Great Britain or on the Continent, previously to entering the Prussian dominions. Passports are still required for travelling in Prussia. The Prussian Consul-general issues passports at his office, 106, Fenchurch Street, every day from 10 to 4, upon payment of 7s., and when two of a family are included 10s. Upon the whole, the passport of the Prussian Consul is a very respectable and efficient one for the English traveller about to proceed to Germany and the Rhine, through Holland, or Belgium, or the Hanse Towns.

*Austrian Passport.*

The Austrian ambassador in London will neither give a passport to an Englishman, nor countersign any, except that issued by the British Secretary of State.

For the traveller bound to any part of the *Austrian dominions*, or to *Italy*, the *Austrian signature is absolutely indispensable*, and it is therefore a matter of necessity to obtain it, if not in London, at one of the great capitals on the Continent—at Paris, Brussels, the Hague, Frankfurt, Carlsruhe, Berlin, Dresden, Berne in Switzerland, or Munich—where an Austrian minister resides. The traveller must even go out of his way to secure it, or else when he arrives at the Austrian frontier he will either be compelled to retrace his steps, or will be kept under the surveillance of the police until his passport is sent to the nearest place where an English and Austrian ambassador reside, to be authenticated by the one and signed by the other.

An Englishman's passport ought also to be signed by his own minister at the first English Embassy.

*British Secretary of State's Passport.*

The English Secretary of State's passport may be obtained at the Foreign Office in London (since February, 1851) at a reduced fee of 7s. 6d. It is issued between the hours of 12 and 4, on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office. Further regulations provide that—

“Passports are granted to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or upon the written application of a banking firm established in London.

“Passports cannot be sent by the Foreign Office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British mission or consulate.

“Foreign Office passports must be countersigned at the mission, or at some consulate, in England, of the Government of the country which the bearer of the passport intends to visit.

“A Foreign Office passport granted for one journey may be used for any subsequent journey, if countersigned afresh by the ministers or consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit.”

It is a mistake to suppose that the Foreign Office passport is exempted from any of the rules which apply to all other passports. The chief privilege attending it is that the bearer may obtain the Austrian Ambassador's signature before leaving England, and can thus obviate delay and trouble.

It possesses few, if any, advantages over the common passports properly *visé*. It is taken away on entering France, like any other passport, and the same in Russia; indeed, for a traveller in Russia it is totally useless.

A Secretary of State's passport remains in force *at least* 5 years. The Austrian embassy will sometimes not *viser* a Foreign Office passport signed by a minister no longer in office.

*Passport of Consuls at British Seaports and Foreign Seaports.*

Her Britannic Majesty's consuls abroad, at Calais, Boulogne, Ostend, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, &c., can give a passport to a British subject (charge 5 fr. 50 c.); so also can the consuls of France residing at Dover, Brighton, Southampton, and other British seaports; but it is prudent to provide one in London before setting out.

The writer has been thus minute and precise in his details respecting the passport, because he knows how essential it is to the traveller to have this precious document *en règle*, and he has experienced the serious inconvenience to which those who are not aware of the necessary formalities are constantly exposed.

## e. COURIERS.

It is notorious that English servants taken for the first time to the Continent, and ignorant of every language but their own, are worse than useless—they are an encumbrance. The traveller who requires a servant at any rate had better take a foreign one; but he who speaks the language of the Continent himself, and will submit to the details of the coinage and the post-



books, may save himself much expense by dispensing with a servant altogether. Thus the knowledge of language becomes a source of economy. A courier, however, though an expensive luxury, is one which conduces much to the ease and pleasure of travelling, and few who can afford one will forego the advantage of his services. He relieves his master from much fatigue of body and perplexity of mind, in unravelling the difficulties of long bills and foreign moneys, sparing his temper the trials it is likely to endure from disputes with innkeepers, postmasters, and the like. A courier, if clever and experienced, and disposed to consult the comfort of his employer, is a most useful person. His duties consist in preceding the carriage at each stage, to secure relays of post-horses on those routes where horses are scarce, or where the number of travellers renders it difficult to procure them. This, however, is seldom necessary, except where the travelling party is very large, occupying several carriages, and requiring 6 or 8 horses, which may take an hour or two to collect at a post-house, and must often be brought in from the fields. He must make arrangements for his employer's reception at inns where he intends to pass the night; must secure comfortable rooms, clean and well-aired beds, and order meals to be prepared, fires to be lighted, taking care that his master is called in proper time, and that the post-horses are ordered at the right hour. He ought to have a thorough knowledge of everything that relates to the care of a carriage; he should examine it at the end of each day's journey to ascertain whether it requires any repairs, which should be executed before setting out; and it is his fault if any accident occur *en route* from neglect of such precautions. He should superintend the packing and unpacking of the luggage, should know the number of parcels, &c., and be on his guard against leaving anything behind. It falls to the courier to pay innkeepers, postmasters, and postboys, and he ought to take care that his master is not overcharged. Besides this, he performs all the services of waiting and attendance, cleaning and brushing clothes, &c. He ought to write as well as speak the language of the countries he is about to visit, so as to be able to communicate by letter with innkeepers, when it is necessary to bespeak accommodation beforehand; and he is not perfectly accomplished unless he have a smattering of the art of cookery.

From what has been stated above, it will be perceived that the master is greatly at the mercy of the courier, and that he ought therefore by all means to be "sharply looked after." As a further caution, we quote what follows from the Roadbook of Mr. Brockedon, an excellent guide.

"The faults of many of the couriers who offer their services to travellers are numerous and serious: though the usual wages of ten or twelve Napoleons a month, to find themselves, be paid them, they live at the cost of the traveller; that is, they pay nothing at the inns; but if this were all, it would be unimportant; the fact is, that they regularly sell their families to certain innkeepers, to whom they are known on the road, and demand a gratuity proportioned to the number and stay of their party: this is recharged in some form from the traveller. On the road, if a dishonest courier pay the postilions, he pockets something at each relay, generally from their remuneration, which in the course of a long journey becomes of a serious amount. The author, after having long submitted to systematic and customary peculation until it passed endurance, found, from the

hour that he parted with his courier that the bills at the inns fell above 20 per cent. without previous arrangement; and that the postilions were grateful and pleased for less than the courier said he had paid for their services when they were dissatisfied. Upon the author's remarking upon the difference in the amount of the bills at the inns when he had a courier, and when he travelled with his family without one, he was assured by the innkeeper of Mayence, where the difference was first observed, that he hated and feared the couriers as a body, and infinitely preferred receiving a family without one; for, after paying the courier's usual demand for bringing a family to his hotel, he was obliged to charge it in the amount of the bill, which often proved unsatisfactory to travellers; that if he refused to comply with such demands of the couriers, as they always preceded the arrival of the families they travelled with, they took them to other hotels, and reported to the association of couriers, which exists in Paris and other cities, the innkeeper who had refused compliance with their demands, and they punish him by uniformly avoiding to recommend his house, or take there the families with whom they travel. However well a courier may know a city or place, he never acts as *valet de place*, unless his family make purchases, when he never fails to be in attendance, to receive, afterwards, from the tradesman, a percentage which he claims as agent, and which is charged indirectly in the bill.

"It will scarcely occur once in the course of a week's journey that the peculiar service of a courier will be felt, that of obtaining relays of horses to be in readiness at the post station by the time the family arrive; and he will rarely have opportunities of securing the progress of his employers by anticipating other travellers; and when he does, it is by no means an uncommon thing for him to take a bribe to forego his claim to the horses which he has ordered. Couriers are often smugglers, who conceal contraband articles about the carriage, and thus risk the property and liberty of their employers. There are, however, honest couriers; and when their services can be obtained they are truly valuable, especially to those who have never travelled before."—*Brockedon's Roadbook to Naples*.

"It is manifest from the duties of a courier that he has the temptation and opportunity of being dishonest; but so has every servant in whom confidence is placed, and to whom property is intrusted; but it is as repugnant to our feelings, as it is at variance with our experience, to condemn couriers or any other class. There are honest and faithful couriers, who not only protect their employers from the imposition of others, but vigilantly and indefatigably perform their duty in other respects. For the sake of servant and master we advise travellers to settle their courier's accounts regularly and at short intervals, and to examine minutely the book of expenses. We have no hesitation in saying that, especially to a family, a good courier is invaluable in saving time, trouble, money, and loss of temper to his master."—*Dr. S.*

There can be no doubt that the couriers exact from the innkeepers a percentage on the amount of their bills, and often insist upon their raising their charges on this account. They likewise expect to be fed gratuitously.

Travellers going post in any part of Germany may enjoy all the advantages of an *avant courier*, without the trouble or expense, by availing themselves of the *Laufzettel*. (See § 34.)



The usual *wages* of a courier while travelling are from 8*l.* to 10*l.* a month,—if he be engaged for less than 2 months, he will probably expect 12*l.*; if his services be retained while his master is stationary in a place, he ought not to expect more than 6*l.* supposing his engagement to last for ten or twelve months.

Couriers and travelling servants, male and female, may be heard of at Lee's, 440, Strand; at the Carved Lion, South-street, Grosvenor-square; at No. 7, Old Compton-street, Soho; and at No. 15, Arundel-street, Panton-square, &c. &c., London; at Calais, Paris, Geneva, and most of the great capitals of Europe. They ought on no account to be engaged without producing unexceptionable testimonials as to character, such as would be required of any other servant. A less expensive, and sometimes very honest, domestic may often be found among the Swiss, Piedmontese, and Germans, in continental cities, but caution must be exercised in receiving such. In some countries of the Continent, such as Norway and Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Hungary, a servant acquainted with their languages is quite essential to a traveller's comfort. In a large part of Germany the French language is literally useless.

#### f. CARRIAGE.

Within the last few years the rapid formation and ramifications of railways through Belgium and Germany, in combination with the extension of steam navigation on all the rivers, has operated as an argument *against* taking a carriage from England. With such expeditious and comfortable modes of travelling at command, it is far better for those who study economy at all to hire vehicles from place to place when required, or for a fixed period, from a foreign coachmaker, than to carry a private carriage for several hundred miles by steamboat or railroad, as a piece of luggage, without deriving any benefit from it,—with the heavy expense of transport by water and land, added to that of conveying it between the railway stations and the inns.

On the other hand, however, notwithstanding the increasing number of railroads, there is still some advantage where four or more persons are travelling together, and for any considerable distance, in taking a carriage. Owing to the very high charges, and strict regulations about luggage, the expense to such a party is not much increased thereby, as the whole party may occupy the carriage, paying only 2nd, or in some cases (*e. g.* Prague to Vienna) 3rd class fare; while the luggage, being contained in the carriage, creates no additional charge. If such a party, not having a carriage, travel in 1st class places, and take a good deal of luggage,—and English people usually do both,—their transit expenses will probably be as great without as with a carriage. Some trouble, too, is saved in passing custom-houses by having a carriage, provided there is good management.

Travellers who value comfort and appearances, and do not mind expense, should by all means take an English carriage. Those made in London are far more to be depended on than any continental carriage, both for ease and durability. An excellent carriage may be hired of a London maker for 10*l.* a month, and, when the journey lasts for three months, at 8*l.* a month. The coachmaker undertakes to defray the cost of all repairs rendered necessary by wear and tear, though not those caused by accidents, while the journey lasts.

As a measure of economy, where persons intend to travel post, it is desirable to save the expense of freight in steam-boats, sometimes amounting to 10*l.* or 12*l.* to and fro, and of duty in passing through France (see p. 102:—in Belgium no duty is charged), as well as to avoid the injury which a private carriage will inevitably sustain from a journey on the Continent. In this case it is expedient either to hire a carriage at the foreign seaport at which the traveller lands, or to purchase one of foreign make. A great variety of secondhand carriages are usually kept either for hire or sale by the innkeepers at Calais, Rotterdam, Hamburg, &c. &c.; but it must be confessed that they are usually sorry, broken-down vehicles, and they are let at a rate not much less than the English, viz. about 8*l.* a month. Persons engaging a carriage in this manner for a journey are generally obliged to retrace their steps to the same place in order to return it. If, however, they purchase the secondhand carriage, they may generally dispose of it at the end of their travels, and gain back a part of the sum paid.

The places upon the Continent where the best carriages are built are Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Frankfurt; they may be purchased new for about one-third less than in England. They are neither so elegant nor so well finished as the English, but are still good serviceable carriages for travelling.

The best form of carriage for a small party is the *Calèche*, or Britzka, which, by the new mode of fitting up with leather curtains or moveable windows, may be made to hold four persons inside in case of rainy weather. A chariot (*bâtarde*) is not common on the Continent, except among English, who import them from their own country. It requires more horses to draw it than a light *calèche*, even though holding the same number of persons.

A *driving seat in front* may be regarded as essential in a travelling carriage intended for the Continent, since in many countries the expense of one horse may be saved if the postboy drives from the box; if he rides, the postmaster is authorized to add an extra horse for him to ride on, and this even in the case of a *britzka* holding only two persons.

In 1837 a light but strongly built English *calèche* without a perch, weighing only about nine or ten cwt., though it held four persons, travelled over a large part of the Continent with only two horses. The baggage was not heavy, and the postboy, when required, could drive from the seat.

The servant or courier should be desired to cause the wheels to be greased every morning, and should even be present to see that it is done. Special attention should be given that the linchpins are properly replaced: foreign ostlers are very careless on this head; and in France it seems as though they were often purposely extracted to give employment to the smith, or perhaps only to make mischief. A box should be attached to the carriage, containing a wrench for taking off the carriage wheels, a number of extra linchpins, and pieces of tin to fasten the linchpins. Candles should be placed in the lamps; they are often called for on an emergency, and in situations where they are not to be got in a hurry. Not only should a *drag* (shoe) be taken, or two of them for a heavy carriage, but also a chain with a hook, to attach to a spoke of the wheel, along with the *drag*, so that, in case of its failing, the traveller has a second



safeguard to depend on. The *drag* should be of large size, and of very well tempered metal: an ordinary drag, such as is made on the Continent, will be *worn out in half an hour* in descending the interminable declivities of one of the great Alpine passes. Wheels with patent boxes are not understood on the Continent, and, if they should go wrong, could with difficulty be repaired; thus common axles are preferable, unless with a servant who understands perfectly the management of the others.

When a journey of only a few weeks is meditated, such as a tour up the Rhine and back, it is not worth while to take a carriage, now that the extension of railroads and steamers affords such facilities for public travelling.

#### g. REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLING.

On all occasions it is desirable to have as little baggage as possible. But this is more especially the case on the Belgian and German *Railroads*. "Passengers are allowed to retain parcels which are not too large to go under the seat of the carriages; all larger articles are taken from them, and the trouble, time, anxiety, and expense, which are saved by having only a bag which may be thus stowed away and carried in the hand, are incalculable."—*P. H.*

"Those ladies who take an interest in mountain scenery, or excursions from the high road, will find great advantage in a saddle constructed by Whippy, in North Audley Street. The crutch is separable, for the convenience of packing. The girths, crupper, &c., are so made as to fit horse or donkey. The whole packs into an oil-cloth bag, which may be attached to any part of the carriage. To any person who has been in the habit of riding, this pad will be found more convenient than even the saddles made at Chamounix expressly for steep and rugged mule tracks. I have never found any difficulty in procuring animals to ride, but on no occasion, except at Chamounix, have I been able to procure a woman's saddle."—*W. B. B.*

On crossing frontiers, as between Verviers and Aix-la-Chapelle, no parcels are allowed to remain in the carriages with the passengers.

The following hints are principally addressed to those who intend to make *pedestrian* journeys.

The *shoes*, or *buttoned boots*, ought to be double-soled, provided with hobnails, such as are worn in shooting in England, and without iron heels, which are dangerous, and liable to slip in walking over rocks; three rows of nails are better: the weight of a shoe of this kind is counterbalanced by the effectual protection afforded to the feet against sharp rocks and loose stones, which cause contusions, and are a great source of fatigue and pain. They should be so large as not to pinch any part of the foot. The soles should be made large, not only to afford the feet a firm bearing, but that the projecting edge may protect the feet from blows from large stones, &c. Small screws will be found better than nails, as nails are apt to be knocked out by striking against rocks, and the screws hold together the different layers of the soles, which when thick will often, after being much wetted, separate from each other. The experienced pedestrian never commences a journey with new shoes, but with a pair that have already conformed to the shape of the feet. Cotton stockings cut the feet to pieces on a long walk; in their places, thick knit worsted socks, or cotton stockings with

worsted feet, ought invariably to be worn. Gaiters are useful in wet weather to keep the socks clean; at other times to prevent small stones from falling into the shoes, but they are liable to heat the ankles. It is advisable to travel in woollen trowsers, not in linen, which afford no protection against rain or changes of temperature in mountain regions; those of Tweed stuff are very suitable. A frock-coat is better than that pet dress of juvenile Englishmen—a shooting jacket, which, though well enough in remote places, is strange, and will attract notice, in the streets of a foreign town.

A very serviceable article in a traveller's wardrobe is a *Blouse* (*Kittel* in German), somewhat resembling a ploughman's *smock-frock* in England, but by no means confined to the lower orders abroad, as it is a common travelling costume of nobles, gentles, and peasants. It may be worn either over the usual dress, to keep it clean and free from dust, or it may be substituted for the coat in hot weather. This kind of garment may be purchased ready-made in any German town. The best colour is brown; blue is usually worn by agricultural labourers only. The common light great-coat now worn in England, or even a shooting-jacket, is perhaps even preferable to the blouse. A *knapsack* may be purchased at a much cheaper rate abroad, and on a much better plan, than those made in England. Portmanteaus are better in England than anywhere else. The dimensions admitted in the French mails are, 27 inches in length, 15 in breadth, and 13 in height; which a traveller bound for France will do well to remember. *Soap* is indispensable, being a rare article in Continental inns. A water-proof Macintosh life-preserver may be useful in some situations.

A *flask*, to hold brandy and kirschwasser, is necessary on mountain excursions: it should be remembered, however, that spirits ought to be resorted to less as a restorative than as a protection against cold and wet, and to mix with water, which ought never to be drunk cold or unmixed during a walk. The best restorative is tea, and it can be procured good in Holland, and in most of the large towns of Germany.

Carey, optician, 181, Strand, makes excellent pocket *Telescopes*, about four inches long, combining, with a small size, considerable power and an extensive range. Black glass spectacles are the best protection for the eyes against the glare of the sun in a southern climate. Spectacles are almost indispensable in railway travelling, for those who ride in 3rd class carriages, to protect the eyes from dust and cinders. A very neat portable *writing-case* is made by Lee, 440, W. Strand, who keeps also *polyglot washing-books* in 7 or 8 languages.

A stout leather or canvas bag, to hold silver crown-pieces and dollars;—cards, adhesive labels, pieces of parchment or leather for writing directions for the baggage (the managers of public conveyances abroad often *insist* upon each package being addressed before they will take charge of it);—and one or two leather straps, to keep together small parcels, will be found very useful.

#### h. STEAMBOATS FROM ENGLAND TO THE CONTINENT.

\* \* \* Berths may be secured in the steamers belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company; but they should be taken some time beforehand, and notice thereof should be sent to the captain of the vessel by the clerk of the office, and information may be obtained respecting them at the offices, 69,



Lombard Street, and 37, Regent Circus, Piccadilly. Passengers are requested to have all the packages composing their baggage distinctly marked with their names, and to take the whole on board with them. Baggage is not subject to examination on quitting London, but remains in the custody and under the control of the persons to whom it belongs, and the Company is not liable for any damage or loss of it, nor for unavoidable delays or accidents, nor sea risks of any kind whatsoever.

Travellers arriving from the country in London, to start by steam early in the morning, will find the hotels adjacent to London Bridge convenient night quarters.

For further particulars see the printed advertisement of the General Steam Navigation Company, the Belgian Company, the Dutch Company (Batavier), the Commercial Company (Southampton).

Carriages, horses, and baggage, being the *bonâ fide* property of passengers from Hamburg and Havre, landed free of expense in London: Carriages and horses, being the *bonâ fide* property of passengers going to Hamburg and Havre, shipped free of expense in London. Carriages (properly directed) and horses for embarkation from London must be sent in charge of proper persons, as follows:—for Hamburg and Havre, to Custom-house Quay, Lower Thames Street, by 12 o'clock on the day previous to the departure of the packets; for Antwerp and Rotterdam, to Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall; and for Ostend, Calais, and Boulogne, to London Bridge Wharf—two hours previous to the departure of the packets.

#### i. LANDING ON THE CONTINENT—CUSTOM-HOUSES—COMMISSIONAIRES.

When the steamboat reaches its destined port, the shore is usually beset by a crowd of clamorous agents from the different hotels, each vociferating the name and praises of that for which he is employed, stunning the distracted stranger with their cries, and nearly scratching his face with their proffered cards. The only mode of rescuing himself from these tormentors, who often beset him a dozen at a time, is to make up his mind *beforehand* to what hotel he will go, and to name it at once. The Agent or Commissionaire of the house then steps forward, and the rest fall back, while he takes the new arrival under his protection, extricates him from the throng, and conducts him to his quarters.

Passengers are not allowed to take their baggage on shore with them; it is conveyed at once from the vessel to the Custom-house by the Custom-house porters, who are answerable for the safety of everything. The owner, instead of appearing himself to claim it, had better send his servant, or the Commissionaire of the inn, intrusting him with the keys, in order that he may open and clear each package. This is his usual duty, and the landlord of the inn, who employs him, is answerable for his honesty. Personal attendance at a Custom-house is by no means calculated to put the traveller in good humour. Indeed, it is a severe trial to his patience, first to wait till his turn comes, amidst the elbowing of porters, and next to look on while his well-packed trunk is tossed over “with a cruel, hard-hearted sort of civility which leaves nothing to complain of, and everything to lament.” Indeed, the search into the baggage is often more severe in the presence of the traveller, which seems sometimes to give rise to a suspicion of smuggling. He that would keep his temper, and does not grudge a fee of two francs to the Commissionaire, will intrust to him his keys, and, dismissing the care of his baggage from his thoughts, amuse himself

for an hour or so, when he will probably find his effects conveyed to his chamber, very often not opened at all, generally only slightly examined.

If, however, the baggage contain any contraband articles, it is advisable to declare them beforehand, and to pay the duty.

“Those who would travel with comfort should be particularly on their guard against rendering themselves liable to detention or penalty at the foreign Custom-houses. They should avoid taking anything which is contraband, either for themselves or for their friends; for it too often happens that travellers on the Continent are meanly solicited to take those things for their friends who are abroad which they dare not send by the public conveyance, thus rendering their travelling friends liable to penalty and punishment. This is more strikingly the case where they are requested to take letters, for which public conveyances are provided: in this case they suffer their friends to run a great risk for the sake of saving the postage. Such conduct is most unpardonable.”—*Brookedon*.

The next service the Commissionaire will perform is, to obtain the signature of the police for the traveller's passport, so as to enable him to proceed on his journey. Travellers of respectability are scarcely ever required now, as they were formerly, to repair in person to the police office to obtain a signature for the passport. The passport should be the traveller's first care; indeed, until it is *visé*, he is, comparatively speaking, not a free agent.

#### k. BRITISH CUSTOM-HOUSE—TRANSMISSION OF GOODS FROM THE CONTINENT.

In England the right of personal search exists only where the Custom-house officer has *good cause* to suspect that contraband goods are concealed about the person. The suspected individual may call upon a justice of the peace, or a comptroller of the Customs, to decide whether the suspicion is well founded.

Travellers who send works of art, or other valuable property, from the Continent to London, should consign them to the care of an agent at the Custom-house in London, as such articles are frequently injured and needless expense incurred from want of a person to take charge of them when they arrive, and to see them examined, entered, and properly repacked. The charge is the same whether the goods are so consigned or not. The Author of the Handbook has employed Mr. Chinnery, of Thames Street, London, on such business, and has found him attentive and trustworthy.

Mr. Chinnery has licence from the Commissioners of Customs to act as agent for receiving and despatching goods, and has given bond to the amount of 1000*l*. for the safety of property intrusted to him.

Messrs. M'Cracken and Co., 7, Old Jewry, London, are long-established and highly trustworthy agents, and have a very large list of foreign correspondents, especially in Italy. Messrs. Lightly and Simon, 123, Fenchurch Street, may also be mentioned.

For lists of foreign correspondents, see the advertiser at the end of this volume.

N.B.—Goods must be examined when they arrive in London, therefore packages that are *locked* should have the keys attached.



## I. INNS AND INNKEEPERS.

Foreign innkeepers desirous of attracting English travellers to their houses, by studying the wants and wishes of their guests, will do well to attend to the following notes of information, which ought to be hung up by innkeepers on the walls of every coffee-room for travellers:—

“*Prices of all Articles supplied by the Hotel.* Meals—Table-d’hôte—Wines—Baths—Carriages, &c.

“*Public Conveyances.* Mails—their time of Starting—Price to various Places—Time of Arrival—Diligences, ditto—Steamboats, ditto—Other Boats, ditto—Printed Papers of Steam-packets to England and down the Rhine—Fiacres.

“There ought to be hung up on the walls a Map of the town, if there is one—Map of the adjacent country—Map of the kingdom. A Directory of the town, if published, should always be kept in the coffee-room.

“Distinct compartments on the walls should be secured for different advertisements, *affiches*, &c. In large cities, lists of theatres and operas. *Every* hotel ought to have in the hall, or where the keys are kept, a large board with the numbers of each apartment, and a space opposite, in which the name of the occupier is written. The best hotels have this, and it is a *very* great convenience to enable travellers to discover their friends. A book is of little use, because it is *never* kept up to the time.

“If the card of the hotel has printed on its reverse a small map of the town, with a dark spot for the hotel, it is extremely useful.

“Every steamer or other boat ought to have hung up in it the tariff of prices. This is rarely omitted (except on the Lake of Geneva), and, when omitted, travellers always suppose they are charged higher than the natives.

“Steamboats ought also to be furnished with printed lists of the time of starting of mails and diligences from the points at which they stop.

“Many hotels, on the Rhine and elsewhere, charge a single traveller (who supped in the coffee-room and slept one night) a franc for wax candles. This is not to be admitted, unless he have a private sitting-room. I have never paid it, finding it immediately withdrawn on remonstrance. If travellers will not resist, they will be compelled to pay it on the plea of custom.

“It is the interest of every hotel-keeper to supply his guests with information relative to the modes of leaving him: this renders their return more probable.”—*Charles Buller.*

*Caution to Innkeepers and others.*—A person or persons have of late been extorting money from innkeepers, tradespeople, artists, and others on the Continent, under pretext of procuring recommendations and favourable notices of them and their establishments in the Handbooks for Travellers. The Editor, therefore, thinks proper to warn all whom it may concern, that recommendations in the Handbooks are not to be obtained by purchase, and that the persons alluded to are not only unauthorised by him, but are totally unknown to him. All those, therefore, who put confidence in such promises may rest assured that they will be defrauded of their money without attaining their object.—1841.

The characters of inns, good and bad, inserted in the Handbook, are given either from personal knowledge or upon unexceptionable authority

of travellers whose names and residences are known to the Editor. Where the objections stated in this book no longer exist, and where a positive improvement has taken place, the Editor is always ready to listen to respectable and well-authenticated testimony, and to remove in future editions the condemnatory epithets or passages. Thus he hopes to stimulate to exertion and amendment, to protect travellers from neglect and imposition, and to do justice to deserving innkeepers.

m. ENGLISH CHURCH ON THE CONTINENT.

An interesting and useful little book (price 2s. 6d.) has been compiled by the Rev. G. E. Biber, and published by the Messrs. Rivington, in Waterloo Place, giving "An Account of the Foreign Settlements of the English Church, including a Notice of the times of Service, and other information useful to Travellers and Foreign Residents." It will be seen that there is an English minister and congregation in very many of the principal towns included in this Handbook. Most of these ministers officiate under a licence from the Bishop of London. In one or two cases they derive a portion of their income from an allowance made by the home or some foreign government; but, except in these cases, the income of the minister, and the funds necessary for the services of the church, and for obtaining a place for public worship, are dependent upon the voluntary payments of English residents and travellers.



## n. A FEW SKELETON TOURS UPON THE CONTINENT;

WITH AN APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF THE TIME REQUIRED TO TRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE, AND OF THE DURATION OF THE HALTS TO BE MADE AT THE MOST REMARKABLE SPOTS.

\* \* The first Column denotes the Hours or Days actually occupied in Travelling, not including stoppages at night. The second Column gives the probable duration of the Halts to be made for sight-seeing. The brackets [ ] denote side excursions, which may be omitted if time require it.

### A.—TOUR THROUGH HOLLAND.

About a Fortnight or three Weeks.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
From London to Rotterdam . . . . .	25	$\frac{1}{2}$
Delft . . . . .	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Hague . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Leiden . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Haarlem . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Alkmaar . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Helder . . . . .	8	$\frac{1}{4}$
Medemblick . . . . .	9	—
Broek . . . . .	8	—
Saardam . . . . .	2	—
Amsterdam . . . . .	1	2 or 3
Utrecht . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Arnhem . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—
Nijmegen . . . . .	2	—
Rotterdam . . . . .	8	—

(By steam-boat.)

[Excursion to Dinant and the grotto of Hans. 2 days to go and return.]

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
Liège . . . . .	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
[Spa . . . . .]	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1 or 2
Cologne . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
[Altenberg and back . . . . .]	9	—
Bonn, and . . . . .	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Godesberg . . . . .	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
[Lake of Laach . . . . .]	9	—
Coblenz . . . . .	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$
St. Goar . . . . .	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bacharach . . . . .	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bingen . . . . .	2	1
Rüdesheim . . . . .	2	1
Mayence . . . . .	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
[Wiesbaden . . . . .]	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1
Frankfurt . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
Darmstadt . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—
[Odenwald . . . . .]	2	1
Heidelberg . . . . .	2	1 or 2
Carlsruhe . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Baden . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
Strasburg . . . . .	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Freiburg . . . . .	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Schaffhausen . . . . .	12 or 14	—

### B. — LONDON TO THE BORDERS OF SWITZERLAND, THROUGH BELGIUM AND UP THE RHINE.

A Tour of about six weeks, allowing ample time to see all that is most remarkable by the way.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
London to Ostend by Dover . . . . .	9	—
Bruges . . . . .	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ghent . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1 or 2
Antwerp . . . . .	2	2 or 3
Mechlin . . . . .	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Brussels . . . . .	$0\frac{3}{4}$	1
Waterloo . . . . .	14	—
Namur or Huy . . . . .	14	—

The excursions through Switzerland are given in HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

Return from Switzerland to London down the Rhine.

	Hours.
Basel to Frankfurt (Railroad) . . . . .	14
Frankfurt to Cologne . . . . .	12
Cologne to Ostend . . . . .	13

C.—A TOUR OF ABOUT 45 DAYS  
THROUGH BELGIUM, RHENISH  
PRUSSIA, AND NASSAU.

The asterisk (\*) marks the number  
of nights to be passed at a place.

	Hours in Travelling.	Nights to be passed.
By Steam-boat to		
Ostend . . . . .	15	*
Bruges	} Railrd.	*
Ghent		**
Brussels		**
Waterloo		*
Namur	} . . . . .	4
Huy		*
Liège	} . . . . .	7
Spa		*
Malmédi . . . . .	5	*
Treves . . . . .	9	***
Descent of Moselle . . . . .	10	**
Coblenz . . . . .	0	**
St. Goar	} . . . . .	5
Bacharach		*
Bingen	} . . . . .	7
Rüdesheim		*
Mayence	} . . . . .	1½
Frankfurt (Railrd.) . . . . .		1½
Wiesbaden . . . . .	2	*
Schwalbach . . . . .	4	*
Ems . . . . .	2	*
Coblenz . . . . .	2	*
Andernach . . . . .	2	*
[Excursion to Laacher See 1 day]	3	0
Remagen . . . . .	10	*
[Excursion up the Ahr . . . . .]	2	**
Godesberg . . . . .	2	*
[Excursion to Friesdorf . . . . .]	6	*
— Drachenfels . . . . .	5]	*
— Heisterbach . . . . .	1	**
Bonn . . . . .	1	*
Cologne	} Railroad.	*
Aix-la-Cha- pelle		*
Liège		10½
Louvain		*
Malines		*
Antwerp		25
London . . . . .		*

Distances in Eng. miles from Lon-  
don to Frankfurt, by Rotterdam,  
Antwerp, and Ostend.

	Miles.
London to Brielle . . . . .	180
Brielle to Rotterdam . . . . .	20
	200
Rotterdam to Emmerich . . . . .	111
— to Hague . . . . .	12
— to Amster- dam . . . . .	40
Emmerich to Düsseldorf . . . . .	73½
	184½
Düsseldorf to Cologne . . . . .	31½
— to Elberfeld, . . . . .	20
Cologne to Bonn . . . . .	20¼
Bonn to Coblenz . . . . .	45¾
	97½
Coblenz to Boppard . . . . .	14¼
Boppard to Caub . . . . .	16½
Caub to Bingen . . . . .	11¼
Bingen to Bieberich . . . . .	14¼
Bieberich to Wiesbaden . . . . .	3½
— to Mayence . . . . .	3
	59¼
Mayence to Frankfurt . . . . .	22
— to Mannheim . . . . .	46½
	541¼
London to Flushing . . . . .	163
Flushing to Antwerp . . . . .	66
	229
Antwerp to Brussels . . . . .	26½
— to Liège . . . . .	62
Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . .	28
Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf . . . . .	} 43½
— to Cologne . . . . .	
	362½
London to Ostend . . . . .	136
Ostend to Ghent . . . . .	44¾
— to Brussels . . . . .	30¼
— to Liège . . . . .	124
	260
Brussels to Liège . . . . .	67.



## D.—LONDON TO FRANKFURT AND BASLE.

(By Steam all the way.)

By avoiding all stoppages, except to sleep at night, it is possible to reach Frankfurt on the 3rd night from London.

	Hours in going.
To Ostend . . . . .	9
Cologne . . . . .	13
Coblenz . . . . .	7
Mayence . . . . .	7
Frankfurt (Railway) . . . . .	1½
Basle (Railway) . . . . .	14

## E.—LONDON TO TRIESTE.

The quickest way from London to the centre of Germany, to Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Prague, or even Vienna and Trieste, is as follows:—

	Hours.
London to	
Ostend by Dover . . . . .	9
Cologne	13
Magdeburg	19
[Berlin	4½
Leipzig	3½
Dresden	3½
Prague	8
Vienna	13
Laibach	20
Trieste	13

Another Route is, London to

Hamburg by steamer . . . . .	52
[Magdeburg	8
Berlin	9
Dresden	6

Berlin is connected with Vienna by 2 lines of railway. The shortest is by Dresden and Prague, as above, 27 hrs. The other takes 30 hrs., viz,—

Breslau . . . . .	11
Ratibor . . . . .	6
Vienna . . . . .	13

## F.—LONDON TO MUNICH, SALZBURG, AND VIENNA.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
To Frankfurt . . . . .	38	{ 12 or
Heidelberg (Railroad) . . . . .	3	{ 14, as
Heilbronn . . . . .	7	{ in B.

Hours in Days of  
Travelling. Sojourn.

Stuttgart (Railroad) . . . . .	1½	1
Ulm (Railroad) . . . . .	4	1
Augsburg . . . . .	7¼	½
Munich (Railroad) . . . . .	2	{ several weeks.
Salzburg . . . . .	15	{ 4 or 5 days.
Hallein	{ excur- sions.	{
Berchtesgaden		
Ischl . . . . .	6½	4
Traunsee and Fall	{	{ 1 1
Linz . . . . .		
By Danube to Vienna . . . . .	9	—

## G.—LONDON TO STRASBURG AND MUNICH, BY WÜRZBURG, NUREMBERG, AND THE DANUBE.

Hours in Days of  
Travelling. Sojourn.

To Frankfurt, as in D . . . . .	38	
Würzburg . . . . .	13	1
Nuremberg . . . . .	12	2
Ratisbon . . . . .	13	1
Linz } by steam down	12	—
Vienna } the Danube	9	—
From Linz to the Falls of the Traun, the Lake of Gmun- den, and Ischl . . . . .	12	3 or 4
Salzburg . . . . .	{ as in F.	{
Munich . . . . .		
Heidelberg . . . . .		
England by the Rhine as in B.		

## H.—LONDON TO DRESDEN, THE SAXON SWITZERLAND, AND BOHEMIAN BATHS.

Hours in Days of  
Travelling. Sojourn.

To Frankfurt as in D. . . . .	38	
Cassel . . . . .	13	—
Eisenach	{ Railway	{ 6 . . . . .
Gotha		
Erfurt		
Weimar		
Leipzig		
Dresden (Railway) . . . . .	3½	10 or 14
[Excursion to Saxon Switzerland, 2 or 3 days.]		
Teplitz . . . . .	8	1
Carlsbad . . . . .	13	1
Prague . . . . .	17	3
Vienna . . . . .	15	—
Or from Prague to		
Linz . . . . .	28½	

I.—ANOTHER ROUTE FROM DRESDEN.

	Hrs. in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
Dresden		
[Excursion to Saxon Switzerland, 3 or 4 days.]		
Herrnhut and Zittau (Railroad)	4	—
[Excursion to the Riesengebirge and thence to Prague, 4 or 5 days.]		
Prague	—	3
Carlsbad	13	1
Marienbad	5	1
Eger and Franzensbad	3	1
Alexandersbad	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
[Excursion to the Fichtelgebirge and thence to Bai-reuth, 2 or 3 days.]		
[Excursion to Franconian Switzerland and thence to Bamberg, 3 days.]		
Bamberg	—	1
Kissingen and Brück-enau	12	2
Frankfurt	16	—

K.—SKETCH OF A SECOND TOUR IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE RHINE BY LESS FREQUENTED ROUTES, INTENDED FOR SUCH AS ARE ALREADY ACQUAINTED WITH ROUTES A AND B.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
London to Calais	5	—
Ypres	6	—
Tournay	5	—
Mons	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—
Namur	3	—
Dinant	3	—
Luxemburg	14	—
Treves	4	1 or 2
Descent of Moselle to Coblenz	12	—
Excursions	—	2
Bingen	6	—
Kreuznach and Oberstein	8	—
Alzei and Mont Tonnerre	6	—
Kaiserslautern	8	—
Landstuhl		
Dürkheim		
Landau	8	—

Hours in Travelling. Days of Sojourn.

Annweiler and back	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Spires	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Carlsruhe	6	} as in B.
Strasburg	3	
Ban de la Roche and back	2 days.	
Over the Kniebis to Tübingen	12 hours.	
Stuttgart	3	3
Heilbronn	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Descent of Neckar	8	—
Erbach, in the Odenwald	8	—
Frankfurt	8	—
Taunus Mountains to Limburg	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Siegburg	11	—
Cologne	3	—

L.—PARIS TO ST. PETERSBURG IN 7 DAYS.

Brussels	12 hrs.
Amsterdam	14
Hamburg	36
Lübeck	6
St. Petersburg by steam,	4 or 5 days.

M.—What may be done in THREE WEEKS, travelling by public conveyance, and now and then *at night*, and halting on Sundays.

Days.	Hours in Travelling.
1 London to Ostend, by Dover	9
2 { Bruges	1
{ Ghent	1
3 { Ghent	—
{ Antwerp	6
4 Antwerp	—
5 { Antwerp	—
{ Brussels	$1\frac{3}{4}$
6 Brussels and Waterloo	—
7 By Charleroi and the Meuse to Liège—Railway	11
8 { Aix-la-Chapelle	4
{ — to Cologne	4
9 { Cologne	—
{ Coblenz	6
10 { Coblenz, Ehrenbreitstein, &c.	—
{ St. Goar	6



Days.	Hours in Travelling.
11 To Rüdeshheim, seeing Rheinstein and the Niederwald. . . . .	12
12 To Wiesbaden . . . . .	8
13 To Frankfurt . . . . .	2
14 To Heidelberg (Railroad) . . .	3
15 { Heidelberg . . . . .	—
{ To Mannheim . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
16 By steam to Cologne . . . .	14
17 Railroad to Ostend . . . . .	13
18 Ostend to London . . . . .	9

Four days more would enable the traveller to include Baden and Strasburg.

This route here laid down would give a traveller the opportunity of seeing several most interesting cities and much fine scenery—though of course they could not be explored thoroughly in such a flying visit. A great many of our countrymen, having no fixed plan to travel by, seem only to calculate how far from home they can go in a limited time, and are contented with what they can see from the deck of the steamer and the window of the diligence. They would be much more gratified were they to portion out their time somewhat in the manner indicated above.

N.—LONDON TO MILAN BY STRASBURG AND THE SPLÜGEN PASS.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
To Paris . . . . .	12	2
Strasburg (by railway and malleposte) . . . . .	30	—
Schaffhausen . . . . .	16	—
Zürich . . . . .	5	—
Coire (across the lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt) . . . . .	15	—
Splügen . . . . .	7	—
Milan (daily diligence) . . . .	21	—

Care should be taken by the traveller, on arriving in Paris, to secure at once his own passport in exchange for his *passe provisoire*.

N.B. A passport which has once received the signature of the Ministres de l'Intérieur et des Affaires Etrangères at Paris is not liable to be taken away at the frontier on re-entering France. (See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE.)

O.—LONDON TO NAPLES.

	Hours on the way.	
To Paris by Folkestone and Boulogne. . . . .	11	
Chalons-sur-Saone by rail- way . . . . .	9	
Lyons by steam . . . . .	8	
Avignon by steam . . . . .	13	
Marseilles by railway . . . . .	3	
Genoa	} by steam; inclusive of delays at the ports. {	32
Leghorn		18
Civita Vecchia		22
Naples		26
This journey is practicable in 7 days.		

P.—LONDON TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND ATHENS, DOWN THE DANUBE.

		Days in Travelling.
London to Frankfurt by		
Ostend and Cologne . . .		1½
Frankfurt to Ratisbon . . .		1½
Ratisbon by steam down the		
Danube to Vienna . . .		2
By chain of Steamboats.	Vienna to	
	Pest 1 day	1st
	Orsova 2½	4th
	Galatz 3	7th
	Constantinople 2½	10th

See Handbook  
for S. Germ.,  
Rt. 282-284.

Constantinople to  
Smyrna, by steam every week.  
Athens, every week.  
The most agreeable way of reaching Constantinople or Athens, at present, is by the Austrian Lloyd Steamers from Trieste. Steamers leave Trieste—for Constantinople, by way of Corfu, Syra, Smyrna, &c., every Thursday—for Athens, by Ancona, Brindisi, Corfu, Patras, Lutraki, and by carriages across the Isthmus to Calimaki.

TABLE OF TIME TAKEN IN TRAVELLING FROM LONDON TO VARIOUS PLACES ON THE CONTINENT.

(Exclusive of delays in waiting for public conveyance, steamers, &c.)

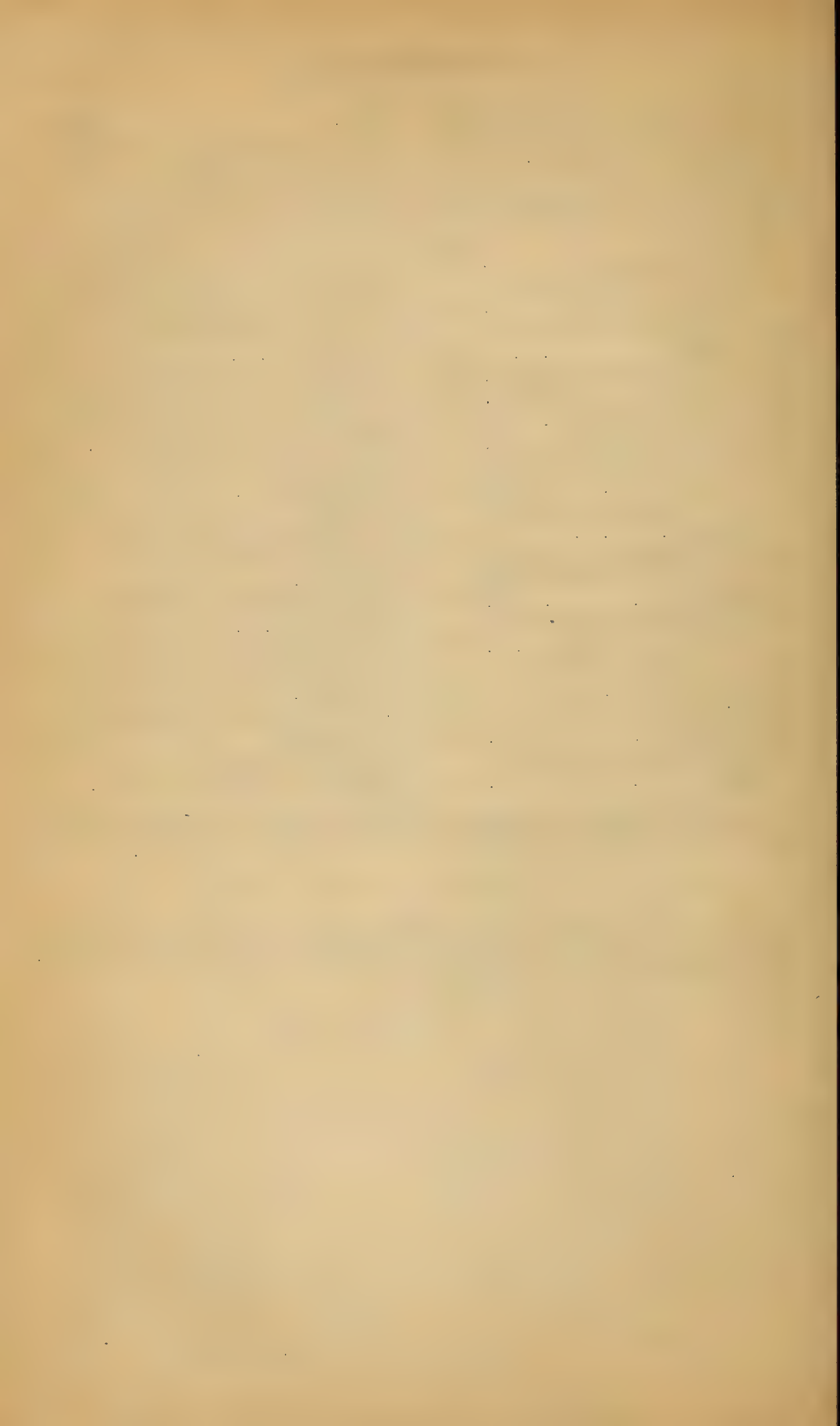
	Hours.
Cologne by Ostend . . . . .	22
Frankfurt by Ostend and Cologne . . . . .	38
——— by Rotterdam and up the Rhine . . . . .	71
Berlin by Ostend and Cologne . . . . .	45½
——— by Hamburg (steamer) . . . . .	61
Dresden by Magdeburg . . . . .	48
——— by Frankfurt . . . . .	61
Munich by Frankfurt and Heidelberg . . . . .	63
——— by Strasburg and Heidelberg . . . . .	68
Vienna by Frankfurt and Ratisbon, and thence down the Danube . . . . .	97
——— by Ostend, Magdeburg, and Dresden (railway) . . . . .	69
Pest by Dresden and Vienna (railway) . . . . .	80
Trieste by Dresden and Vienna . . . . .	102*
Marseilles . . . . .	44
Paris by Folkestone and Boulogne . . . . .	11

	Hours.
Paris by Brighton, Dieppe, and Rouen . . . . .	20
Strasburg by Paris . . . . .	42
——— by Frankfurt . . . . .	46
	Days.
Belgrade	{ by Pest (rlwy.), 6 & thence down the Danube . 12
Constantinople	
Copenhagen . . . . .	2½
St. Petersburg by Berlin and Stettin, and thence by steamer	5
——— by Lübeck . . . . .	6 or 7
Warsaw by Breslau (railway) . . . . .	3½
Cracow by Breslau (railway) . . . . .	3
Stockholm . . . . .	4 or 5
Geneva . . . . .	2
Milan by Lyons and Geneva . . . . .	4¼
——— by Zürich and the Splügen . . . . .	4½
Venice by Dresden, Vienna, and Trieste . . . . .	4¾
——— by Munich and the Tyrol . . . . .	5
——— by Lyons, Geneva, and Milan . . . . .	5
——— by Zürich, the Splügen, and Milan . . . . .	5¼
Rome by Marseilles . . . . .	5¼
Naples by Marseilles . . . . .	6

\* When the railways over the Semmering, and the line from Laibach, are completed, Trieste may be reached in 94 hours; and, if the Austrians should accelerate the speed of their trains, in 84.

\* \* \* Those among the above routes which belong to Southern Germany are described in the second Volume of the Handbook. The Swiss routes will be found in the HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.





## TABLE A.

To reduce KRONTHALERS (Dollars of Brabant, or Crowns)  
to FLORINS.

K. T.	Fl.	Kr.	K. T.	Fl.	Kr.	K. T.	Fl.	Kr.
1	2	42	36	97	12	71	191	42
2	5	24	37	99	54	72	194	24
3	8	6	38	102	36	73	197	6
4	10	48	39	105	18	74	199	48
5	13	30	40	108	—	75	202	30
6	16	12	41	110	42	76	205	12
7	18	54	42	113	24	77	207	54
8	21	36	43	116	6	78	210	36
9	24	18	44	118	48	79	213	18
10	27	—	45	121	30	80	216	—
11	29	42	46	124	12	81	218	42
12	32	24	47	126	54	82	221	24
13	35	6	48	129	36	83	224	6
14	37	48	49	132	18	84	226	48
15	40	30	50	135	—	85	229	30
16	43	12	51	137	42	86	232	12
17	45	54	52	140	24	87	234	54
18	48	36	53	143	6	88	237	36
19	51	18	54	145	48	89	240	18
20	54	—	55	148	30	90	243	—
21	56	42	56	151	12	91	245	42
22	59	24	57	153	54	92	248	24
23	62	6	58	156	36	93	251	6
24	64	48	59	159	18	94	253	48
25	67	30	60	162	—	95	256	30
26	70	12	61	164	42	96	259	12
27	72	54	62	167	24	97	261	54
28	75	36	63	170	6	98	264	36
29	78	18	64	172	48	99	267	18
30	81	—	65	175	30	100	270	—
31	83	42	66	178	12	101	272	42
32	86	24	67	180	54	102	275	24
33	89	6	68	183	36	103	278	6
34	91	48	69	186	18	104	280	48
35	94	30	70	189	—	105	283	30



TABLE B.

English Money reduced to an equivalent Value in the

English Money.			Hamburg. 1		Saxony. 2		Prussia. 2	
£.	s.	d.	Mar.	Sch.	Th.	G. Gr.	Th.	S. Gr.
0	0	1	0	1 $\frac{1}{7}$	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
0	0	2	0	2 $\frac{2}{7}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	1 $\frac{4}{6}$
0	0	3	0	3 $\frac{3}{7}$	0	2	0	2 $\frac{3}{6}$
0	0	4	0	4 $\frac{4}{7}$	0	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	3 $\frac{2}{6}$
0	0	5	0	5 $\frac{5}{7}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{6}$
0	0	6	0	6 $\frac{6}{7}$	0	4	0	5
0	0	7	0	8	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	5 $\frac{5}{6}$
0	0	8	0	9 $\frac{1}{7}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	6 $\frac{4}{6}$
0	0	9	0	10 $\frac{2}{7}$	0	6	0	7 $\frac{3}{6}$
0	0	10	0	11 $\frac{3}{7}$	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	8 $\frac{2}{6}$
0	0	11	0	12 $\frac{4}{7}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{6}$
0	1	0	0	13 $\frac{5}{7}$	0	8	0	10
0	2	0	1	11 $\frac{3}{7}$	0	16	0	20
0	3	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{7}$	1	0	1	0
0	4	0	3	6 $\frac{6}{7}$	1	8	1	10
0	5	0	4	4 $\frac{4}{7}$	1	16	1	20
0	6	0	5	2 $\frac{2}{7}$	2	0	2	0
0	7	0	6	0	2	8	2	10
0	8	0	6	13 $\frac{5}{7}$	2	16	2	20
0	9	0	7	11 $\frac{3}{7}$	3	0	3	0
0	10	0	8	9 $\frac{1}{7}$	3	8	3	10
0	11	0	9	6 $\frac{6}{7}$	3	16	3	20
0	12	0	10	4 $\frac{4}{7}$	4	0	4	0
0	13	0	11	2 $\frac{2}{7}$	4	8	4	10
0	14	0	12	0	4	16	4	20
0	15	0	12	13 $\frac{5}{7}$	5	0	5	0
0	16	0	13	11 $\frac{3}{7}$	5	8	5	10
0	17	0	14	9 $\frac{1}{7}$	5	16	5	20
0	18	0	15	9 $\frac{6}{7}$	6	0	6	0
0	19	0	16	4 $\frac{4}{7}$	6	8	6	10
1	0	0	17	2 $\frac{2}{7}$	6	16	6	20
2	0	0	34	4 $\frac{4}{7}$	13	8	13	10
3	0	0	51	6 $\frac{6}{7}$	20	0	20	0
4	0	0	68	9 $\frac{1}{7}$	26	16	26	20
5	0	0	85	11 $\frac{3}{7}$	33	8	33	10
6	0	0	102	13 $\frac{5}{7}$	40	0	40	0
7	0	0	120	0	46	16	46	20
8	0	0	137	2 $\frac{2}{7}$	53	8	53	10
9	0	0	154	4 $\frac{4}{7}$	60	0	60	0
10	0	0	171	6 $\frac{6}{7}$	66	16	66	20
20	0	0	342	13 $\frac{5}{7}$	133	8	133	10
30	0	0	514	4 $\frac{4}{7}$	200	0	200	0
40	0	0	685	11 $\frac{3}{7}$	266	16	266	20
50	0	0	857	2 $\frac{2}{7}$	333	8	333	10

1 16 Hamburg Shillings = to 1 Marc.

2 24 Good Groschen or 30 Silver Groschen = to 1 Thaler.

3 60 Kreutzers = to 1 Florin.

4 20 Stivers = to 1 Guilder.

5 100 Venetian Cents = to 1 Lira.

TABLE B.

Money of various States on the Continent of Europe.

	Austria. <sup>3</sup>		Frankfurt. <sup>3</sup> Bavaria.		Holland. <sup>4</sup>		Venetian Lombardy. <sup>5</sup>		France. <sup>6</sup>	
	Fl.	Kr.	Fl.	Kr.	Gui.	Stiv.	Lira.	Cts.	Fr.	Cts.
.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	0	1	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{5}{12}$
.....	0	5	0	6	0	2	0	25	0	23 $\frac{10}{12}$
.....	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	3	0	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	31 $\frac{3}{12}$
.....	0	10	0	12	0	4	0	50	0	41 $\frac{8}{12}$
.....	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	5	0	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	52 $\frac{1}{12}$
.....	0	15	0	18	0	6	0	75	0	62 $\frac{6}{12}$
.....	0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	21	0	7	0	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	72 $\frac{11}{12}$
.....	0	20	0	24	0	8	1	0	0	83 $\frac{4}{12}$
.....	0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	27	0	9	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	93 $\frac{9}{12}$
.....	0	25	0	30	0	10	1	25	1	4 $\frac{2}{12}$
.....	0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	33	0	11	1	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	14 $\frac{7}{12}$
.....	0	30	0	36	0	12	1	50	1	25
.....	1	0	1	12	1	4	3	0	2	50
.....	1	30	1	48	1	16	4	50	3	75
.....	2	0	2	24	2	8	6	0	5	0
.....	2	30	3	0	3	0	7	50	6	25
.....	3	0	3	36	3	12	9	0	7	50
.....	3	30	4	12	4	4	10	50	8	75
.....	4	0	4	48	4	16	12	0	10	0
.....	4	30	5	24	5	8	13	50	11	25
.....	5	0	6	0	6	0	15	0	12	50
.....	5	30	6	36	6	12	16	50	13	75
.....	6	0	7	12	7	4	18	0	15	0
.....	6	30	7	48	7	16	19	50	16	25
.....	7	0	8	24	8	8	21	0	17	50
.....	7	30	9	0	9	0	22	50	18	75
.....	8	0	9	36	9	12	24	0	20	0
.....	8	30	10	12	10	4	25	50	21	25
.....	9	0	10	48	10	16	27	0	22	50
.....	9	30	11	24	11	8	28	50	23	75
.....	10	0	12	0	12	0	30	0	25	0
.....	20	0	24	0	24	0	60	0	50	0
.....	30	0	36	0	36	0	90	0	75	0
.....	40	0	48	0	48	0	120	0	100	0
.....	50	0	60	0	60	0	150	0	125	0
.....	60	0	72	0	72	0	180	0	150	0
.....	70	0	84	0	84	0	210	0	175	0
.....	80	0	96	0	96	0	240	0	200	0
.....	90	0	108	0	108	0	270	0	225	0
.....	100	0	120	0	120	0	300	0	250	0
.....	200	0	240	0	240	0	600	0	500	0
.....	300	0	360	0	360	0	900	0	750	0
.....	400	0	480	0	480	0	1200	0	1000	0
.....	500	0	600	0	600	0	1500	0	1250	0

<sup>6</sup> 100 French Cents = to 1 Franc.

If more be received for a pound sterling than is expressed on this scale, it will be so much gain by the exchange; if less, it will be so much loss.

(This is not for the use of merchants, but travellers.)



TABLE C.

## PRUSSIAN MONEY,

Reduced to its Value *at par* in the Money of

Prussian Dollars courant of 30 Silver Groschen.		<i>Saxony.</i> Rix-Dollars of 24 Good Groschen.		<i>Frankfurt, Nassau, Bavaria, &amp;c.</i> Florins of 60 Kreutzers.		<i>France.</i> Francs containing 100 Centimes.		<i>Switzerland.</i> Francs of 10 Batz.		<i>England.</i> Pound Sterling of 20 Shillings, or 240 Pence.		
Th.	G.	Rt.	Gros.	Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	C.	Fr.	B.	£.	s.	d.
—	1	—	$\frac{16}{21}$	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	12	—	—,8	0	0	$11\frac{6}{11}$
—	2	—	$\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	—	7	—	25	—	1,7	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$
—	3	—	$\frac{2\frac{6}{21}}{21}$	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	37	—	2,5	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
—	4	—	$\frac{3\frac{1}{21}}{21}$	—	14	—	49	—	3,3	0	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
—	5	—	$\frac{3\frac{17}{21}}{21}$	—	$17\frac{1}{2}$	—	62	—	4,2	0	0	$5\frac{5}{8}$
—	6	—	$\frac{4\frac{12}{21}}{21}$	—	21	—	74	—	5,—	0	0	7
—	7	—	$\frac{5\frac{7}{21}}{21}$	—	$24\frac{1}{2}$	—	87	—	5,8	0	0	$8\frac{1}{6}$
—	8	—	$\frac{6\frac{2}{21}}{21}$	—	28	—	99	—	6,7	0	0	$9\frac{1}{3}$
—	9	—	$\frac{6\frac{18}{21}}{21}$	—	$31\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	—	7,5	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
—	10	—	$\frac{7\frac{13}{21}}{21}$	—	35	1	23	—	8,3	0	0	$11\frac{2}{3}$
—	20	—	$\frac{15\frac{5}{21}}{21}$	1	10	2	46	1	6,6	0	1	$11\frac{1}{3}$
1	—	—	$\frac{22\frac{6}{7}}{7}$	1	45	3	69	2	4,9	0	2	11
2	—	1	$\frac{21\frac{5}{7}}{7}$	3	30	7	39	4	9,9	0	5	10
3	—	2	$\frac{20\frac{4}{7}}{7}$	5	15	11	8	7	4,8	0	8	9
4	—	3	$\frac{19\frac{3}{7}}{7}$	7	—	14	78	9	9,7	0	11	8
5	—	4	$\frac{18\frac{2}{7}}{7}$	8	45	18	47	12	4,7	0	14	7
6	—	5	$\frac{17\frac{1}{7}}{7}$	10	30	22	17	14	9,6	0	17	6
7	—	6	$\frac{16}{7}$	12	15	25	86	17	4,5	1	0	5
8	—	7	$\frac{14\frac{6}{7}}{7}$	14	—	29	55	19	9,5	1	3	4
9	—	8	$\frac{13\frac{5}{7}}{7}$	15	45	33	25	22	4,4	1	6	3
10	—	9	$\frac{12\frac{4}{7}}{7}$	17	30	36	94	24	9,4	1	9	2
20	—	19	$\frac{11\frac{3}{7}}{7}$	35	—	73	88	49	8,7	2	18	4
30	—	28	$\frac{13\frac{5}{7}}{7}$	52	30	110	82	74	8,1	4	7	6
40	—	38	$\frac{22\frac{2}{7}}{7}$	70	—	147	76	99	7,4	5	16	8
50	—	47	$\frac{14\frac{6}{7}}{7}$	87	30	184	71	124	6,7	7	5	10
60	—	57	$\frac{33}{7}$	105	—	221	65	149	6,1	8	15	0
70	—	66	$\frac{15}{7}$	122	30	268	59	174	5,5	10	4	2
80	—	76	$\frac{44}{7}$	140	—	295	53	199	4,8	11	13	4
90	—	85	$\frac{17\frac{1}{7}}{7}$	157	30	332	47	224	4,2	13	2	6
100	—	95	$\frac{55}{7}$	175	—	369	41	249	3,5	14	11	8

TABLE D.

MONEY OF NASSAU, FRANKFURT, BADEN, WÜRTEMBERG,  
BAVARIA, &c.

FLORINS (at the rate of 24 to the Mark of Silver), reduced to the Value *at par*  
of the Money of

Florins (au pied de 24 fl.) of 60 Kreutzers.		France.  Francs of 100 Centimes.		Switzerland.  Francs of 10 Batz.		Prussia.  Dollars courant of 30 Silver Groschen.		Saxony.  Rix-Dollars of 24 Groschen.		England.  Pounds Sterling of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence.		
Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	C.	Fr.	B.	T.	Gr.	T.	Gr.	£.	s.	d.
—	1	—	4	—	—,2	—	—,3	—	—,2	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
—	2	—	7	—	—,5	—	—,6	—	—,4	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
—	3	—	11	—	—,7	—	—,9	—	—,7	0	0	1
—	4	—	14	—	1,—	—	1,1	—	—,9	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
—	5	—	18	—	1,2	—	1,4	—	1,1	0	0	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
—	6	—	22	—	1,5	—	1,7	—	1,3	0	0	2
—	7	—	25	—	1,7	—	2,—	—	1,6	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
—	8	—	29	—	1,9	—	2,3	—	1,8	0	0	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
—	9	—	32	—	2,1	—	2,6	—	2,—	0	0	3
—	10	—	36	—	2,4	—	2,9	—	2,2	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
—	20	—	72	—	4,8	—	5,7	—	4,4	0	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
—	30	1	8	—	7,3	—	8,6	—	6,7	0	0	10
—	40	1	44	—	9,7	—	11,4	—	8,9	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{3}$
—	50	1	80	1	2,1	—	14,3	—	11,1	0	1	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
1	—	2	15	1	4,5	—	17,1	—	13,3	0	1	8
2	—	4	31	2	9,1	1	4,3	1	2,7	0	3	4
3	—	6	46	4	3,6	1	21,4	1	16,—	0	5	0
4	—	8	62	5	8,2	2	8,6	2	5,3	0	6	8
5	—	10	77	7	2,7	2	25,7	2	18,7	0	8	4
6	—	12	93	8	7,3	3	12,9	3	8,—	0	10	0
7	—	15	8	10	1,8	4	—	3	21,3	0	11	8
8	—	17	24	11	6,4	4	17,1	4	10,7	0	13	4
9	—	19	39	12	—,9	5	4,3	5	—	0	15	0
10	—	21	55	14	5,5	5	21,4	5	13,3	0	16	8
20	—	43	10	29	—,9	11	12,9	11	2,7	1	13	4
30	—	64	65	43	6,4	17	4,3	16	16,—	2	10	0
40	—	86	20	58	1,8	22	25,7	22	5,3	3	6	8
50	—	107	74	72	7,3	28	17,1	27	18,7	4	3	4
60	—	129	29	87	2,7	34	8,6	33	8,—	5	0	0
70	—	150	84	101	8,2	40	—	38	21,3	5	16	8
80	—	172	39	116	3,7	45	21,4	44	10,7	6	13	4
90	—	193	94	130	9,1	51	12,9	50	—	7	10	0
100	—	215	49	145	4,6	57	4,3	55	13,3	8	6	8



## TABLE E.

Various Foreign Measures of Length reduced to English Measure.

	English mile.	Eng. m.	Furl.	Yards.	
1 Dutch mile . . =	3·634 =	3	5	16	or 19· = 1°
1 Belgian post . =	4·66 =	4	4	61	14·83 = 1°
1 Germ. Geogr. mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· = 1°
1 Prussian mile . =	4·68 =	4	5	96	14·77 = 1°
1 Saxon mile . . =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83 = 1°
1 Hanoverian mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· = 1°
1 m. Hesse Darmst. =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83 = 1°

The Prussian or Rhineland foot, which is divided into 12 inches = 12·356 English inches, or 0·31382 mètrè. The Prussian ell is  $25\frac{1}{2}$  Prussian inches = 26·256 English inches, or 0·6669 mètrè. The ruthe is 12 Prussian or Rhineland feet = 4·118 English yards. A Prussian mile is 2000 ruthen = 7·532 kilomètres.

The Dresden foot = 11·24 English inches, or 14 Dresden feet = 13 English feet, nearly. 1 Dresden ell = 2 Dresden feet = 1 ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inch. English, nearly. 21 Dresden ells = 13 English yards. 1 Dresden ruthe = 8 Dresden ells = 4·996 English yards.

There are two kinds of feet generally used in Holland, viz. the Amsterdam foot and the Rhineland foot. The Amsterdam foot is divided into 11 inches, and each inch is divided into quarters and eighths. This foot = 11·147 English inches, or 0·283133 mètrès. The value of the Rhineland foot is given above. There are three ells used in Holland, viz. the ell of Amsterdam = 27·0797 English inches; the ell of the Hague = 27·333 English inches; and the ell of Brabant = 27·585 English inches.

In Belgium, since 1820, the French decimal system, founded on the mètrè, is generally used. 1 mètrè = 39·37079 English inches; 1 kilomètrè = 1093·6331 English yards; 1 myriamètrè = 6 miles 5 furlongs 176 yards, English measure. 1610 mètrès = 1 English mile.

# A HANDBOOK

FOR

## TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

### SECTION I.

#### HOLLAND.

##### INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

1. *Passports.*—2. *Money.*—3. *Custom-house.*—4. *Travelling in Holland: Posting, Diligences, Roads, Railroads, Maps.*—5. *Travelling by Water, Trekschuit.*—6. *Water.*—7. *Inns.*—8. *General View of Holland.*—9. *Dykes.*—10. *Canals.*—11. *Polders.*—12. *Dunes.*—13. *Gardens and Summer-houses.*—14. *Dutch School of Painting; Picture Galleries in Holland.*—15. *Some Peculiarities of Dutch Manners.*—16. *Music, Organs.*—17. *Agriculture.*

##### ROUTES.

(In the Table of Contents throughout this book the names of places are printed in *italics* only in those Routes where they are described.)

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2. Rotterdam to Amsterdam by Delft, the Hague, Leiden, and Haarlem—Railroad . . . .	28	10. The Hague to Utrecht . . . .	79
3. Amsterdam to Broek and Saardam . . . . .	59	11. THE RHINE IN HOLLAND (A)	80
4. Haarlem to the Helder, and back to Amsterdam . . . . .	64	(a) Rotterdam to Nijmegen by the Waal branch . . . .	81
5. Amsterdam to Utrecht and Arnhem—Railroad; and to Nijmegen . . . . .	69	(b) Rotterdam to Arnhem by the Lek branch . . . .	83
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8. Amsterdam to Bremen . . . .	77		

N.B.—The Rhine from Nijmegen to Cologne and Mayence is described under the head of *Germany*.

##### 1. PASSPORTS.

PERSONS going direct to Rotterdam, or any other Dutch port, may obtain a passport from the Dutch consul, 123, Fenchurch Street, who makes a charge of 5s. If provided with another passport, they had better, at least, secure a Dutch minister's signature to it. Little strictness is usually observed in Holland regarding passports. After the political events of 1848, however, the police, particularly at Rotterdam and its neighbourhood, became very strict about them.

A Prussian, French, or Belgian passport, properly *visé*, will answer perfectly well for travelling in Holland.

## 2. MONEY.

Accounts are kept in guilders and cents.

The guilder, or Dutch florin, is worth 1s. 8d. English. It is divided into 20 stivers, and into 100 cents: 1 stiver = 5 cents, is worth 1 penny English.

	Cents.	Stivers.	s.	d.
Silver Coins.—The guilder (or Dutch florin)	= 100	= 20	= 1	8
$\frac{1}{4}$ guilder (called Vijfjes or Quartjes)	= 25	= 5	= 0	5
$\frac{1}{10}$ guilder or dubbeltje	= 10	= 2	= 0	2
Stuiver or $\frac{1}{20}$ guilder	= 5	= 1	= 0	1
Ducatoon	= 315	= 63	= 5	3
3-guilder pieces	= 300	= 60	= 5	0
Zealand (Zeeuwsche) rixdollar	= 260	= 52	= 4	4
Rixdollar (Rijksdaalder)	= 250	= 50	= 4	2
Dollar (daalder)	= 150	= 30	= 2	6
Agtentwintig	= 140	= 28	= 2	4
			s.	d.
Gold Coins.—The William (Willem)	= 10 guilders		= 16	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ Willem	= 5 guilders		= 8	4
Ducat	= 5 guilders 5 stivers		= 8	9

When the ducat has its full weight, it is generally taken for 5 guilders 60 cents; but its current value changes with the value of gold. 5 and 10 guilder pieces are no longer (since June 1850) a legal tender. In consequence of which, and of the act passed by the Belgian Legislature for the withdrawal of gold coin from circulation (see § 19), their value is depreciated both in Holland and Belgium.

The difference between cents and centimes should be borne in mind. Cent, a Dutch and Belgian coin, is the  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a guilder, or of 1s. 8d. Centime, a French coin, is the  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of a franc, or of 10d. The cent is nearly equal to 2 centimes, and is worth about  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a penny English. The guilder is worth 2 French francs 5 sous.

Travellers should provide themselves with Dutch money at Rotterdam, or at the first town of Holland they enter, as French coins are not current here as they are in Belgium. The new Dutch coins are current also in Belgium, and up the Rhine as far as Cologne.

## 3. CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Dutch custom-house officers are usually civil, and by no means troublesome in examining the baggage of persons not travelling with merchandise. A small fee here, as elsewhere, may expedite and tend to lighten the search in the traveller's portmanteau, but civility and a readiness to lay open the baggage is better still. As a general rule in this and other countries of the continent, persons travelling in their own carriage are subjected to very little inconvenience from the custom-house officers.

## 4. POSTING, DILIGENCES, ROADS, RAILROADS, AND MAPS.

*Posting.*—The posting regulations introduced into Holland by the French still remain in force, and are nearly identical with those adopted in France and Belgium. The charges fixed by the tarif (1834) are 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents for every horse per post, making 1 guilder 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents for 2 horses, and 2 guilders 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents for 3 horses, per post. The postilion is entitled to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per post; but, as in France, is restricted to the sum which the law allows only when he has not given satisfaction to his employers.

Half a post more than the real distance must be paid on entering and quitting the Hague and Amsterdam. Where the roads are bad, the postmaster is allowed



to attach an extra horse to carriages; in some cases, in winter only; in others, throughout the year.

Disputes about charges and distances may be settled by reference to the Post-book published by the Dutch Government, entitled *Afstandswijzer voor de Stations der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Paardenposterij*. The traveller in Holland is at liberty, if he pleases, to demand the strict observance of the laws contained in the Post-book, regarding the number of horses and the charges for them. But custom is somewhat at variance with the Post-book; and it is the common practice to charge 1 guilder for each horse per post, and to give 1 guilder also to the postilion. This is much dearer than the tariff; but, to make up for it, the traveller is not bound to take the number of horses required by the tariff, but a party of 4 or 5 may be drawn by 2 horses instead of 3.

The Dutch post is somewhat less than 5 English miles. The Dutch league (*ure gaans*), or the distance a man will walk in an hour, is 5555 mètres =  $3\frac{3}{4}$  English miles.

*Diligences*.—On all the great roads which have no competing railroad numerous diligences run several times a-day. They are very precise in the time of starting. They belong to private individuals or companies licensed by Government. The best are those of Van Gend and Co.; they are roomy and convenient, travel at the rate of about 6 miles an hour, and are usually drawn by 3 horses yoked abreast. If more persons apply for places than can be accommodated in the coach, an additional carriage, or “by-chaise,” is prepared, by which the passenger may proceed at the same rate of fare as by the main diligence.

A job carriage (*glaswagen*) with 2 horses may be hired for 14 guilders per diem when taken for several days in succession, the same sum being charged for back fare. The average expense of a hired carriage and horses is about one-fourth less than in England.

*Roads*.—The high roads connecting the principal towns and villages of Holland are paved with bricks, and are excellent. The cross or secondary roads consist merely of loose sand, and are wretchedly bad, and in wet weather barely passable. There are no stones in a large part of Holland; but the want of stones is supplied by a small and tough kind of brick called *klinker*, which, after the foundation of the road is levelled, are placed edgewise close together, and the interstices filled with sand, so as to form a hard, smooth, and level highway, very pleasant to travel over. The average cost of making such a road is about 17,000 guild., more than 1400*l.*, per English mile. As all heavy goods are conveyed by water, the wear and tear on the roads, traversed almost entirely by light carriages, is not very great. In many parts the roads run on the tops of the dykes; and, as there are no parapets or railings, there is at least the appearance of danger, and accidents sometimes happen.

The tolls are very high, sometimes equalling in one stage the expense of one post-horse. A carriage with 4 wheels and 2 horses pays from 6 to 8 stivers at each turnpike; and a toll generally occurs every 3 miles English. The passage money for crossing ferries is also high.

*Railroads* (*Ijzeren-spoorweg*) are opened from Amsterdam to Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam, and from Amsterdam to Utrecht and to Arnhem.

The latter is to be continued on to Duisberg to join the Prussian line to Cologne, as soon as the permission and co-operation of the Prussian Government can be obtained. The Prussian Government, however, are afraid of the Aachen and Cöln line being injured by the construction of the Dutch line. The engines are made in England. The Dutch railways are generally well managed, and the station-houses well arranged. 2nd-class carriages are protected from the weather: they are usually fitted up as *chars-à-banc*. *Vigilantes* (cabs) and *omnibuses* ply to and from the stations. The porters on the Dutch railways are not by law entitled to any gratuity.

The line from Rotterdam to Amsterdam deserves the attention of the engineer, from the number of canals which it has to cross, which presented considerable difficulty, overcome by ingenious expedients, such as rolling and swing bridges. A large part of the line is founded on piles, often under water, and the roadway is laid on faggots bound together by stakes and wattles.

The best English *Map of Holland and Belgium* is that published by Mr. John Arrowsmith in 1835. The best foreign map is that of Casparus Muller.

There is also a good map of Holland, now rather scarce, on a scale of  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , by Le Clereq, Lieutenant of Artillery, and lithographed by the Royal Military Academy, 1841.

#### 5. TRAVELLING BY WATER—TREKSCHUITEN.

The *canals* of Holland are as numerous as roads in other countries, and afford the most abundant means of conveyance in every direction.

BARGES, called TREKSCHUITEN (*drag-boats*), navigate the canals, and convey passengers and goods: they are nearly filled by a long low cabin, divided by a partition into two parts; the fore-cabin, called *ruim*, appropriated to servants and common people; and the after-cabin, or *roef*, set apart for the better classes, and a little more expensive; it is smaller, and will contain 8 or 10 persons. The *roef* has a small open space at the stern, where you can stand upright and breathe the air beside the steersman. It is generally fitted up with neatness, and may be engaged by a party exclusively for their own use. The barge is more commodious for night travelling and less fatiguing than the diligence, and the traveller may enjoy a comfortable sleep, provided the gnats permit. It must, however, be understood that Dutch people of any station rarely resort to the trekschuit.

The towing-horse is ridden by a lad (*het jagertje*), who receives a few cents at each stage, and is well paid with a stiver. It is amusing to observe how quickly and neatly he passes the numerous bridges, disengaging the towing-rope, and fastening it again, without impeding the progress of the vessel. Whenever the barge approaches another coming in a contrary direction, the boatmen exchange the two monosyllables “*huy*” and “*vull*,” indicating which is to go to the right and which to the left, and the one drops his rope for the other to pass over.

The advantages of the trekschuit are principally its cheapness. The usual cost of travelling by it is about a stiver a mile.

Its disadvantages are—1st, That it rarely travels faster than 4 miles an hour; 2ndly, Though the banks of the canal are often enlivened by gardens and villas, yet it sometimes happens that they are so high as to shut out all view, which is very tiresome and monotonous; 3rdly, The annoyance of tobacco smoke; and 4thly, The trekschuit almost invariably stops on the outside of the town to which it is bound, and does not enter it: hence you have sometimes to walk more than a mile to reach an inn, and are compelled to intrust your luggage to porters, who, though they do not deserve the character of thieves, which Mrs. Starke bestowed on them, at least are exorbitant in their charges; so that you are compelled to pay sometimes twice as much for the carriage of a portmanteau and bag into a town as for the whole passage by the boat.

The railways now established and extending through Holland will gradually divert much of the traffic from the old channel of the slow canal and trekschuit; still, notwithstanding all the *désagrémens*, for the mere novelty of the thing, no one should visit Holland without making trial of this, the national conveyance. On a fine day it is a very agreeable mode of travelling. Even those who travel in their own carriage should send it round by the road, and take their passage in a trekschuit for one stage; for instance, from Amsterdam to Broek or Alkmaar.

Excepting on the lines where railways are opened, the communication is kept



up constantly between all the great towns of Holland and the intervening places by trekschuits. A boat sets out several times a day, starting with the greatest punctuality; and if a passenger be not on board at the stroke of the clock, he runs a risk of losing his passage.

#### 6. DRINKING WATER.

In the provinces of Holland bordering on the sea the water is generally very bad, not drinkable; and strangers should be careful to avoid it altogether, except externally, or they may suffer from bowel complaints, and be delayed on their journey. In many parts good drinking water is brought in large stone bottles from Utrecht; so that Utrecht water must be asked for at inns. As a substitute for spring water, the effervescent waters of Seltzer, Geilnau, and Fachingen, all coming from the Brunnen of Nassau, are much drunk at meals; a large bottle costs about 5*d*. A very agreeable beverage is formed by mixing these waters with Rhenish or Moselle wine and sugar: some consider red Bordeaux wine, or a little lemon-juice and sugar, added to the Seltzer water, a more palatable drink.

#### 7. INNS.

Holland is an expensive country to live in; the wages of labour and taxes are very high; the inns are consequently nearly as dear as in England. Notwithstanding this, they are, on the whole, inferior to those of most other countries of Western Europe. Dutch inns and beds are, however, generally clean.

*Charges.*—A bed-room, which may also be used as a sitting-room, costs, on an average, from 1 to 3 guilders; dinner at the table-d'hôte, 1½ to 2 guilders; ditto in private, 2 to 3 guilders; breakfast with tea or coffee, 60 cents. A German traveller rates them thus: bed, 1 guilder; breakfast, 10 to 15 stivers; tea, ditto; dinner, with wine, 2 guilders. The dinner-hour, at tables-d'hôte, is usually 4 o'clock.

The waiter is called *Jan* throughout Holland.

From ¼ to ½ a guilder is given to the servants daily; but the cleaning of shoes and clothes is done by *commissionaires*, who also serve as laquais de place. They are amply paid with 1½ or 2 guilders for a whole day's services, and with 1 guilder for ½ a day. The *Porter* (Kruijer), who carries luggage from the coach or railway office to the inn, or vice versâ, is well paid with 10 stivers.

The beds, owing to the humidity of the climate, are often damp, and should be warmed with the warming-pan, a much employed article in Dutch households. The sheets are also dried by being laid over a wicker frame, beneath which a pan of peat is burnt.

#### 8. A GENERAL VIEW OF HOLLAND.

There is not, perhaps, a country in Europe which will more surprise an intelligent traveller than Holland. Although so near to our coasts, and so easily accessible, it is too often passed over by the English in their haste to reach the picturesque scenes of the Rhine and Switzerland. The attractions of Holland are certainly of a different kind; but they are of a character so entirely peculiar, that, whether a traveller visit this country at the outset or termination of his tour, he will be equally sure to find in it what he has not seen before.

The routes from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, and thence to Cologne, described in the following pages, may be fully explored in ten days or a fortnight; and there is certainly no road in Europe which in so small a space has so many curiosities to show, and upon which lie so many cities, great in commerce and renowned in history. To a stranger Holland appears hardly endurable as a country to reside in, but for a journey of two weeks the universal flatness and the monotony of scenery are not tiresome. The aspect of the country is too strange to fatigue, and, indeed, in sunny weather, is very fertile in picturesque effects.

A large part of Holland is a delta, formed of the alluvium deposited by the



Rhine and other rivers, in the same manner as the Delta of Egypt has been formed by the Nile. The greater portion of it has been perseveringly rescued from the water, to whose dominion it may almost be said to belong, by the continual efforts and ingenuity of man, and in a long series of years. Much of it is mud driven up by the sea, in return for what it carries away from some parts of the coast. Were human agency and care removed but for 6 months, the waves would, without doubt, regain their ancient dominion—so much of the land lies below the level of the sea; and an extensive tract of the country would be reduced to the state of those vast wastes, composed of sand and mud-banks, quite unfit for human habitation, which now lie at the mouths of the Nile and Mississippi. And yet these fields, gained with such difficulty, and preserved by constant watchfulness, from the waters, have been, in more instances than one, inundated by their owners during their contests with foreign foes; and Dutch patriotism has not hesitated to subject the land to temporary ruin in the desire of preserving liberty. The cutting of the dykes, and opening of the sluice-gates, which was resorted to in order to free Holland from Spanish tyranny, was a desperate resource, and in itself a national calamity, entailing beggary for some years upon a large portion of the population, owing to the length of time and the very great expense which a second recovery of the land from the sea required. This glorious sacrifice, however, served to show that it needs not the mountains of Switzerland nor the fastnesses of Tyrol to enable a brave people to defend their native land.

Holland may be considered in many respects as the most wonderful country, perhaps, under the sun: it is certainly unlike every other. What elsewhere would be considered as impossible has here been carried into effect, and incongruities have been rendered consistent. “The house built upon the sand” may here be seen *standing*; neither Amsterdam nor Rotterdam has any better foundation than sand, into which piles are driven through many feet of superincumbent bog earth; and to form a correct idea of these and other wonderful cities and towns standing on the morass, one must not forget the millions of solid beams hidden under ground which support them. We speak contemptuously of anything which is held together by straws, yet a long line of coast of several provinces is consolidated by no other means than a few reeds intermixed with straw wisps, or woven into mats. Without this frail but effectual support, the fickle dunes, or sand-hills, would be driven about into the interior, and would overwhelm whole districts of cultivated land. In Holland the laws of nature seem to be reversed; the sea is higher than the land; the lowest ground in the country is 24 feet below high-water mark, and, when the tide is driven high by the wind, 30 feet! In no other country do the keels of the ships float above the chimneys of the houses, and nowhere else does the frog, croaking from among the bulrushes, look down upon the swallow on the house-top. Where rivers take their course, it is not in beds of their own choosing; they are compelled to pass through canals, and are confined within fixed bounds by the stupendous mounds imposed on them by *human art*, which has also succeeded in overcoming the everywhere else resistless impetuosity of the ocean: here, and nowhere else, does the sea appear to have half obeyed the command, “Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.”

In a very extensive district the canals are brimful of water, which can hardly stir, and, when in motion, flows with a current barely perceptible. There is not a stone or pebble to be found, and there are no hills, save such as are raised by the winds; unless, indeed, we take into consideration those vast *artificial mountains* of granite, which have been brought at enormous expense from Norway and Sweden, and sunk under water to serve as barriers to the sea. Excepting the eastern provinces, the parks of Haarlem and the Hague, and the avenues leading from one city to another, the land does not produce much wood; but then entire Norwegian forests have been buried beneath the mud in the shape of

piles. "The total of the hydraulic works between the Dollart and the Schelde have been estimated by a competent judge to have cost 300,000,000*l.* sterling, and form in so small a country a most astonishing monument of human industry." —*Telford.*

The constant attention which a Dutchman has been obliged to give to maintaining in perfect order the great works on which his safety depends, and the artificial nature of the country itself which he has formed for his residence and support, has given a formal and methodical direction to his tastes in cases where Nature would have been better left to herself. Thus trees are often found growing, not in the natural way, but as they have been arranged by the plummet and line, in rank and file in straight rows and avenues. Their branches are not allowed to spread abroad as nature intended, but are cut and clipped till they are transformed into green walls, or are even trained into more grotesque shapes. By way of improving still further upon nature, the trunks and lower branches are sometimes painted over with bright colours in North Holland, partly for the sake of cleanliness, partly to preserve them from insects.

The Dutchman may be said to have made even the wind his slave. It might be supposed that the universal flatness, and the absence of those elevations which afford shelter to other countries, would leave this at the mercy of every blast that blows, to sweep everything before it. So far is this from being the case, that not a breath of air is allowed to pass without paying toll, as it were, by turning a windmill. These machines are so numerous, that they may be said to be never out of sight in a Dutch landscape. In the suburbs of great cities they are congregated like armies of giants spreading out their broad arms, as if to protect the streets and houses which they overlook. With us they are rarely used except to grind corn: in Holland they are employed almost as variously as the steam-engine; they saw timber, crush rape-seeds for oil, grind snuff, beat hemp, &c.; but the principal service which they perform is in draining the land; and here the Dutch have most ingeniously set the wind to counteract the water. At least one half of the windmills have water-wheels attached to them, which act as pumps, and, by constantly raising the water into the canals, alone keep the low land dry and fit for cultivation and the habitation of man. As, however, experience has shown that a first-rate mill is advantageously applied to raise water only 1 ell (= 3.28 ft.) at once, 3 or 4 are often planted in a row on stages one above the other, each pumping up the water to the stage above it. They are constructed of much larger dimensions than with us: a single sail is often 120 feet long, and the usual length is 80 feet. There are said to be 9000 of these windmills in Holland, and the annual cost of them is valued at 3,600,000 dollars.

It will, indeed, be soon discovered, while visiting either the towns or the country parts of Holland, that the inhabitants do not subject themselves to the unceasing menial labour which characterises the Flemings, Germans, and even the English. A windmill pumps the water out of the polders; a horse drags passengers and merchandise to and fro on the canals; a street porter is scarcely ever seen carrying a burden. He uses first a wheelbarrow, and, when he becomes rich enough to buy a horse, he has it harnessed to a sledge, on which he drags the burden along the streets.

To sum up all, to such an extent do paradoxes prevail in Holland, that even the *cows' tails*, in other countries proverbial for growing downwards, and descending in the world as they advance in age, here grow upwards: for, with the view of promoting the cleanliness of the animal while in the stall, the tail is tied up to a ring in the roof of the stable. This may be seen in Brock and elsewhere in Holland. (*See Route 3.*)

Many authors have exercised their wit or spleen in describing this singular country. Thus, Voltaire took leave of the land and people in these sarcastic words: "Adieu! canaux, canards, canaille."



The following verses are from the works of Andrew Marvel :—

- “ Holland, that scarce deserves the name of land,  
As but the offscouring of the British sand,  
And so much earth as was contributed  
By English pilots when they heav'd the lead;  
Or what by the ocean's slow alluvion fell,  
Of shipwreck'd cockle and the muscle-shell;  
This indigested vomit of the sea  
Fell to the Dutch by just propriety.
- ‘ Glad, then, as miners who have found the ore,  
They, with mad labour, fish'd the land to shore,  
And div'd as desperately for each piece  
Of earth, as if 't had been of ambergris;  
Collecting anxiously small loads of clay,  
Less than what building swallows bear away;  
Or than those pills which sordid beetles roll,  
Transfusing into them their dunghill soul.
- “ How did they rivet with gigantic piles,  
Thorough the centre their new-catched miles!  
And to the stake a struggling country bound,  
Where barking waves still bait the forced ground;  
Building their watery Babel far more high  
To reach the sea, than those to scale the sky.
- “ Yet still his claim the injur'd Ocean lay'd,  
And oft at leap-frog o'er their steeples play'd;  
As if on purpose it on land had come  
To show them what's their *mare liberum*.
- “ A daily deluge over them does boil;  
The earth and water play at level coil.  
The fish oft-times the burgher dispossess'd,  
And sat, not as a meat, but as a guest;  
And oft the tritons and the sea-nymphs saw  
Whole shoals of Dutch serv'd up for Cabillau;  
Or, as they over the new level rang'd,  
For pickled herring, pickled herring chang'd.  
Nature, it seem'd, asham'd of her mistake,  
Would throw their land away at duck and drake.”

The author of *Hudibras* describes Holland as

- “ A country that draws fifty feet of water,  
In which men live as in the hold of nature,  
And when the sea does in upon them break,  
And drowns a province, does but spring a leak.”

And its inhabitants—

- “ That always ply the pump, and never think  
They can be safe, but at the rate they sink.  
That live as if they had been run aground,  
And when they die are cast away and drown'd:  
That dwell in ships, like swarms of rats, and prey  
Upon the goods all nations' fleets convey;  
And when their merchants are blown up and crack'd:  
Whole towns are cast away in storms, and wrack'd,  
That feed, like cannibals, on other fishes  
And serve their cousin-germans up in dishes.  
A land that rides at anchor, and is moor'd,  
In which they do not live, but go aboard.”—*Butler*.

#### 9. DYKES.

Holland includes some of the lowest land on the continent of Europe. To keep out the ocean from the sea-bound provinces, and prevent its acquiring territory which seems to be its own, immense dykes or ramparts of earth and



stone are raised along the coast, so broad and strong as to prevent the water passing through them, and sufficiently lofty to bid defiance to inundation at high tide. The rivers and inland lakes in many parts of the country are quite as dangerous as the sea, and their waters require to be restrained by dykes nearly as extensive as the sea-dykes.

The first thing necessary in the construction of these bulwarks is, to secure a solid foundation, sufficiently strong to support the immense weight to be laid upon it, by ramming down the soil, and by laying a substratum of clay, or by driving in piles when it is incoherent. Were the foundation porous, the water would undermine it, and the dykes sink down into a hollow. The foundation of a sea-dyke is from 120 to 150 feet in width. The rampart itself is composed, as far as possible, of clay: whenever that material is difficult to procure, the face of the dyke is made of clay, and the interior of earth, sand, and clay; but clay alone is preferred, as being water-proof. The face of the dyke on the water side is made to slope very gradually: in river dykes generally rising 1 foot in 4 or 6, and in the great sea-dyke of Kappel still more gradually, or 1 foot in 13. This very gradual slope is owing, both to the loose nature of material used, and to an opinion that it is better to allow the force of the wave to expend itself over a long incline. The dyke is protected, or in a manner thatched, by willow twigs interwoven so as to form a sort of wicker-work, and the interstices are filled up with clay puddled to render it compact. This wicker-work is renewed every three or four years, occasioning a considerable consumption of willow boughs, and the willow-tree is cultivated to a great extent for this purpose. The dykes are frequently planted with trees, as their spreading and interlacing roots assist greatly in binding the earth together. The base is often faced with masonry, and protected by vast heaps of stones usually brought from Norway, and by rows of piles 16 feet long, projecting 6 or 7 feet above ground, connected by timber, and filled in with fascines weighted with stones: the upper part of the dyke is covered with turf, and rises sometimes to the height of 40 feet. A road runs along the top, or immediately within it.

“The dykes, when seen only at one spot, may probably not strike the merely cursory observer as very extraordinary; but when it is recollected that the greater part of Holland is fenced in by similar bulwarks equally massive and costly, they will appear wonderful.”—*I. W. C.* The most stupendous of these embankments are the Dykes of the Helder (see Route 4), and of West Kappel, at the W. extremity of the island of Walcheren (see Route 18). The annual expense of keeping in repair each of them alone amounts to 75,000 guilders (about 6400*l.*); while the sum total annually expended throughout Holland in the repair of dykes and regulation of water-levels varies from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 guilders (nearly 600,000*l.*). A special corps of engineers called *Waterstaat*, including among them many men of science, having received a special instruction in the new college at Delft, are employed entirely in watching the state of the waters and guarding against all accidents from irruptions,—a most important duty, upon which the national welfare, and, indeed, existence, of Holland may be said to depend. During the winter they are stationed near those spots where danger is most to be apprehended, and magazines are erected, provided with the necessary stores and implements, so as to be ready at a moment's notice.

The winter is the season most liable to accidents, when it not unfrequently happens that long prevailing S.W. winds, acting on the surface of the Atlantic, drive an accumulation of waters round the north of Scotland into the German Ocean. If these are succeeded by very violent tempests blowing from the N.W., the effect is, to propel the sea with great violence southward through the British Channel: but the straits of Dover are too narrow to admit the augmented body of water readily to pass, and in consequence it falls back upon the coast of Holland. At such moments the “broad ocean” may truly be said “to lean against

the land," and the strength of the dykes alone preserves it from submersion. To guard against such an assault the utmost energy, activity, and skill are required. Watchmen are posted day and night along the line of threatened attack, to give instantaneous warning if symptoms of weakness are anywhere observed in the ramparts; and workmen are appointed by the authorities to be in readiness in the neighbouring villages.

It may easily be imagined with what intense anxiety the rising tide is, at such times, observed. The accumulation of waters in the ocean causes them to ascend far above the ordinary high-water mark; and if they only surmount the top of the dyke so as to flow over it, its ruin is inevitable. When such a calamity is anticipated, the alarm bell is rung, and every man hastens to his post. With the utmost rapidity, an upper rampart is constructed upon the top of the dyke, to keep out the waters. It is incredible in how short a time a bulwark of this kind is elevated; it is a race between the tide and the embankment. If the strength and solidity of the dyke be doubtful, and a breach be apprehended, large sheets of sailcloth or mats of woven straw and rushes are laid on the outside, in the same manner as a leak is sometimes stopped in a ship. This prevents the earth's being washed away by the action of the waves. It must be remembered that the works, raised at such an emergency, vast as they are, are only temporary, and are removed whenever the danger is past. Instances are not rare in which these precautions have proved quite ineffectual; and whole districts have been overwhelmed and lost for ever in the sea, or in the Rhine and its branches. The greater part of the space now occupied by the Zuider Zee was dry land down to the 13th century. In the time of the Romans the IJssel emptied itself into the lake Flevo. Beyond this lake, to the S. and W., the Zuider Zee, then also a fresh-water lake, discharged itself by a river, the Vlie, which followed nearly the present channel of that name, entering the ocean between what are now the islands of Vlieland and Ter-schelling. The action of the waters gradually destroyed the tract of land which divided these lakes. In 1170, during a great flood, the waters of the southern lake rose to the gates of Utrecht, and the lake was greatly extended, especially towards the N. West Friesland, it is said, however, still stretched across the Zuider Zee from Petten and Medemblick to the Lauwer Zee. From that time, for upwards of 200 years, it continued to increase, swallowing up "whole forests and many thousand acres of land, so that large ships might be navigated where carriages used to travel." At last, in 1396, Lake Flevo entirely disappeared, the existing islands were formed, or completely separated from the mainland, and the Zuider Zee converted into an arm of the German Ocean. The Gulf of Dollart, in the province of Groningen, was the result of the inundation of 1277, which swallowed up 44 villages. Similar calamities have several times produced the same effects in that province. Even so late as 1717, 1560 habitations disappeared beneath the waters of the ocean, which had thus broken its bounds. The Biesbosch, near Dort, and the sandbanks near South Beveland, called Verdrongen Land (drowned land), are two other examples of submerged districts.

Of all the united provinces, Friesland and Groningen have suffered, and continue to suffer, most from floods. The annals of Friesland present the most extraordinary series of disasters from the ocean, and these, better than anything else, will serve to show by what an unstable tenure the Dutch hold the land. "Friesland was inundated in 533, 792, 806, 839, 1164, 1170, 1210, 1221, 1230, 1237 (this year the island called Vlieland was formed), 1248, 1249, 1250 (the consequence of this inundation was a pestilence, which destroyed several thousand persons), 1277 (this year the Gulf of Dollart was formed)—in 1287 the Zuider Zee assumed its present extent and shape, and 80,000 persons lost their lives in the inundation—1336, 1400, 1421, 1429, 1516, 1524 (three inundations in this year), 1530, 1532, 1559, 1570. On Nov. 1 an inundation occurred which covered even the heights



called Wieren, and cut off, in different parts of Holland, 100,000 persons, 30,000 of whom were Frieslanders. From this year the inundations are less frequent; as an improved method of constructing the dykes was then introduced by the Spanish governor Robles, who at the same time passed a law that they should in future be kept up by the owners of the land. Those recorded since 1570 were in 1610, 1675, 1717, 1776, and Feb. 5, 1825."—*Gauthier, Voyageur dans les Pays-Bas.*

But Holland is exposed to far greater danger from internal inundations than even from inroads of the sea, arising from the stopping up of the rivers by the ice when the thaw sets in. All the ice of the Rhine and Meuse must necessarily pass the Dutch rivers; if then it happens that the ice on the German Rhine get loose before the Dutch rivers are free, or if the ice is stopped in its course in a narrow part, it forms itself into one solid dam, stretching across from one bank to the other, sometimes 2 miles or more in length, adhering closely to the bed of the river and rising in icebergs high above its surface, so as to arrest the passage of the water, which, as it rises, must necessarily overflow the dykes behind it. In 1799, when the very existence of a large part of Holland was threatened by an inundation from this source, more formidable perhaps than any other on record, the Rhine rose at Nijmegen 7 feet in one hour; and when the accumulated waters at last broke the ice-dam, they hurried down icebergs so tall as to conceal the houses of Nijmegen from the view of those on the opposite bank. At the moment the dam burst, the river was filled with ice to the bottom, which, as it scraped along, carried off the gravel with it. So extensive and numerous were the dyke ruptures that a large part of Holland on both banks of the Rhine and Waal was laid under water; the icebergs crossed the polders, sweeping away houses built on the dykes, and the loss of life of men and cattle was enormous. Holland is much more liable to river inundation since the improvements in the course of the Upper Rhine and the removal of the impediments at the Bingen Loch, as more water now passes in a given time than formerly. The danger now recurs every winter, especially when a hard frost, during which much snow has fallen in Germany, is followed by a sudden thaw.

The winter of 1824-25 was one of the most calamitous to the country known for many years. Amsterdam itself was threatened from the great height of the tides, which rose far above the usual level. The 1st of February, 1825, was a day of great anxiety: had the sea continued to rise a quarter of an hour longer the dyke must have been overflowed, and perhaps have given way, and Amsterdam would have suffered a calamitous inundation. Fortunately, in a moment when the danger was most urgent, the tide stopped, and the great pressure was immediately diminished and removed from the sea-wall; but the lower part of the town had already been laid under water. The injuries done at that time in the province of Holland were immense; but by Dutch industry all the damage was repaired within 2 years. (*Gedenkboek van Neerlands Watersnood, in Feb. 1825, door J. C. Beijer, 2 vols. 8vo. te s' Gravenhage, 1826.* It contains a notice of the more remarkable recorded floods in the Netherlands from the commencement of the Christian era to the great flood of 1825.) The arms of one of the United Provinces is a lion swimming, with the motto, *Luctor, et emergo*, "I strive, and keep my head above water." It might be generally applied to the whole country, which has to maintain a perpetual struggle for existence against difficulties never to be entirely removed. The inhabitant of the provinces bordering on the sea or the Rhine, constantly threatened with the danger of submersion, is not more secure than he who dwells on the side of Etna, or at the foot of Vesuvius, with a volcano heaving beneath him. A stranger can have a full impression of this only when he walks at the foot of one of those vast dykes, and hears the roar of the waves on the outside, 16 or 20 feet higher than his head. Some parts of the country lie several feet below the actual bed of the Rhine; as, for instance, the Ablasserwaard, near Gorcum. Indeed, the industry



of the early inhabitants of Holland in restraining their rivers between dykes, so as to prevent periodical inundations, threatens their descendants with a serious calamity at no distant period. It is the nature of all rivers liable to inundation to deposit great part of the sillage on their immediate banks, and raise them higher than the morass behind. Their beds, too, are continually raised by the deposit of the earthy particles mechanically suspended in the water. Hence the Rhine and other great rivers now flow along the ridges of great causeways or natural embankments formed of the deposit brought down by them in the course of ages, and far higher than the surrounding country. This must in all probability be broken through some day or other, and the Rhine will find a new outlet to the sea. The same effect may be seen in the Po and Adige. See *Handbook for N. Italy*.

The expense of maintaining the dykes is supported by taxes levied by commissioners appointed for the purpose.

#### 10. CANALS.

Holland is so intersected with canals, that to a person looking down upon it from a balloon they would have the appearance of a network extending from one end of the country to the other. They serve, 1st, as the means of communication; every little town and village having its own system of canals, which connect it with all the places around. 2dly, as drains to carry off the superfluous water of the country. 3dly, in the place of walls and hedges: fields, gardens, and houses are surrounded by canals or moats, as in other countries by fences; and they afford an equally good protection.

The canals differ considerably from those of England, which are measured out so as barely to admit two narrow barges to pass, and interrupted at short distances by locks. In Holland, as the canal is the drain as well as the highway of the country, and rids the land of its superabundant moisture, there is no restriction to its breadth; and as there is little variation of level, few locks are required: but those canals which empty themselves into the sea are provided with sluice-gates to prevent the influx of the tides, which are often higher than the waters of the canal itself.

The several heights of the waters of Holland are referred to the Amsterdam Pile, which is considered to have been the mean height of the water in the 17th century before last, but high water in those days was 2 or 3 inches above the present level.

The principal canals are 60 ft. broad and 6 ft. deep. Not only the surface, but even the bottom, is frequently higher than the adjoining land. The North Holland ship canal is truly one of the marvels of the country, and should be viewed by every traveller who visits Amsterdam. In its dimensions it is the largest not only in Holland but in Europe (Route 3).

The discovery of the lock, an invention altogether modern, and which has given an entirely new feature to the inland navigation of Europe, has been claimed both by the Italians and the Dutch. "There is strong reason to believe that in Holland the lock was known, and in use, at least a century before its application in Italy."—*Telford: Edin. Cycl.* Inclined planes for transferring vessels from one level to another, similar to those in China, under the name of *rolling bridges*, have been long known in Holland. The object seems to have been, not so much to overcome a difference of level, as to prevent the transference of water from one tract of country to another, on account of the jealousy of drainage. One of the most remarkable of this kind is the *Overtoun*, between Amsterdam and the Haarlem Meer, which is preferred on account of the interest which the city of Haarlem has in continuing the ship navigation through the ancient sea sluices of Sparendam. (On the subject of this section see the article "Navigation Inland" in the *Edin. Cycl.* It was contributed by the celebrated engineer Telford.)

## 11. POLDERS.

Polder is the name given to a piece of ground below the level of the sea or river, which, having once been a morass or lake (*plas*, Anglicè *plash*), has been surrounded by embankments, and then cleared of the water by pumps. So large a part of Holland and Belgium was originally in the condition of morass, that whole districts are composed entirely of polders partitioned off by dykes or ramparts; and the ground thus drained is usually remarkable for its richness and fertility. Many of the polders in the Rijnland, or district around Leiden, are 32 ft. below the sea.

Besides the natural lakes, the extent of surface covered by water has been much increased by digging for fuel. The natural fuel of the Netherlands is peat, the brown spongy peat obtained from the higher bogs (*hooge veenen*, or *fens*) of Friesland, and the black, solid, and more earthy peat of the low mosses (*laage veenen*) of North Holland. The surface of the bogs of the latter country is rarely above the level of the sea. From Rotterdam to the Helder they cover a very large area, and have proved rich mines of fuel for many ages. But where the peat was extracted stagnant water took its place. Scooped up from beneath this gathering water as long as any available turf existed, or as long as it could easily be reached, the quaking bogs were succeeded by lakes, often from 12 to 20 ft. deep below low water,—sometimes of considerable extent, scattered in numbers over the country, and frequently separated only by narrow intervals of unsteady land between.

In draining one of these morasses, or inland seas, and rendering it fit for cultivation, the first operation consists in damming it in with a rampart of earth sufficiently strong and high to prevent foreign water from flowing into it. Outside this rampart or dyke a ringsloot or surrounding drain is made, of dimensions sufficient to be a navigable canal. Windmills are then erected on the edge of the dyke, each of which works a water-wheel. Pumps are very seldom used in draining, as the water is usually highly charged with silt, and is not required to be raised a very great height. The instruments employed are, the scoop-wheel, the screw of Archimedes, and the inclined scoop-wheel, or Eckhardt wheel. When a great undertaking of drainage is going on, houses are erected in a convenient situation on the dyke, where the engineers and a committee of the proprietors constantly reside, and carefully watch the progress which the windmills are making. In most cases the undertakers are compelled by government regulations to complete the drainage at a certain period of the year, for the very obvious reason that, if the ground were not cleared of the water until the beginning of the summer heat, the exhalations would materially increase the marsh fevers which generally prevail in the first years of an extensive drainage.

The mills raise the water from the marsh to the ringsloot or canal, which conveys it to a river or to the sea. But most frequently the whole of this great operation cannot be performed at once: and where the marshes are of too great a depth below the surrounding country, two or three dykes and as many canals are made, at different levels, rising by degrees to the upper canal, in which the whole terminates. In the Schermer-Meer, for instance, there are four stages of canals. Every piece of ground forms a long parallelogram, separated from the next by a broad deep ditch, which, in reality, is a first canal. This serves to convey part of the harvest; to carry off the water which, but for this, would continue on the ground; but, above all, as an enclosure, which renders it unnecessary to guard the flocks, which seldom attempt to pass over this obstruction. The canals communicate, by means of the above-mentioned mills, with those of the second stage along the roads; lastly, two or three upper canals traverse the whole of the polder, like great arteries, carrying all these lower waters into one grand canal made below the dyke, and immediately connected with the sea. These canals, on four different levels, are, in general, completely



separated, but are made to communicate whenever it is desired, and the precise proportion which is thought necessary may be established between them.

“It is easy to conceive the extreme fertility acquired by land managed in this manner. Formed originally of mud, which was itself rich, it is covered almost all the year round with herbs which contribute to its fertility. All the water which might be injurious is drawn off at pleasure, by means of the mills, and a regular and gradual irrigation is introduced at the most favourable moment.

“The appearance of the polder itself, when you have got into it, is very different from the upper country; and, though more remarkable, it is decidedly less agreeable. Each object reminds you that you are at the bottom of a lake, on a factitious soil, where everything is calculated. When the draining is finished, the undertakers have very regularly portioned out the conquest they have made from the waters; they have divided and subdivided it into perfectly equal parts: they have dug canals, made roads, planted trees in perfect right lines, proscribed all curves, all variation in the distance, and placed at the head of each farm a square habitation, which is always similar to its neighbour. Very accurately surrounded with 20 trees, often fine, but never graceful, these redoubts resemble neither farm-houses, which would be less carefully kept, and more animated, nor country seats, where something could be dedicated to pleasure. Their large roofs, coming down nearly to the ground in four equal slopes, rest upon brick walls, which are always neat, but never elegant. They look as if they had just sprung up like mushrooms among the tufted grass which surrounds them, and which seems never to have been trodden under foot.”—*A Journey in North Holland.*

In forming an idea of the power which will be required to bale out the water from a lake, or to maintain it in the state of a polder, three considerations are to be taken into account: 1st, The depth of water in the lake at its mean level, which indicates the power necessary merely to drain the lake; 2ndly, The average yearly fall of rain and average yearly evaporation, the difference being to be removed by pumping; lastly, The quantity of spring or ooze water likely to make its way into the hollow land.

An excellent opportunity will be afforded to the traveller to view the processes of a drainage on the very largest scale in the operations now in progress for emptying the great Lake of Haarlem (Route 2).

The better class of polders, with a good soil, when richly manured and carefully cleared of weeds, especially those recently redeemed from the sea, are of great value, and highly productive as arable land; but the greater part furnish pasture or hay for the cattle, and are by no means of inferior value in this grazing country.

Many polders are subjected to annual inundations in the winter time, which, however, do no harm, if the water which covers them be not salt, and provided it can be removed by the end of May. The proprietors of the polders pay a certain sum to be permitted to discharge the water pumped out of them into the neighbouring canals.

It may, at first sight, appear singular that the polders, the source of agricultural wealth, should be equally important to the country in a military point of view; this is, however, the case. By opening the sluices, cutting the dykes, and inundating the low meadows they enclose—a measure fraught with ruin, and therefore only resorted to at the last extremity—the Dutch may bid defiance to the strongest force brought against them: as, though the depth of water and mud upon a submerged polder is sufficiently great to check the advance of an army, it is too shallow to admit the passage of any but small boats. It is true that a hard frost sometimes converts the water, which serves as a defence in summer, into a bridge for the invading foes in winter. By availing themselves of the desperate resource of drowning the land to save it, the Dutch purchased their freedom from the yoke of Spain; and Europe beheld with astonishment the



most powerful monarch in the world, upon whose dominions the sun never set, baffled by the hardy efforts of the inhabitants of a country which in extent is not much greater than Yorkshire. In a following age, 1672, at a time when most of the provinces had opened their gates in consternation to Louis XIV., Holland opened to him her sluices, and was thus preserved from French tyranny. She has made the same sacrifice with equal success at various other periods of her history; and even in 1830-32 everything was prepared to inundate the country, in the event of an inroad of the French army into Holland, which was at that time threatened.

## 12. DUNES.

The Dunes, or sand-hills, which extend along the coast of Holland from Dünkirk, nearly without interruption, to the Helder, varying in breadth between 1 and 3 miles, and rising sometimes to 40 or 50 ft. in height, are formed entirely by the action of the wind blowing up the sand of the sea-shore; they are a source of good and evil to the country; they serve as a natural barrier to keep out the ocean,—a benefit which, but for the ingenuity and contrivance of man, would be more than counterbalanced by the injury done by their progress inland. On the sea-shore they are mere loose heaps, driven about by every blast, like snow-wreaths on the Alps; and, were they not restrained, would move onward year after year and inundate the country. In passing over a desert of this kind at Schevening, on a windy day, the atmosphere appears dim with the particles of sand blown like smoke through the air. The height of the dunes depends upon the fineness of the sand, as the wind has, of course, the most power in transporting the minuter particles. Camperdown, memorable in the naval annals of Britain, is one of the loftiest on the whole coast, owing to this cause.

To check the dispersion of the sand, and the evil attending it, the dunes are sowed regularly every year with plants congenial to it, for even sand has a vegetation peculiar to itself, which may be called luxuriant: but a species of coarse reed-grass, or seabent, which grows near the sea (*Arundo arenaria*), whose roots sometimes spread to a distance of 30 ft., is principally employed, and to greatest advantage. In a short time the roots spread and combine, so as to hold fast the sand, and cover the surface with a succession of verdant vegetation, which, growing and decaying on it, accumulates upon it a layer of earth capable at length of producing a crop of excellent potatoes, and even of supporting plantations of firs. Most of the plants thus cultivated on the dunes may be seen in the Botanic Garden at Leiden.

Before the attempt was made to arrest the progress of the sand, it had advanced, in the course of centuries, far into the interior; and it has recently been found worth while, in some instances, to dig away and remove the superincumbent hillocks, and lay bare the good soil buried by them: since, on being again exposed to the air and light, it is found to be still fertile and productive. (As to the subjects treated of in Sections 8-12, see Art. VI., *Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1847, vol. lxxxvi. p. 419.)

## 13. GARDENS AND SUMMER-HOUSES.

Though the charm of variety of aspect and inequality of surface has been denied by nature to Holland, compensation is made for this, in a certain degree, by the high cultivation of its fields and gardens. In whatever direction the traveller passes through the country, and whether by road or canal, he will find the way enlivened by country seats (*buiten plaatsen*) and pleasure-gardens; in the laying out and maintaining of which great wealth is expended, though they do not always show much taste. They present the most perfect pictures of prettiness, with their meandering walks and fantastically cut parterres, filled with flowers of gaudiest hue. If possible, each garden is provided with a fish-pond;

and, if it be wanting, the first step which a Dutch proprietor invariably takes, upon entering a newly-acquired demesne, is to dig a large hole that he may convert into a pond; so great an attachment does he appear to have for that element which surrounds him on all sides, which is never out of his sight, and which invariably stagnates before his door in the shape of a canal. At the extremity of the garden a pair of iron gates is erected, often more for ornament than use. Through these, or through a gap made purposely in the hedge, the passer-by is admitted to spend his admiration on the beauties within,—on the pyramids of flower-pots, trim box borders, and velvet lawns and grass-plots. At the very end of the garden, overlooking the high road or canal, a summer-house is always placed, called *zomerhuis* (summer-house), *tuinhuis* (garden-house), or *koepel* (cupola); this is the resort of the family in spring and summer afternoons. Here the men smoke their pipes and sip their beer, coffee, or tea; the old ladies ply the knitting needle, and the young ones amuse themselves with eyeing and criticising the passers-by. In the neighbourhood of all the large towns, the citizens and tradespeople, who have their shops and counting-houses in the crowded and narrow streets, generally have such a pavilion in a small garden on the outskirts, even though they have no house attached to it, to which they can retire when the business of the day is over. Very frequently, on entering the town, the traveller passes through a whole street of such gazabos. By a peculiarity of taste, they are invariably placed in a stagnant ditch, which is usually covered with a luxuriant crop of green duckweed, and often offends the nose by the noisome odours which it exhales. The consequence is, that ere the sun goes down, however warm the evening, these ditch-bestridding pleasure-houses must be abandoned to the neighbourly frogs; and they who should venture to prolong their evening recreations beyond a certain hour might pay for their temerity with a fever produced by the unwholesome exhalations which then begin to rise.

“These little buildings are so very numerous as to form a characteristic feature of the country. Each villa has its name or some motto inscribed over the gateway, the choice of which is generally meant to bespeak content and comfort on the part of the owner; and they afford a source of amusement to the stranger as he passes along. Thus, among others, we read, ‘*Lust en rust*,’ Pleasure and ease; ‘*Wel te vrede*,’ Well contented; ‘*Mijn genegenheid is voldaan*,’ My desire is satisfied; ‘*Mijn lust en leven*,’ My pleasure and life; ‘*Niet zoo kwaalijk*,’ Not so bad; ‘*Gerustelijk en wel te vrede*,’ Tranquil and content; ‘*Vriendschap en gezelschap*,’ Friendship and sociability; ‘*Het vermaak is in’t hovenieren*,’ There is pleasure in gardening. And over the entrance to one of the tea-gardens near Rotterdam was inscribed, ‘*De vleesch potten van Egypte*,’ The flesh-pots of Egypt. Some of the larger gardens abound with fruits and vegetables, and beds and borders of flowering shrubs and plants are laid out in all the grotesque shapes that can be imagined. It must be confessed, however, that an air of comfort presides over these villas. Most of the dwelling-houses are gaily painted in lively colours; all the offices and out-houses are kept in neat order; while the verdant meadows are covered with the finest cattle, most speckled black and white.”—*Family Tour in South Holland*.

The following description proceeds from the sarcastic and dashing pen of the author of “*Vathek*,” and may be regarded as an amusing caricature of Dutch taste:—“Every flower that wealth can purchase diffuses its perfume on one side; whilst every stench a canal can exhale poisons the air on the other. These sluggish puddles defy all the power of the United Provinces, and retain the freedom of stinking in spite of any endeavour to conquer the filthiness. But perhaps I am too bold in my assertion, for I have no authority to mention any attempts to purify these noxious pools. Who knows but their odour is congenial to a Dutch constitution? One should be inclined to this supposition by the numerous banqueting-rooms and pleasure-houses which hang directly above their surface and



seem calculated on purpose to enjoy them. If frogs were not excluded from the magistrature of their country (and I cannot but think it a little hard that they are), one should not wonder at this choice. Such burgomasters might erect their pavilions in such situations. But, after all, I am not greatly surprised at the fishiness of their sight, since very slight authority would persuade me there was a period when Holland was all water and the ancestors of the present inhabitants fish. A certain *oysterishness* of eye and flabbiness of complexion are almost proof sufficient of this aquatic descent; and pray tell me for what purpose are such galligaskins as the Dutch burthen themselves with contrived, but to tuck up a flouncing tail and thus cloak the deformity of a dolphin-like termination?"—*Beckford.*

#### 14. DUTCH SCHOOL OF PAINTING\*—PICTURE-GALLERIES IN HOLLAND.

One point to which the traveller in Holland ought certainly to direct his attention is the collections of pictures of the *Dutch* school. Though specimens of its masters are dispersed through all the galleries of Europe, they are nowhere seen in greater perfection than in the museums of the Hague and Amsterdam, and in the numerous private cabinets in these and other Dutch towns.

The great excellence of the criticisms on art and descriptions of paintings given by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his "Tour in Holland and Flanders," and their utility and value to all who would form a correct taste and accurate estimation of paintings, have induced the editor to incorporate in this work the greater portion of them. The quotations are marked by the letter R.

By way of introduction, his remarks on the Dutch school are inserted here; while those on the Flemish school, and especially on Rubens, are reserved for the description of Belgium. On quitting Holland he observes—

"The account of the Dutch pictures is, I confess, more barren of entertainment than I expected. One could wish to be able to convey to the reader some idea of that excellence, the sight of which has afforded so much pleasure; but as their merit often consists in the truth of representation alone, whatever praise they deserve, whatever pleasure they give when under the eye, they make but a poor figure in description. It is to the eye only that the works of this school are addressed; it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that what was intended solely for the gratification of one sense succeeds but ill when applied to another.

"A market-woman with a hare in her hand, a man blowing a trumpet, or a boy blowing bubbles, a view of the inside or outside of a church, are the subjects of some of their most valuable pictures; but there is still entertainment even in such pictures: however uninteresting their subjects, there is some pleasure in the contemplation of the truth of the imitation. But to the painter they afford likewise instruction in his profession. Here he may learn the art of colouring and composition, a skilful management of light and shade, and, indeed, all the mechanical parts of the art, as well as in any other school whatever. The same skill which is practised by Rubens and Titian in their large works is here exhibited, though on a smaller scale. Painters should go to the Dutch school to learn the art of painting as they would go to a grammar-school to learn languages. They must go to Italy to learn the higher branches of knowledge.

"We must be content to make up our idea of perfection from the excellences which are dispersed over the world. A poetical imagination, expression, character, or even correctness of drawing, are seldom united with that power of colouring which would set off these excellences to the best advantage; and in this, perhaps, no school ever excelled the Dutch. An artist, by a close examina-

\* To enter fully into the history of the different schools of art is beyond the purpose and scope of this work: but the excellent Handbooks of Painting by Kugler (Italian schools edited by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., and German and Dutch schools edited by Sir Edmond Head), and that of the Spanish and French schools by Sir E. Head, may safely be recommended as indispensable companions to those who visit the picture-galleries of the Continent:

tion of their works, may, in a few hours, make himself master of the principles on which they wrought, which cost them whole ages, and perhaps the experience of a succession of ages, to ascertain.

"The most considerable of the Dutch schools are Rembrandt, Teniers, Jan Steen, Ostade, Brouwer, Gerard Douw, Mieris, Metzu, and Terburg: these excel in small conversations; for landscapes and cattle, Wouwermans, P. Potter, Berchem, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Adrian Vandervelde, Both, and Cuyp; and for buildings, Vanderheyden; for sea views, W. Vandervelde jun. and Backhuyzen; for dead and live game and birds, Weenix and Hondckoeter; for flowers, De Heem, Vanhuysum, Rachel Ruisch, and Breughel; and for interiors and perspectives, Peter de Hooghe. These make the bulk of the Dutch school.

"I consider those painters as belonging to this school who painted only small conversations and landscapes, &c. Though some of those were born in Flanders, their works are principally found in Holland: and to separate them from the Flemish school, which generally painted figures large as life, it appears to me more reasonable to class them with the Dutch painters, and to distinguish those two schools rather by their style and manner than by the place where the artist happened to be born.

"Rembrandt may be considered as belonging to both, or either, as he painted both large and small pictures.

"The works of David Teniers jun. are worthy the closest attention of a painter who desires to excel in the mechanical knowledge of his art. His manner of touching, or what we call handling, has, perhaps, never been equalled. There is in his pictures that exact mixture of softness and sharpness which is difficult to execute.

"Jan Steen has a strong manly style of painting, which might become even the design of Raffaele; and he has shown the greatest skill in composition and management of light and shadow, as well as great truth in the expression and character of his figures.

"The landscapes of Ruysdael have not only great force, but have a freshness which is seen in scarce any other painter. What excellence in colouring and handling is to be found in the dead game of Weenix!

"A clearness and brilliancy of colouring may be learned by examining the flower-pieces of De Heem, Huysum, and Mignon; and a short time employed in painting flowers would make no improper part of a painter's study. Rubens's pictures strongly remind one of a nosegay of flowers, where all the colours are bright, clear, and transparent."

So many changes have taken place in the situation and condition of the pictures described by Sir Joshua, both in private and public collections, since 1781, when he travelled, more especially in consequence of the French revolution, as to detract from the value of his work as a guide; and it would only confuse the reader to present it entire and in its original form. A careful arrangement and selection of the descriptions has therefore been made, after comparing them on the spot with the pictures as they exist; and they are here distributed in the places where the paintings are now to be found; while a great many works of art of the highest excellence, not seen by Sir Joshua, but added to the various collections since his time, are likewise enumerated.

#### 15. SOME PECULIARITIES IN DUTCH MANNERS, ETC.

A voyage round half the globe would scarcely transport the English traveller to a scene more strange and enlivening, or more different from what he sees at home, than that presented by the streets of a Dutch town. They are so thoroughly intersected by canals (*grachten*), that most of them might properly be termed quays, lined with houses and bordered with rows of tall trees. The canals swarm with the picturesque craft whose gilt prows, round sterns, and painted sides are rendered so familiar beforehand by the paintings of Cuyp, Vandervelde,



and other Dutch artists. At intervals the canals are crossed by drawbridges (*ophaalbruggen*), by which a communication is kept up between one part of the town and another. The intermixture of trees, water, shipping, and houses; the bustle of loading and unloading vessels in front of the owners' doors; and the tall red brick houses, with variously pointed gables and variegated tiles, so highly polished that they glitter in the sunshine, have a pleasing as well as novel aspect.

*Mirrors.*—One of the first things that will strike a stranger's eye in a Dutch town are the little mirrors (*spions*) projecting in front of the windows of almost all the houses. They consist of two pieces of glass placed at an angle of 45° to each other, the one reflecting up, the other down the street. By means of this contrivance the Dutch lady may see all that passes outside, without the trouble of going to the window, or the necessity of exposing herself to the vulgar gaze; and, while she sits ensconced behind the gauze blind, may continue her knitting or sewing uninterruptedly.

*Cleanliness.*—It may appear paradoxical to say that cleanliness is carried to excess in Holland; but the passion for purifying really runs to such a height among Dutch housewives that the assertion is by no means groundless: everything has an air of freshness, and the stranger in vain looks for a particle of dust. It will be productive of some amusement to issue out into the streets of a Dutch town early on a Saturday morning. It is on the last day of the week that an extraordinary *schoonmaken* (cleaning) takes place. Every house door presents a scene of most energetic activity—the brushing and mopping, the scrubbing and scraping, are not confined to steps and doorways—the pavement, wall, windows, however guiltless they may be of impurity, are all equally subjected to the same course of ablution. Those spots which are out of the reach of hand or broom do not escape a well-aimed stream from the pipe of a small engine-pump, which is always reserved for such service. The unsuspecting stranger who walks the streets is subjected to the danger of perpetual wettings. He looks up to ascertain whence the shower descends, and he perceives a diligent servant girl, stretched out of a window two-thirds of her length, and, with eyes intently turned upwards, discharging bowls full of water upon some refractory stain, imperceptible to all but herself. Spiders must stand a worse chance here than in any other country of the globe. Assiduous war is waged against them, the weapon in use being a broom as long as a boarding pike; and the forlorn attempt of a solitary spinner to establish himself in the corner of a window, to which elsewhere he might be supposed to have a prescriptive right, is immediately detected and scattered to the winds. The purification does not end without subjecting the instrument of cleanliness, the broom itself, however worn out or old, to a course of cleansing. Within doors equal purity and precision reign. The drawing or state room is a sort of sanctum, seldom entered more than once a week, and then only by the housewife and her handmaiden, with list shoes, to avoid scratching the polished floor, and soap and water in their hands. No sooner is the labour of washing and dusting over than the furniture is covered, the windows closed, the door locked for another week. In some parts of Holland the visitor is obliged to put off his shoes before he enters the house; but he is everywhere expected to clean them most carefully before admission is granted. In the dairies of North Holland, and especially in the far-famed village of Broek, the traveller will have the best opportunity of appreciating the full extent of Dutch cleanliness. It does not, however, require a long acquaintance with the Dutch to remark that this persevering and almost painful cleanliness is not always extended to their persons, especially among the lower orders, who indeed are not more cleanly than the same class in England. Goldsmith, who knew the country and people from a residence among them, declares that a Dutchman's house reminded him of a temple dedicated to an ox.

One of the essentials of comfort for a Dutch lady is the *Vuur Stoof*, a square box, open on one side to admit an earthen pan filled with hot embers of turf,

and perforated at the top to allow the heat to ascend and warm the feet : it serves as a footstool, and is concealed under the dress. The use of it is rarely dispensed with, whatever be the season, in doors or out—the citizen's wife has it carried after her by her servant to church or the theatre. Hundreds of these fire-pots may be seen piled up in the aisles of the churches.

To announce that sickness is in a house, the knocker is not tied up as with us, but a paper is stuck upon the door, containing the daily bulletin of the invalid's health, drawn up by a doctor, which prevents the necessity of ringing and the chance of disturbing the sick person when friends come to inquire after him. In two of the towns of Holland, Haarlem and Enckhuysen, when there is a "lady in the straw," a silk pincushion covered and fringed with plaited lace is exposed at the door—the sex of the infant is marked by the colour ; if a boy red, if a girl white. The house which shows in this manner that the number of its inhabitants has been increased by a birth enjoys by ancient law and custom various immunities and privileges. For a certain number of days nothing which is likely to disturb a lady so situated is allowed to approach it. It is protected from legal executions ; no bailiffs dare to molest its inmates ; no soldiers can be billeted in it ; and, when troops pass it on the march, the drums cease to beat.

A sort of basket decorated with evergreen, ears of corn, bits of silk and tinsel hung out over a shop door, denotes the recent arrival of herrings, much prized as a delicacy by the Dutch.

Before a traveller has been many days in Holland he will probably meet in the street a man dressed in black, with a cocked hat and wig, a long crape hat-band, and a short cloak : he is called the Aanspreker, and his duty is, on the death of any one, to announce the event to the friends or connections of the deceased. The stranger, on first arriving in Holland, is liable to be roused out of his slumbers at night by a strange clatter in the streets. This is nothing more than the CLAPPER of the Dutch watchman, a wooden board with a flexible hammer or tongue attached to it, which he strikes from time to time to give warning to all thieves to get out of his way.

The *Kermis* (wake or fair) is a sort of Dutch carnival, and exhibits many peculiarities of character. The servant-girls, when being hired, always stipulate with their masters for a certain number of holidays or kermis-days. They swarm at these festivals in company with their "sweethearts ;" indeed, sweethearts are regularly hired for these occasions, so that the damsels who have not one for love may have him for money.

*The Stork.*—One of the peculiarities of Holland is the sort of veneration in which the stork (called ooyevaar) is held by the inhabitants. These birds are not only never injured or disturbed, but a cartwheel or some other contrivance is often placed on the house-top for their use, if not expressly to invite them to settle, at least to prevent their becoming a nuisance, since otherwise the bird, attracted by the warmth of the fire, would naturally deposit the materials of its nest on the chimney-top itself, so as to stop it up, dirty the house, and perhaps set it on fire, which the owner prevents by a stand or rest so placed as to allow the smoke to escape from beneath it. Their huge nests may be seen perched on the roofs of farm-houses, and even in the town, on the edge of a gable, or near a chimney : it is considered a good omen to a dwelling and its inmates if the stork select it for its habitation ; and to kill one of these birds is looked upon in hardly any other light than a crime. The main army of storks migrate to a southern climate about the middle of August, taking with them the young brood which they have reared. They return in the spring about the month of May. The old ones never fail to seek out their former nests. During a great fire, which, in 1536, destroyed a large part of the town of Delft, the storks were seen bearing away their young ones from their nest through the midst of the flames, and, where they were unable to effect this, perishing with them rather than abandon them. Several of the Dutch poets allude to this well-authenticated fact.



Nightingales, and singing birds in general, are also protected from molestation in Holland; and bird-nesting, and every other injury to the melodists of the wood, is severely punished by local laws.

## 16. MUSIC—ORGANS.

“The lover of music fares meagrely in Holland. National melody and native composition seem alike to have disappeared from the country. The operatic theatres at Amsterdam and the Hague are principally occupied (when open) by third-rate German, French, and Italian companies, which may be also met with in the smaller towns, shorn, of course, to provincial dimensions. But those who are ‘curious in organs’ will find much to interest them in Holland. The taste for mechanical devices, which has planted bleating clockwork sheep in Mijnheer’s pleasure-garden, has indulged itself, with more dignity, in commissioning for the churches instruments grand in scale, and curious in the variety of their component parts. If Holland cannot be said to have possessed a school of organ-builders analogous, for instance, to the famous Alsatian family of the Silbermanns, yet the land possessed, during the last century, several men of renown, such as Batti of Utrecht, Christian Müller of Amsterdam (the builder of the Haarlem organ), and Hess of Gouda. The organs at Haarlem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Gouda, Delft, and Utrecht (and I have been told also at Leeuwarden, Beverwijk, and Nijmegen), are all worthy of attention. There are many treatises on organ-building in Dutch. The players seem generally in no respect worthy of their instruments, yet the powerful and unisonal psalmody sustained by the full organ, and filling the lofty churches with a volume of rich and robust sound, treats those attending public worship to a musical effect such as I, at least, have heard in no other place.”—*H. F. C.*

## 17. AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the peculiar situation and the nature of the soil of Holland the agriculturist has to contend with many difficulties, and consequently to resort to many methods and resources not much attended to in other countries. Travellers, therefore, who take an interest in agriculture may observe much deserving of their attention. Dutch dairy-farms, too, have long been famous. A few of the more remarkable peculiarities and features of the agriculture of the Netherlands are here pointed out. Those who wish for further information on these subjects may consult the following works, from which these observations are extracted:—*On the Agriculture of the Netherlands*, Agric. Journal, vol. ii. pp. 43-64; vol. iii. 240-263. *Outlines of Flemish Husbandry*—*Library of Useful Knowledge*. *British Husbandry*, vol. iii.

The climate of the Netherlands, from the borders of France to the northern part of Holland along the coast and for 50 or 60 miles inland, differs little from that of Kent or Essex. It is warmer in summer and colder in winter than the central part of England. The quantity of rain which falls there is not so great, especially in winter, as in those parts of England which lie on the opposite coast; but the snow covers the ground for a much longer time. Hence a material difference exists in the time of ploughing and sowing.

The quality of the soil is various. Towards the northern part of Flanders and Antwerp, and the southern part of Holland, it is almost as barren as the sand of the sea-shore. If it were not for a small portion of mud occasionally mixed with this soil, the water would freely percolate through it, and no vegetation could be supported. In proportion to the quantity of the mud, which is a very fine clay, with a portion of decayed shells and organic matter, the soil is more or less fertile; and when the mud enters largely into it, a rich compact loam is formed. In many places there are alternate narrow strata of sand and loam, which being mixed together form a very productive soil.

When the sand is deep, with little or no loam near the surface, it is a tedious

process to bring the land into cultivation. Much of the sandy heaths which lie between Antwerp and the Maas remain in a state of nature, producing nothing but scanty tufts of heath interspersed with a few very coarse grasses. Some spots have been brought under cultivation by the most indefatigable industry. By trenching and levelling, mixing the heavier soils with the sand, by a careful addition of manure both solid and liquid, and by first sowing such plants as will grow on this barren soil, a stratum of productive soil is gradually collected. If manure cannot be had, broom is first sown. This grows on the most barren soils; in three years it is cut for fagots for the bakers and brickmakers. It has somewhat improved the soil, which is next sown with buckwheat, or even with rye. After this, clover and potatoes follow; and these crops furnishing manure, improvement goes on rapidly. If about 20 small cart-loads of dung can be brought on each acre of the newly-trenched ground, the progress is much more rapid. Potatoes are then the first crop. Then follows rye, after the land has been manured to the same extent as before. In this clover is sown in the succeeding spring. After rye comes buckwheat, without any manure; then potatoes again, manured as at first; and the same rotation of crops follows.

It is evident how important a good supply of manure is to success in cultivating such land. The most rapid improver of loose sands is liquid manure. Accordingly, the greatest attention is paid to the collection and preparation of manure, more especially of liquid manure. Every farm has one or more capacious tanks, whose construction will be found worthy of the attention of the agriculturist. The instruments of tillage are few and simple, especially the ploughs, which, however, are well adapted to the light soil of the country. An instrument, called a *traineau* in Belgium, is used to level the surface of the light soils, without too much compressing them. A rodded hurdle is also used for the same purpose. The harrows are mostly triangular, with wooden teeth set at an acute angle forwards. The *mollebart*, which is used in the levelling of newly-trenched land, is an instrument peculiarly Flemish or Dutch: it is a very large wooden shovel, in form like a housemaid's dustpan, with a stout long handle. To fully understand its use, it must be seen worked by a skilful hand. The spade and shovel are also largely used in the tillage of the Netherlands. Considerable attention is paid in the Netherlands, but especially in Flanders, to a proper rotation of crops. The rotations observed are founded on long experience. Manure, both solid and liquid, is applied constantly to the soil in great abundance. It is by this means that the character of the poor soils becomes in a few years entirely changed. Great attention is paid to the choice of seed. The quantity of seed on a given extent of land in the Netherlands is much smaller than it usually is in England. This is owing to the greater attention paid to prepare the land for receiving the seed. The surface is brought to a finer tilth, by repeated harrowing with light wooden harrows. Mixed seed is sometimes sown, as a mixture of wheat and rye, which, indeed, is known in Yorkshire, where it is called *meslin*. In Flanders it is called *meteil*. The sowing of carrots amongst a growing crop is peculiar to the Netherlands. The Friesland oats are well known in England as of a very good quality for brewing, and great crops of them are raised in the rich alluvial soils of Holland. Chicory is much cultivated, the dried roots of which are roasted and used instead of coffee. The root contains a strong bitter, and is used instead of hops in beer. It is sown about the beginning of April, and the roots are taken up in September, and are then of the size of a small carrot. The leaves, if eaten by cows, give a bad taste to their milk. Flax, hemp, and the oily seeds, especially colza or rape, are also extensively cultivated in the Netherlands. In many parts of the Netherlands, owing to the constant presence of water, the soil is better calculated for meadows than arable land. In these meadows, especially in N. Holland and Friesland, a very fine breed of milch cows and oxen is fed. The quantity of butter exported, and its value in foreign markets, prove that the operations of the dairy are well conducted. The rich



soil, no doubt, gives a good quality to the butter; but this is not the only cause of its superiority. The extraordinary cleanliness of every part of a dairy, and its furniture, show the unremitted attention of the dairywoman. Besides this, the stables, the cows, and even the litter, are kept so clean that it is a pleasure to walk through them; and the family often make one end of the cow-house their usual sitting-room, having a fire-place at one end, and always at least one comfortable bed for a labourer or servant, who always sleeps in the cow-house.

The arrangement of a Dutch dairy is as follows:—The building is generally like a large barn, with a roof coming to within 7 or 8 feet of the ground, sometimes tiled or slated, but more often thatched with reeds, which make it warm in winter. Through the middle, from end to end, is a space 10 or 12 feet broad, paved with hard bricks. The heads of the cows are placed towards this middle space, from which all their food is given to them in a shallow trough made of bricks, with a gentle fall from end to end to allow of sweeping and washing. As straw is scarce, the cows lie on smooth bricks laid sloping, and slightly hollow in the middle; and their beds are made of such a length, that when the cows stand their tails hang over a gutter to receive the dung and urine. The cleanliness is carried to such a degree, that in many cow-houses there are pulleys, and lines over them, with a weight at one end, the other being fastened to the end of the tail of a cow to keep it up, and prevent its dipping into the gutter behind. Everything which falls from the cow is swept away immediately, and the water arising from the constant washing of every part of the cow-house runs into a tank, and serves to dilute the dung, which, after a time, is pumped up, and either carried in water-carts to the meadows, or mixed up with earth and the litter of the horses into compost.

The cows usually come into their winter quarters in November, and are put out to graze in May, if the weather is mild. When first the cows are let out into the meadows, a piece of coarse cloth is put over their loins, and tied round their bodies, to prevent the injurious effects of cold dews and fogs; when the air is warmer this is discontinued.

The milk-room is almost always vaulted, and sunk somewhat under the level of the ground. The floor is laid with porous tiles, and, being kept wet, the evaporation keeps the cellar cool. The milk is brought from the cow-house in large brass vessels in the shape of the Etruscan water-cans, which, when full, carry the milk without much shaking. Salt is added to the butter as soon as made: no Dutchman would touch butter which had no salt in it, however fresh it might be. The butter made in summer, when the cows feed in the pastures, is of a very fine golden colour and agreeable taste. When the pastures are not so rich, this colour is sometimes given artificially, but the natural colour cannot be imitated so as to deceive any but the inexperienced.

The best Dutch cheese is a new milk cheese made near Gouda, and called *Gouda cheese*. The little round cheeses are made near Edam. Some of the cream has been subtracted and made into butter, and the cheese is what would be called half-meal cheese in England. It is very strongly salted by soaking it in brine. The common skim-milk cheeses have seeds of cummin mixed with the curd, and are made of the size of our Cheshire cheeses. It is a poor cheese, and seldom exported.

Very large oxen are fatted in the rich meadows of N. Holland. They have large bones, and are deficient in some points considered essential by the feeder for a cattle show; but the chief object of the breed is milk. The meat is excellent.

The sheep of the Netherlands are almost universally large, long-legged animals, with dropping ears, which have nothing but their size to recommend them.

The horses in the Netherlands may be divided into two distinct breeds,—the heavy Flanders horses, which are either light chesnut coloured, with white tails

and manes, or roan. They are bulky and inactive, and inferior to the Suffolk punch, which breed, no doubt, came originally from Flanders, but has been improved by care in breeding. The Friesland horses are mostly black, and some of them are very strong and active, and will do much work and draw very heavy loads. A breed of very fast trotters is encouraged by trotting matches. The Dutch waggons are light, with a very narrow track, to accommodate them to the narrow roads on the tops of the dykes. A pole would be a great incumbrance in turning within a very narrow space; hence a curious substitute has been adopted. A very short crooked pole rises in front, and the driver directs it with his foot. A person unaccustomed to its use could never drive a Dutch waggon, which requires great skill and judgment to steer it. A drunken driver is discovered a long way off by the oscillations of his waggon, which frequently runs off the dyke, and is overturned into the ditch on either side, the horses having no power to keep it straight when the crooked pole has not a steady foot to guide the front wheels. The Dutchmen usually make their horses trot in the waggon when not heavily loaded.

## ROUTES THROUGH HOLLAND.

### ROUTE 1.

#### LONDON TO ROTTERDAM.

*Steamers* 3 times a week in summer. The General Steam Navigation Company's vessels run from Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, at 10 precisely, every Wednesday and Saturday, returning also on those days. There is also another steamer on the same days from off the Tower. The Batavier goes every Sunday, and returns from Rotterdam on Tuesday. The average passage is from 24 to 30 hours, and the vessel usually reaches the bar at the mouth of the Maas in 24.

The Maas (French Meuse) is the estuary through which a large portion of the combined waters of the Rhine and Meuse find an outlet to the sea. The bar at its mouth is at times difficult to pass; at low tide there is but 7 feet water upon it. The first appearance of Holland exhibits nothing but a strip of land on each side, literally "a willow-tufted bank," barely raised above the water.

The low sandy mud bank projecting into the sea on your left as you enter the Maas is called the Hoek van Holland.

1. The small fortified town of *Brielle*, on the left bank of the river (right hand in ascending), soon appears in sight. Here custom-house officers

come on board to fasten down the hold of the vessel, and to examine the ship's papers. There is a ferry over the Maas at this place, and the pilots, who carry vessels up the river, reside here. It was the birth-place of Admirals Tromp and de Witt, and is historically remarkable as the first place which fell into the hands of the Dutch; having been taken from the Spaniards, 1572, by a bold attack of the Water Gueusen, under the command of William de la Marck, who had been expelled from the ports of England by Queen Elizabeth. It may thus be considered as the nucleus of the Republic of Holland. This exploit was the first instance of open resistance to the power of Philip II. of Spain, and led the way for the liberation of the country from the Spanish yoke. In 1585 Brielle was delivered up to Queen Elizabeth as one of the cautionary towns, and remained in the hands of the English till 1616.

About 5 miles above Brielle is the entrance to the New Canal, crossing the island of Voorn, by which large vessels pass from the Maas to the spacious harbour of Hellevoetsluis, and avoid the dangerous navigation arising from the bar at the mouth of the Maas. The largest Indiamen reach the sea in one day from Rotterdam. At Hellevoetsluis is a royal dock and arsenal.



It is the principal naval station of the Dutch on the S., being to Rotterdam and the mouths of the Rhine and Maas what the Helder is to Amsterdam and the Zuider-Zee. William III. embarked there for England in 1688.

*rt.* Higher up is Vlaardingen, the head-quarters of the Dutch Herring Fishery, for which it fits out annually from 80 to 100 vessels; the total number from the whole of Holland in the present reduced state of the fisheries falls short of 200. On the 10th or 11th of June the officers employed in the herring fleet repair to the Stadhuis, and take an oath to obey the laws of the fishery; on the 14th they hoist their flags, and go to church to pray for a prosperous season; on the 15th they set sail, and the day is kept as a holiday by the townspeople. The fishery lasts from June 2 till October 30. The fish first caught are sent off in swift-sailing yachts to Holland, where their arrival is awaited with the most anxious expectation. Watchmen are set on Vlaardingen steeple to look out for the vessel; the cargo usually sells for 800 florins, and the first kegs of herrings are sent to the King of Holland and his ministers. Still nearer to Rotterdam, though not at the river side, is *Schiedam* (12,000 inhab.), famous for its distilleries of the finest Geneva, of which there are not less than 100 in this small town: 30,000 pigs are said to be fed on the refuse grain after the spirit has been extracted. The town, surrounded by windmills, is never free from the smoke issuing from its numerous tall chimneys.

At a turn of the river Rotterdam comes suddenly into sight. The Maas in front of the town is from 30 to 40 ft. deep, so that the largest India vessels approach close to the houses, and the steamers land their passengers on the fine quay called the *Boompjes*, extending along the river a mile and a quarter. It is shaded with a line of vigorous elms, planted 1615, from which it gets its name (little trees is the meaning of the word; though, since the name was conferred, they have grown to a large size). It may, perhaps, recall to mind Cheyne Walk, at Chelsea,

[N. G.]

though on a larger scale, with the advantage of having deep water close in shore. It forms a much frequented promenade for the inhabitants of Rotterdam. Some of the best houses and principal inns are situated on this handsome quay. Here also is the Custom-house, to which the baggage of travellers is conveyed (§ 3), but the examination is not usually very troublesome.

ROTTERDAM.—Inns: *Hôtel des Pays-Bas*:—beds, 1 gr. to 1 gr. 10 st.; breakfast or tea, with bread and butter, 14 st.; table d'hôte, 1 gr. 10 st.; dinner in private, 2½ gr. to 3 gr. *New Bath Hotel*; charges nearly the same as *Pays-Bas*. *H. de l'Europe*.—These three are on the Quai called the *Boompjes*, near the steamers. *Scheepershuis*, *Spaanse Kade*;—*Zwijnschoofd*, on the great market;—*St. Lucas*.

Rotterdam, the second city of Holland in population and commerce, lies on the *rt.* bank of the Maas; it has 78,000 inhab., and is distant about 24 m. from the sea. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which rests on the Maas; it consists of as many canals as streets; the three principal ones called *Leuve*, *Oude*, and *Nieuwe havens* (harbours), open into the Maas, and communicate with the various canals which intersect the town; thus not only affording a constant supply of water to the canals, but, by the ebbing and flowing of the tide, keeping up a circulation, and preserving the water from becoming stagnant and putrid; the tide rises commonly 10 or 12 ft.

The communication between different parts of the town is maintained by a great number of drawbridges suspended by heavy beams of wood overhead; but across several of the havens, which are too wide for a drawbridge, a ferry-boat plies (and 1 cent is charged for the passage). The canals serve as docks, being deep enough to admit vessels of large burden close to the doors of the houses and magazines of their owners, so that they can discharge their cargoes with little trouble and cost. Its ready access to the sea gives Rotterdam a great advantage as a port; and since the separation from Belgium

it has been rapidly rising in wealth and population, at the expense of its rival Antwerp. Indeed, since steam has aided inland navigation, the position of Rotterdam has become superior to that of Amsterdam, and it and Hamburg now form the great inlets and outlets of Germany. The foreign commerce of Rotterdam now chiefly depends on the connection with Batavia, and that trade at present employs about 80 of the finest merchant-ships in the world, of the burden of from 500 to 1000 tons. They are admirably equipped, and make the voyage to and from India in 9 months upon the average. An increasing trade is carried on in the valuable productions of the East, the chief of which are sugar, coffee, and spices. The West India trade, formerly carried on with Surinam, is almost extinct. The trade in provisions is very great: much corn is brought down the Rhine from the interior of Germany; and from the upper parts contiguous to that river a vast supply of timber for ship-building is conveyed. This is an important branch of industry, at present very flourishing, as near 100 of the best class of vessels are now building in the different dockyards.

A stranger who has never seen a Dutch town before will find more amusement in merely walking through the streets than in any of the sights which guide-books are usually contented to enumerate. He will be struck with the novel and picturesque combination of water, bridges, trees, and shipping, in the heart of a city. He will remark the quaint buildings with gables facing the street, and often overhanging the foundation more than a foot; the canals traversed by innumerable drawbridges opening and shutting to allow the passage of vessels; the cart running upon sledges instead of wheels, with barrows of water placed in front, which is jerked out through several small holes, so as to sprinkle the pavement as the horse moves on, and diminish the friction. The shoes of the horses, which it is not improbable he may compare to pattens; the wooden sabots of the peasants; the brass milk-pails, glistening like polished armour;

the little mirror fastened before the window of every house (§ 15); and the rude busts of Turks' or Moors' heads in front of the chemists' shops, called from their open mouths Gapers, are all novelties not to be met with in his own country.

An enormous dyke or *dam*, erected at the junction of a small stream called the Rotte with the Maas, whence comes the name *Rotterdam*, passes through the centre of the town. It originally protected the country behind it from inundations during high tides of the Maas. The Hoogstraat (High Street) stands upon this DAM; and the newest part of the town is built on the ground extending between it and the Boompjes, and gained from the Maas since the dam was erected.

The objects worthy of observation are, *The statue of Erasmus*, who was a native of this place. It is of bronze, and stands on a wide bridge over a canal, which serves the purposes of a market-place, called the Groote Markt, near the centre of the town. Erasmus's real name was Gerrit Gerritz, which, in accordance with the custom of the learned of his time, he translated into Desiderius Erasmus. The house in which he was born (1467) still exists; it is turned into a gin-shop, and is situated in the Breede Kerk Straat, leading to the Great Church. It bears a small statue of the scholar, with the inscription, "*Hæc est parva domus, magnus quâ natus Erasmus.*"

The *Great Church of St. Lawrence*, *Groote Kerk* (built in 1472), of brick, contains the monuments of the Admirals de Witt and Cortenaer, and Vice-Admiral (Schoudtbijnacht) van Brakel, all erected to their memory by the States General, and bearing epitaphs in old Dutch verse. The very fine *Organ*, finished about 1840, according to some is superior in size and tone to that of Haarlem, the largest metal pipe being 36 ft. long and 17 inches in diameter, and the number of stops 90, and of pipes 6500! It is 90 ft. high. The organist will play at any time in consideration of a fee of 10 guilders for the hour. They who do not intend to visit Haarlem will do well to hear this



instrument. The architectural details of the church, though much mutilated, are fine, and, like almost all the great churches of Holland, have been too much neglected. In this and other Dutch churches it will be remarked that the coats of arms on the monuments are all defaced: this was the act of the French republicans during their occupation of Holland. The tower affords an extensive view of the country around, which, in the direction of Delft and Gouda, as in many other parts of Holland, is almost equally divided between land and water. It is truly debateable ground—intersected in all directions by canals, and trees in straight avenues, its flat surface dotted with farm and summer houses, while an occasional steeple and a number of windmills alone break the level line of a Dutch horizon.

The other public buildings are, the *Exchange*, where business is transacted daily at 3 (scientific persons visiting Rotterdam should see the collection of philosophical instruments, and the library, in the room above it),—the *Stadhuis* or *Town Hall*, a large new building with a Composite portico,—and the house formerly occupied by the East India Company, on the Boompjes, close to the Hôtel des Pays-Bas, turned into warehouses since the company was broken up; but none of them deserve either minute description or examination. The philosopher Bayle, when exiled from France, ended his days here, in one of the houses on the Boompjes.

The *Dockyard* is inferior to that of Amsterdam, and on a much smaller scale than similar establishments in England. It is shown to strangers on producing an order from a respectable householder. A relic is preserved here of the successful attack made by the Dutch upon the English fleet in the Medway, 1667, when they burnt the magazines at Chatham, along with several men-of-war. It is a portion of the stern of the Royal Charles, the Admiral's ship, which was captured by them.

The *Pictures* bequeathed to the town by M. *Boymans*, consisting of works of

Dutch masters—good *Jan Steen*, *Paul Potter*, *Wouwermans*—may be seen daily, except Monday, on payment of a small sum. M. Nottebohn possesses an excellent private collection of the modern Dutch and Flemish schools.

Half a day will suffice to see all that is remarkable in Rotterdam.

There are so many English here, that the language is very generally spoken and understood. They have two churches; a *Presbyterian church*, which has existed more than two centuries, and an *Episcopalian*, on the E. side of the Haring-vliet, surmounted by the arms of Queen Anne and the Duke of Marlborough: these, though served by ministers from Great Britain, form part of the National Church establishment, the salaries being paid by the Dutch government. The Scotch Presbyterian church is on the Schottische Dijk.

The water of the Maas, which is drunk here, will cause considerable annoyance to persons unaccustomed to it: travellers should avoid it (§ 6).

In the suburbs are many places of entertainment, with *Gardens*, not unlike tea-gardens in England, except that some of them are frequented by the higher classes of citizens, and partake of the nature of a club. Here are found billiard and ball rooms, skittle-grounds, refreshments of various kinds, and much smoking.

There is a *public walk* outside the *Ooster* (eastern) gate, called *Plantage*, whence a good view is obtained of Rotterdam.

There are several *Clubs* here, where English as well as continental newspapers are taken in; a stranger may be introduced by a member, and generally by the master of the hotel.

This was the native place of Adrian van der Werf, van der Neer, Netscher, and Zachtleeven, painters, and of James Crofts, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. by Lucy Waters.

The *Post Office* (het Postkantoor) is on the Wijnhaven, in the Wijnstraat.

Curiosities from China and Japan may be purchased of De Groot, 342, Hoogstraat, opposite the Walloon church.

*Trekschuiten* (§ 5) start nearly every hour in the day to Delft and the Hague; the fare to the Hague is 20 stivers.

*Diligences* daily to Utrecht, Nijmegen, Gouda, Antwerp, and Breda.

*Steamboats* to Nijmegen every morning in summer; every other morning during the rest of the year. Those of the *New Dusseldorf Company* are best. (See R. 12.)

*Steamers* daily to Moerdijk in 3 hours; to Middelburg, in Zealand, in 9; twice a day to Dort; to Gouda and back daily; 6 times a month to Havre and Dunkirk; to London every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; to Antwerp daily, in 8 to 10 hours (see R. 18); to Bois le Duc (Hertogenbosch) daily, in 8 hours; to Hull once a week.

A steam ferry-boat plies across the Maas to Katendrecht every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, starting from a point a little below the town: the fare is 15 cents. The island of IJsselmonde, which here forms the l. bank of the Maas, though but 15 m. long by 7 wide, is said to be surrounded and intersected by dykes measuring 200 m. in length.

## ROUTE 2.

ROTTERDAM TO AMSTERDAM, BY THE HAGUE, LEIDEN, AND HAARLEM.—RAILROAD—(IJZERENSPoorweg).

5 trains a day; to the Hague, 13 m., in 45 min.; to Amsterdam in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.

Length of railway from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, 92,230 Eng. yards, or about  $52\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

This railway, the first that was constructed in Holland, is due to the enterprise of a public company, called "The Railway Company of Holland," whose affairs are managed by a council of administration consisting of 5 commissaries and the engineer. The difficulties of construction arising from the peculiar physical character of the locality were the least that the company had to contend against, owing to the hostility of the proprietors of the land. The company was formed on the 8th Aug. 1837, at Amsterdam, and the part between Haarlem and Amsterdam was opened 20th Sept. 1839. The engineer

was the Chevalier F. W. Conrad, M.I.C.E. The gauge is 2 mètres =  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Eng., from centre to centre of the rails, which rest upon longitudinal timber bearings, and the cost of each Eng. mile of single line of railway laid was 2394l. 10s.

*Trekschuiten* to Delft in 2 hrs.

The old road to Delft is pleasantly varied with villas and gardens, and runs for a considerable distance alongside of the canal, as, indeed is the case with most roads in Holland.

*Station. Schiedam.*—The town is on the l., surrounded by windmills, and enveloped in everlasting smoke, rising from its distilleries of gin (*jenever*, *i. e.* juniper). See p. 25.

*Stat. DELFT.*—Inn, *Gouden Molen* (Golden Mill). On the Schie, 8 m. from Rotterdam, 17,000 inhab.; and said to derive its name from *delven*, to dig. This town, "the parent of pottery," has been supplanted, even in Holland itself, in its chief article of produce, to which it has given a name (Delft-ware, in Dutch *plateel*), by the superior manufactures of England, and the improved taste introduced by Wedgwood in the making of pottery. All the earthenware now made here is of the coarser kind, and does not employ more than 200 persons.

The streets appear empty and dull, but there is enough to amuse a traveller for an hour or two.

Pepys, in his Diary, 18th May, 1660, describes the sights of Delft:—"To the church, where Van Tromp lies entombed, with a fine monument. His epitaph is concluded thus:—'Tandem bello Anglico tantum non victor, certe invictus, vivere et vincere desiit.' There is a sea-fight cut in marble, with the smoke the best expressed that ever I saw in my life. From thence to the great church, that stands in a fine great market-place over against the *Stadhuis*; and there I saw a stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass, wherein, among other varieties, there are the angels with their trumpets, expressed as it were crying. Here were very fine organs in both the churches. It is a most sweet town, with bridges and a river in every street."



*The New Church* (b. 1381) in the great square contains the costly monument, clustered with columns and rich in marble, but in very bad taste, erected by the United Provinces to the memory of William I., Prince of Orange, who was assassinated at Delft, 10th July, 1584. His statue in marble, in full armour, with sword and sceptre, reclines upon the tomb; and at his feet is the figure of his favourite little dog, whose affection saved his master's life from the midnight attack of some Spanish assassins, who had planned to murder him while asleep in his camp, near Mechlin, 1572. The Spaniards, advancing stealthily under cover of the darkness, had nearly reached the tent, when the vigilance of the dog, whose instinct appears to have told him that they were enemies, detected their approach. He instantly jumped upon the bed, and, by barking violently and tearing off the clothes with his teeth and feet, roused his master in time to enable him to escape. The faithful animal pined to death after his master's decease. The inscription on the tomb makes mention of the dog's attachment. There is a second and better statue of the prince under the arch at the head of the tomb, in a sitting posture. Beneath is the burial vault of the present royal family of Holland. Here also is the simple monument of GROTIUS, who was a native of Delft, and is interred in this church. This church contains a fine organ.

*In the Old Church* (Oude Kerk), which has a leaning tower, is the monument of Admiral Tromp, the veteran of 32 sea-fights, who conquered the English fleet under Blake, in the Downs, 1652, and afterwards sailed through the channel with a broom at his mast-head, to signify that he had swept the sea of the English. He was killed at last in an engagement, represented in bas-relief on his tomb, between Schevening and the mouth of the Maas, in which the English were victorious. In the same church are buried Piet Hein, who from a fisher-lad of Delshaven rose to be admiral, captured the Spanish silver fleet, and died for his country; and Lecuwenhoek, the naturalist, also a

native of Delft. The Grand Pensionary Heinsius, the friend and fellow-councillor of Marlborough and Eugene, was also born here.

The house in which William Prince of Orange was assassinated is nearly opposite to the W. end of the Old Church; it is called the *Prinssenhof*, and is now a barrack. After crossing the court, a small door on the rt. leads to the spot where the murder was committed. The identical staircase which he was about to ascend after dinner, and the passage where the murderer Balthazar Geraarts stood,—so near to his victim that the pistol must almost have touched his body,—will assuredly be looked upon with interest by every traveller. An inscription, on a stone let into the wall, records the event; and 3 holes, bored in another stone below it, pass for the identical marks of the fatal bullets which killed him. He expired in the arms of his sister, and his wife (the daughter of Coligny, who had been murdered in a similar manner, and in her sight, at the St. Bartholemew massacre). The last words of the hero were, "Mon Dieu, mon Dieu, ayez pitié de moi et de ce pauvre peuple!" In the month after his assassination the states of Holland met at Delft, and placed his son Maurice, then a youth of 17, at the head of affairs.

On an island surrounded by canals, near the entrance of the town, is the *State Arsenal of Holland*, an extensive and gloomy building, looking like a fortress, and ornamented with the arms of the ancient Dutch republic. It was originally the Dutch East India House.

Okey, Barkstead, and Corbet, the regicides, settled at Delft. They were seized in an alehouse here by Sir George Downing, the English envoy at the Hague, sent to London, and executed at Tyburn.

Between Delft and the Hague (about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  m.) the trekschuit will be found an agreeable and good conveyance. The canal from Delft to Leiden is by many considered as being the Fossa Corbulonis, and probably a part of the ancient excavation has been adopted. Corbulus employed his soldiers in exca-

vating this canal in order to unite the Rhine and the Maes. (*Tacitus, Annal.*, 11, 20.)

The country is even more thickly spread over with cottages, villas, country seats, and gardens (§ 13), than on the other side of Delft. On the left of the canal and high road, but on the right of the railroad, appears the spire of the church of Ryswyk, near which the famous treaty of peace was signed (1697) between England, France, Holland, Germany, and Spain, in a house of the Prince of Orange, now removed; its site is marked by an obelisk.

24 m. THE HAGUE. *Stat.* (La Haye, in French; S'Gravenhage in Dutch; Haag in German.) Inns: — *Hôtel Bellevue*, near the park, comfortable; bed, 1 fl. 20 c.; double-bedded room, 2 fl.; dinner, 2 fl.; tea, 60 c.; breakfast, 70 c.; wax lights, 40 c.; table-d'hôte at 4. *Oude Doelen*, very comfortable. *Nieuwe Doelen*, complaints of the attendance. (Doel is the Dutch for the bull's eye in the target, derived from times when archery was the favourite amusement, and the inn the place of resort for the various companies or guilds of marksmen when the contest was decided.) *Hôtel de l'Europe*, in the Lange Houtstraat, close to the Museum: bed, 1 fl.; breakfast (without meat or eggs), 60 c.; table d'hôte, 1½ fl. *Maréchal Turenne*; *Keizershof* (Imperial Hotel); *Twee Steden* (Two Towns); *Heerenlogement* (Gentleman's Lodging).

The population is 61,000.

Though long the residence of the Stadtholders, and now of the King of Holland, up to the beginning of the present century the Hague ranked only as a village, because it had neither corporation nor walls, and did not return members to the States General; Louis Bonaparte, however, during his rule, conferred on it the privileges of a city. Other Dutch cities owe their rise to commerce or manufactures; this to the residence of a court, the presence of the Government and States General, and the abode of foreign ministers. Its origin may be traced to a hunting-seat of the Counts of Holland, built here in 1250; and its name to the *Counts' Hedge* (*S'Graven Hage*) surrounding their park.

The principal streets are, the Voorhout, lined with trees and bordered with splendid hotels; the Prinssengracht, Kneuterdijk, and Noord Einde. The Vijverberg (hill of the fish-pond) is a square or place, with avenues of trees forming a shady promenade on the one side, and a piece of water on the other. It is in Holland alone that so gentle a rise in the ground as is here perceptible would be dignified with the name of a hill.

On the southern side of the Vijverberg stands the *Binnenhof*, so called because it formed the "inner court" of the Count's palace, an irregular-building of various dates. The Gothic hall in the centre of it, now used for the drawing of the lottery (*Loterijzaal*), and criminal court (*Hoog Gerechtshof*), is the oldest building in the Hague, and the only remaining fragment of the original palace of the Counts of Holland. It is a fine room, with a pointed roof, supported by a Gothic framework of wood, somewhat in the style of that of Westminster Hall. It possesses some interest in an historical point of view; since, upon a scaffolding erected opposite to the door, on a level with the top of the steps, the virtuous and inflexible Barneveldt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, was beheaded in 1618, at the age of 72. This event is a stain on the character of Prince Maurice of Nassau; but it is not true, as some have asserted, that he looked on from a side window during his rival's execution. The people beheld it with tears; many came to gather the sand wet with his blood, to keep it carefully in phials; and the crowd of those who had the same curiosity continued next day, notwithstanding all they could do to hinder them. The Chambers of the States General or Dutch parliament, and several of the public offices, are situated in the Binnenhof. The public are freely admitted to the debates of the Second Chamber.

Between the Buitenhof (Outer Court) and the Vijverberg is an old gate-tower, called *Gevangepoort* (prison-gate), remarkable as the place in which Cornelius De Witt was confined, 1672, on a false charge of conspiring to assassinate the



Prince of Orange. The populace, incited to fury by the calumnies circulated against him and his brother John, the Grand Pensionary, broke into the prison at a moment when the latter had been enticed hither by a report that his brother's life was in danger, dragged them forth, and literally tore them to pieces, with ferocity more befitting wild beasts than human beings. The State Prisons, besides the interest they possess from historical associations, are curious, on account of "the tortures inflicted on the prisoners (within the last two centuries), not surpassed in cruelty even at Venice in its worst times: the rack, the pulley, the oubliettes, &c., are still shown."—*L. Fm.* A few yards from the spot where the De Witts were murdered, in the Kneuterdijk, opposite the Hartogstraatje, may be seen the modest mansion of the Grand Pensionary De Witt, who, though the first citizen of the richest country in the world, and perhaps the profoundest statesman in Europe, baffling the encroaching policy of France, and frightening London with the roar of his cannon in the Thames, was never seen in public but in the most homely dress, kept only a single servant, and rarely made use of a coach. Barneveldt lived in a house which now forms part of the hotel of the Minister of Finance in the Lang Voorhout.

The *Picture Gallery and Museum* are situated in the building called the *Maurits Huis*, from Prince Maurice of Nassau, Governor of Brazil, and afterwards of Cleve, by whom it was built. It is between the *Plein* and the *Vijver*. They are open to the public daily, except Sunday, from 9 to 3, on Saturday from 10½ to 1.

The *Picture Gallery* is almost entirely confined to the works of Dutch masters, and contains some of their finest works. It is not possible to point out the rooms which contain the works here mentioned, as there is nothing to distinguish the rooms. The numbers are those of 1848.

The most remarkable pictures are,—*Paul Potter*: (123.) *Young Bull*,—his masterpiece, remarkable as one of the few examples in which the artist painted animals as large as life. "There can-

not be a greater contrast to a very generalised mode of treatment than that displayed in the celebrated picture of 'The Bull,' by *P. Potter*, which approaches the nearest to deception of any really fine work of art I have seen. The painter seems to have omitted nothing that he saw in nature which art could represent, and yet its reality is free from any still-life unpleasantness. It is admired for its truth, but to a cultivated eye it has that something more than mere truth that is indispensable to a work of art; it has great taste throughout—displayed no less in the general arrangement of the masses and forms than in the most minute particulars. The grandeur of the sky, and the beautiful treatment of the distant meadow, show that the painter had the power of seizing the finest characteristics of the large features of nature, while the exquisite manner in which the beautiful forms of the leaves of a dock, and their colours, compose with one of the legs of the young bull, display as fine an eye for her most intricate beauties. Throughout the picture, indeed, we see that the hand has been directed by the eye of a consummate artist, and not merely by a skilful copyist." *Prof. Leslie, R.A.* This picture was carried to Paris by the French, and was classed by them *fourth* in value of all the paintings then in the *Louvre*; the *Transfiguration*, by *Raphael*, ranking first; the *Communion of St. Jerome*, by *Domenichino*, second; and *Titian's Peter Martyr*, third. They who know those three great works will probably be startled at the place thus assigned to this picture. *Paul Potter's Bull* has been valued at 5000*l.*; the Dutch government, it is stated, offered *Napoleon* 4 times that sum if he would consent to suffer it to remain at the Hague. *D. T.*—(124). The *Cow drinking*; "finely painted, remarkable for the strong reflection in the water." *R.\* — Rembrandt.* (127.) A *Surgeon, Professor Tulp*, attended by his Pupils, proceeding to dissect a *Dead Body*. Though an unpleasing subject, it is a

\* The quotations marked *R.* are derived from Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Tour in Holland and Flanders."

most wonderful painting, and one of the artist's finest works. "To avoid making it an object disagreeable to look at, the figure is but just cut at the wrist. There are seven other portraits, coloured like nature itself, fresh and highly finished; one of the figures behind has a paper in his hand, on which are written the names of the rest. Rembrandt has also added his own name, with the date, 1632. The dead body is perfectly well drawn (a little fore-shortened), and seems to have been just washed. Nothing can be more truly the colour of dead flesh. The legs and feet, which are nearest the eye, are in shadow; the principal light, which is on the body, is by that means preserved of a compact form." *R.* Physicians assert that they can ascertain that it is the body of a person who died from inflammation of the lungs. This picture formerly stood in the Anatomy School (Snijkamer) of Amsterdam, but was purchased by the King for 32,000 guilders (2700*l.*) — (130.) Portrait of an officer with hat and feathers: "for colouring and force nothing can exceed it." *R.* — (128.) St. Simeon receiving the Infant Jesus in the Temple. — (129.) "A study of Susanna for a picture. It appears very extraordinary that Rembrandt should have taken so much pains, and have made at last so very ugly and ill-favoured a figure; but his attention was principally directed to the colouring and effect, in which, it must be acknowledged, he has attained the highest degree of excellence." *R.* — *Rubens*: His first wife, Catherine Brintes (135), and his second wife, Helena Forman (136): "both fine portraits; but the last by far the most beautiful and the best coloured." *R.* — (137.) Portrait of his confessor. — *Van Dyk*: (37.) Six portraits of the Huygens family. — (40.) Portrait of Simon, a painter of Antwerp. "This is one of the very few pictures that can be seen of Van Dyk which is in perfect preservation; and, on examining it closely, it appeared to me a perfect pattern of portrait-painting; every part is distinctly marked, but with the lightest hand, and without destroying the breadth of light: the colouring is per-

fectly true to nature, though it has not the brilliant effect of sunshine such as is seen in Rubens's wife: it is nature seen by common daylight." *R.* — (38, 39.) Two fine portraits of a Gentleman, and "a Lady with a feather in her hand;" *R.*: called, incorrectly, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham; from the coat of arms in the corner, they are probably either Dutch or German. — "A Virgin and Infant Christ, coloured in the manner of Rubens, so much so as to appear, at first sight, to be of his hand; but the character of the child shows it to be Van Dyk's." *R.* The only picture in the gallery answering to this description is one attributed (and to all appearance correctly) to *Murillo*. (223.) — *Ferdinand Bol*: (17.) Portrait of Admiral de Ruyter. — *Keyzer*: (82.) Four Burgomasters of Amsterdam deliberating on the reception of Mary de Medici into their city. "A very good picture." — (81.) A small full-length of a Magistrate in black: excellent. — *Gerard Dow*: (35.) A Woman sitting near a window, with a child in a cradle; a very pleasing picture. — (36.) "A woman with a light." *R.* Very highly finished. *Wouvermans*: (188.) A Battle-piece; (196.) "The Hay Cart;" and (195.) "The Manège;" three excellent specimens of this artist. "Here are many of the best works of Wouvermans, whose pictures are well worthy the attention and close examination of a painter. One of the most remarkable of them is known by the name of the Hay Cart: another, in which there is a coach and horses, is equally excellent. These pictures are in his three different manners: his middle manner is by much the best; the first and last have not that liquid softness which characterises his best works. Besides his great skill in colouring, his horses are correctly drawn, very spirited, of a beautiful form, and always in unison with their ground. Upon the whole, he is one of the few painters whose excellence, in his way, is such as leaves nothing to be wished for." *R.* — *Bergheim*: (12.) An Italian View. — (14.) Banditti robbing a Caravan: excellent. — *Vanderwerf*: (186.) The Flight into



Egypt: "one of his best." *R.* — *Terburg.* (169.) A Woman seated on the ground, leaning her elbow against a man's knee, and a trumpeter delivering a letter." *R.*—*Poussin*: Venus asleep: a Satyr drawing off the drapery. *R.* The painting to which Sir Joshua alludes is probably (139) described in the catalogue as the Dream of Astolpho, from Ariosto, by one of Rubens's scholars. — *John Breughel*: "Two pictures of flowers and fruits, with animals; one serves for a border to a bad portrait (?), the other (26, called the Flight into Egypt) to a picture of Rottenhamer: the frames are much better than the pictures." *R.*—(28.) Figures by *Rubens*. Paradise. The largest and best of Breughel's pictures on this subject: see Kugler § LVIII. 4, p. 302.—(95.) *Metzu*. Emblematical representation of Justice. — (89.) *Lingelbach*: The Departure of Charles II. from Scheveningen for England in 1660.—(116, 117.) *A. Van Ostade*: "The exterior and interior of a cottage."—*F. Mieris*: (100.) Boy blowing bubbles. — (98.) "Dutch gallantry: a man pinching the ear of a dog, which lies on his mistress's lap." *R.* Called in the catalogue, The Painter and his Wife. — *Van der Helst*: (59.) Portrait of Paul Potter, taken a few days before his death.—*Schalken*: (146.) A Lady at her Toilette. A beautiful candlelight effect.—(150.) Portrait of William III.—*Jan Steen*: (160.) The Menagerie, one of his best works. In the distance the house at Hondsholredijk. — (157.) Human life: see Kugler, § LIII. 2; and other very good pictures.—*A. Van de Velde*: (178) The seashore at Schevening.—*Hockgeest* (a rare master): (62.) The tomb of William Prince of Orange in the New Church, Delft. "It is painted in the manner of De Witt, but I think better." *R.*—*Teniers*: (168.) "An alchemist." — (167.) "A kitchen." *R.*—*Velasquez*: (225.) Portrait of a boy: said to be Charles Balthazar, son of Philip IV. of Spain.—*Unknown*: (273.) Portrait of the Emperor Charles V.; a sketch. — *Vernet*: (219.) A storm at sea.—*Hondekoeter* (64–67.) & *Weenix* (184, 185.): One or two admirable specimens of these masters, representing

birds and game alive and dead.—*Van Huissum*: Fruit and flower pieces. (72, 73.)—*De Heem*: "Fruit, done with the utmost perfection." *R.* (56, 57.)—*Snyders*: (153.) "A large hunting piece, well painted, but it occupies too much space. His works, from the subjects, their size, and, we may add, from their being so common, seem to be better suited to a hall or ante-room than any other place." *R.* The landscape is by Rubens.

Among the older pictures are,—by *Albert Durer*: Two portraits (202.) said to be of Laurence Coster, the inventor of printing, and (203.) P. Aretin.—*Holbein*: (210.) A small portrait of a man with a hawk; on it is written Robert Cheseman, 1533. "Admirable for its truth and precision, and extremely well coloured. The blue flat ground behind the head gives a general effect of dryness to the picture: had the ground been varied, and made to harmonise more with the figure, this portrait might have stood in competition with the works of the best portrait painters." *R.*—(211.) Jane Seymour. (209.) A portrait called Sir Thomas More; on it is the date 1542: it is quite unlike Sir T. More, who was beheaded 6 July, 1535:—fine portraits.

The Royal Cabinet of Curiosities, a highly interesting collection, is placed in the lower story of the Maurits Huis. Several apartments are occupied entirely with objects of curiosity from China and Japan, and rare productions brought from the Dutch colonies; one division is devoted to historical relics of distinguished persons. Some of the most remarkable objects are here enumerated.

The costumes of China, illustrated by figures of persons of various ranks, in porcelain, as the Emperor, a Bonze or Priest, Mandarins, &c., each in his peculiar dress. An immense variety of articles manufactured by the Chinese in porcelain. Figures and other objects elaborately carved in ivory, mother-of-pearl, and soap-stone or steatite. A chess-board, differing but little from that of Europe; articles in daily use amongst the Chinese, as the chopsticks, which

serve instead of knives and forks; the calculating table (swampon, or abacus), with which they cast accounts; specimens of visiting cards 2 feet square, &c.; and a view of the palace of the Emperor of China at Pekin.

The rarities from Japan are *unique*, as the Dutch are the only European nation admitted into that country, and have therefore alone opportunities for procuring curiosities. They give a most satisfactory insight into the manners and habits of that remote and highly civilised country. The value of this collection is increased by the extreme difficulty of bringing such objects to Europe, as the laws of the Japanese strictly *prohibit* their exportation, under pain of death. A plan of Jeddo, the metropolis of Japan, a city (*it is said*) of at least 2,000,000 inhabitants, and 20 leagues in circumference. A curious model, made by the Japanese, with the most minute attention to details, of the island of Desima, the Dutch Factory in Japan. Several hundred figures are introduced into it, giving a precise idea of the occupation of the people, the furniture of their houses, their dress, &c.—The Deities of China and Japan in porcelain, &c. A whole wardrobe of Japanese dresses, made of silks and other stuffs.

A large collection of Japan ware, as boxes, trays, tea-chests, &c., of far finer workmanship and more elaborately painted than the ordinary specimens commonly met with in Europe. Japanese weapons, particularly various species of kraits or dirks, and swords, of remarkably fine steel, which in temper are said to surpass anything which Birmingham, or even Damascus, can produce. The Japanese are tremendously expert in the use of this their favourite weapon: with one blow they can sever a man's body in twain. The upper classes of society claim the privilege of wearing two swords at once. The matchlock barrels deposited here are excellent in the quality of the steel and in the beauty of the workmanship. Among the articles of military equipment is a coat of Japanese mail, with a steel visor formed into a grotesque face, and ornamented with mustachios of bristles and horns of

brass. A Norimon, or Japanese palanquin. The needles and other apparatus with which the operation of acupuncture is performed by the Japanese physicians, are deserving the attention of medical men.

Many cases are entirely filled with dresses, arms, implements, canoes, and household utensils of savage nations, from various parts of the world. Here is a model of Fieschi's infernal machine, and a Russian knout.

Among the *Historical Relics* are the armour of Admiral de Ruiter, with the medal and chain given him by the States General. The baton of Admiral Piet Hein. The armour of Admiral Tromp, with the marks of more than one bullet on it. The chairs of Jacqueline of Holland, and of Barneveldt, brought from his prison. The portrait and sword of Van Speyk, who blew up his vessel before Antwerp, 1831; and the chair on which General Chassé sat during the siege of the citadel. A portion of the bed on which the Czar Peter slept in his hut at Zaandam. The shirt and waistcoat worn by William III. of England the last three days of his life. A specimen of the beggar's bowl (*jatte de Gueux*) which formed a part of the insignia of the confederate chiefs who freed Holland from the yoke of Spain, worn by them along with a wallet, as symbols of the name of beggar (*gueux*), with which their enemies intended to have stigmatised them. A ball of wood, full of nails, each driven in by one of the confederates when they swore to be faithful to one another and steadfast in the enterprise. The dress of William Prince of Orange on the day when he was murdered at Delft by Balthazar Geraarts. It is a plain grey leathern doublet, sprinkled with blood, pierced by the balls, and showing marks of the powder. By the side of it is the pistol used by the assassin, and two of the fatal bullets. A model of the cabin in which Peter the Great resided while a ship-builder at Zaandam. A large baby-house, fitted up to show the nature of a Dutch ménage, intended by Peter as a present to his wife.

Opposite to the *Palace* of the King of Holland, in the Noord Einde, is the *New*



*Palace*, built by the late King (who died 1849). He was a liberal patron of the arts; and his very splendid collection of pictures, formerly in his palace at Brussels, formed with great care and taste and at vast cost, was, to the shame of the Government and people of Holland, and to their permanent injury, sold by auction 1850, and dispersed, the greater number of pictures being transferred to England.

*The Royal Library* in the Voorhout consists of about 100,000 vols., open to the public on Mon., Wed., and Fri. Here may be seen the prayer-books of Catherine de' Medici and Catherine of Aragon, and a Bible presented to William and Mary of England at their coronation, with these words in the title-page, in the Queen's own hand: "This book was given the king and I at our crowning. Marie R." Among the MSS. is a copy of the Treaty of Utrecht; the original is in the Archives.

The collection of medals (to the number of 33,600) and of gems in the same building is very extensive and rich. There are 300 cameos, the greater part antique—among them, the apotheosis of Claudius, one of the largest known, and of fine workmanship. Among the modern cameos, a portrait of Queen Elizabeth is very fine.

The lover of the fine arts ought not to quit the Hague without visiting the *Private Cabinets* of M. van Nagel, which includes a fine *Cuyyp*, a *Calm at Sea*; two good *Wouwermans*; and a spirited *Teniers*:—that of M. Osthuis:—and that of M. Steengracht, on the Vijverberg, which contains fine works of *Teniers*, *Jan Steen*, *Mieris*, *Van der Velde*, *Metzu*, *Backhuysen*, *Rembrandt*; 2 portraits by *Van der Helst*, 2 by *C. Netscher*, a *Paul Potter*, 2 portraits by *Gerard Dow*, a *De Hooghe*; and in the first room are some good modern Dutch pictures. The cabinet of the Baron de Westreenen de Tiellandt contains, besides a fine collection of coins and antiquities, several works of early art. There are specimens of Byzantine art and works of *Cimabue*, *Giotto*, *Duccio*, *Ambrogio Lauratti*, *J. van Eyck*, and of the early schools of Florence, Pisa, and Sienna. The house is on the *Princessen Gracht*.

A bronze statue of William I., Prince of Orange, stands in the middle of the *Plein*. His faithful dog bears him company (see *Delft*, p. 29). It was erected in 1848, and is by M. Royer.

Huygens, the inventor of the pendulum clock, and William III. of England, were natives of the Hague.

A number of tame storks may be seen stalking about in the *Fish Market*, where a small house like a dog-kennel has been built for them. They are kept at the public expense for the same reason that bears are kept at Berne and eagles at Geneva—because the arms of the Hague are a stork.

In the *Theatre* (*Schowburg*, at the angle of the *Wijde Voorhout*) French pieces are performed 3 times a week, and Dutch twice; German are given but rarely.

The *Post Office* (*Postkantoor*) is in the Place, adjoining the *Stadhuis* and the *Groote Kerk*.

There is a brass-cannon foundry at the Hague, opposite the *Malibaan*.

At *Boer's* shop, *Scheveninger Straat*, Chinese and Japanese curiosities may be purchased. At *Enthoven's Antiquity* shop ladies will find a large collection of old lace, porcelain, &c.—*H. M.*

At the Hague the water is more stagnant than in almost any other part of Holland. Though so near the sea, the canals and streams do not empty themselves into it, on the contrary flow from it. By the side of the road, near *Scheveningen*, a tall windmill is seen on a height, with another below it. These raise up water from the Dunes and convey it to the *Vijverberg*, whose stagnant water it displaces into the canals, and, at last, effecting a feeble current through the Hague, pushes out a portion into the canal leading to *Delft*. From *Delft* the water barely flows to the borders of the *Meuse*, above *Rotterdam*, where it is pumped up and discharged into that river. This may be well seen in a clear day from the top of *St. James's* church.

On the outskirts of the town, about a mile distant, at the side of the road to *Haarlem*, lies the palace called *the House in the Wood* ('*T Huis in 't Bosch*). The billiard-room is hung round with family

portraits—among them the Governor of Friesland by *Van Dyk*, and the children of Charles I. by *Netscher*. The great hall, called *Oranje Zaal* (Orange Hall), was built by a Princess of Solms, grandmother of our William III., and decorated with paintings in honour of her husband, Prince Frederick Henry of Orange. "It is painted on every side, and every recess and corner has some allegorical story by *Jordaens*, *Van Tulden*, *Lievens*, or *Hondthorst*. The different hands that have been here employed make variety, it is true, but it is *variety of wretchedness*. A triumphal entry, by *Jordaens*, is the best, and this is but a confused business: the only part which deserves any commendation is the four horses of the chariot, which are well painted. It is remarkable that the foremost leg of each horse is raised, which gives them the formality of trained soldiers."—*R*. "The picture no doubt displays much bad taste and bad drawing; but there are specimens of colouring in it which have all the brilliant transparency of *Rubens*—for instance, the group of female prisoners and that of *Venus* and her nymphs."—*W. M. T*. The next in merit is that of *Neptune* stilling the tempest—a "Quos ego," also by *Jordaens*. The apartments which surround this hall were added afterwards. Some of the rooms are hung with Chinese silk.

The *Bosch*, or *Wood*, a beautiful park, nearly 2 m. long, abounds in fine forest-trees, and is one of the few spots in Holland where they are allowed to grow as nature intended them, unclipped, untrained, and in all their natural luxuriance of spreading branches. The number of paths, the varied nature of the ground, the fine sheets of water, and the refreshing shade, render this a very agreeable walk.

*Scheveningen*, about 3 m. from the Hague, on the sea-shore, is a fishing village of 3000 inhab. The road thither passes through a long avenue of trees. A little to the left of the road is *Sorgvliet*, once the residence of the poet *Jacob Cats*: a stone tablet at which he used to write, with a hole cut in it for an inkstand, is shown in the garden.

The costume worn by the fishwives

of *Scheveningen* is not a little singular; the bonnet can be compared to nothing so appropriately as a coal-scuttle. The fishermen convey their fish to the Hague in carts drawn by dogs; in returning the master supplies the place of the fish, and may be seen, to use the words of the facetious author of *Vathek*, "airing himself in a one-dog chaise."

The sand-hills thrown up along the beach conceal all views of the sea till the traveller is close upon it.

*Scheveningen* was the place from which *Charles II.* embarked for England at the Restoration; and here the Prince of Orange landed in 1813, some months before the downfall of *Buonaparte*. The village originally extended some way beyond the church towards the sea; but that portion of it was swallowed up by a dreadful inundation, 1570.

To the right of the village, on the shore, is a pavilion of the late Queen of Holland; and, beyond it, the *New Bathing Establishment*, which unites the accommodations of an *Hôtel* and *Café* with warm baths; while bathing-machines are provided on the shore for those who prefer a cold bath in the sea. It belongs to the Corporation of the Hague, and the price of everything is fixed by tariff. Apartments let at 3, 2, and 1 guilders per diem; but an allowance is made to persons who take up their abode for several weeks. *Table-d'hôte* (open *Tafel*) at 4, 2 fl.; a bottle of *vin ordinaire*, 1 fl. 50 c.; dinner in private, from 1 fl. 50 c. to 2 fl. 50 c.; breakfast with tea or coffee, 60 c.; a warm bath, 1 fl. 10 c.; a bathing-machine, 1 fl. Fish may be had here in great perfection, and are generally eaten at breakfast.

Many princes, princesses, and other persons of distinction from various parts of the Continent, take up their residence here every year during the season. The inhabitants of the Hague drive over hither, take their breakfast or dinner, and a bath, and then return. A new road leading from the back of the hotel over a waste of sand now planted with trees may be chosen in going back to the Hague, so as to vary the excursion. Omnibuses are constantly passing to and fro, fare 6 or 8 stivers. A glass-coach



to go and return costs from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.

The Bath-house is built upon one of the ridges of sand thrown up by the wind, which extend along the sea-shore from the Texel nearly to Dunkirk. (See *Dunes*, § 12). The view over this desert is as strange as can be well imagined.

RAILWAY, *Hague to Leiden*.—Trains 4 times a day to Leiden, 10 miles ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hour), Haarlem, Amsterdam, and 5 times to Rotterdam.

*rt.* See the spire of the ch. of *Voorburg*, a small hamlet E. of the Hague, near the site of the *Forum Hadriani* of the Romans. Remains of Roman buildings, baths, broken pottery, utensils, and other articles of much interest, have been dug up here, and are now to be seen in the museum at Leiden. Near Voorburg is Hofwyk, the house where the brothers Huygens lived. (See Route 10.)

[Between the Hague and Leiden the old road, having first traversed the Bosch, passes many country houses and gardens of the nobility, with their meandering walks, formal clipped hedges, and parterres cut in patterns filled with flowers. There is an undulation in the surface of the ground, which shows that this part of the country was originally in a great degree composed of Dunes (§ 12) similar to those now forming along the sea-shore.]

*Nieuwer Oostende Stat.*

*Voorschoten Stat.*

The narrowed stream of the Rhine is crossed near Vink, before reaching Leiden, by a timber bridge with 5 openings, one of which is furnished with sliding platforms, in order to allow the masts of vessels to pass. The Leiden station stands on such bad ground that it was necessary to construct a raft, placed upon oak piles, to receive the foundation of the building.

37 m. LEIDEN *Stat.*—*Inns*: Goude Zon (Golden Sun); Plaats Royaal, a small inn of no pretension, but where cleanliness and civility will be met with; Lion d'Or, in the Breedstraat.

Leiden, situated on that branch of the Rhine which alone retains its original name as far as the sea, and which here resembles an artificial canal, has 37,464 inhab., but is built to hold

90,000. In its present name may still be traced that which the Romans gave it—*Lugdunum Batavorum*. In the centre of the town is the fragment of a round tower, *de Burg*, built on a mound of earth: it is said to have been raised by Drusus, though attributed by some to the Anglo-Saxon Hengist. There is a walk round the top of it, but it is not sufficiently high to afford a good view of the town. It stands in a tea-garden, and 10 cents, or 2 stivers, is charged to each person for admission.

The Town Hall (*Stadhuis*), in the Breedstraat (Broad Street, the principal and longest in the town), is a singular but picturesque old building, erected in 1574; the lower story is occupied by butchers' stalls. In the council and audience chambers, on the first floor, are several pictures: among them the Last Judgment, by *Lucas Van Leyden*, an extraordinary composition, but which must be judged with reference to the period when it was done—it has been much injured; a Crucifixion, by *Cornelius Engelbrecht*; several good portraits of the city guard, by *Vanschooten*. There is a picture by *Van Bree*, a modern artist, together with a portrait, by *Govert Flinck*, of the burgomaster, Peter Vanderwerf, who so bravely defended the town during the memorable siege of 1574, and here, with inflexible fortitude, resisted the summons to surrender made by the starving and tumultuous mob of townsfolk, when they broke into the council-chamber. *Wappers*, a living artist, has also painted a fine picture of the siege of Leiden.

Leiden has been rendered celebrated in the annals of the Low Countries, and, indeed, in the history of the world, by the siege which it endured from the Spaniards under Valdez in 1573-4. The defence of the place was intrusted to John Vanderdoes; the burgomaster of the town was Pieter Adrianzoon Vanderwerf; and the example of heroism and endurance afforded by the citizens under their guidance has not been surpassed in any country. When Vanderdoes was urged by Valdez to surrender, he replied, in the name of the inhabitants, that "when provisions failed them they would devour their left hands, re-

serving their right to defend their liberty." For nearly four months the inhabitants had held out without murmuring; every individual, even to the women and children, taking a share in the defence. For seven weeks bread had not been seen within the walls; provisions had been exhausted, and the horrors of famine had driven the besieged to appease their hunger with the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and other foul animals; roots and weeds were eagerly sought for. So strictly was the blockade maintained, that every attempt on the part of their friends to throw in provisions had failed. Pestilence came in the train of famine, and carried off at least 6000 of the inhabitants, so that the duty of burying them was almost too severe for those who were left, worn out by fatigue, watching, and emaciation. At length two carrier pigeons flew into the town, bearing tidings that relief was at hand. The Prince of Orange had finally adopted the determination of cutting the dykes of the Maas and IJssel, to relieve the heroic town. As this fearful alternative could not be resorted to without involving in ruin the whole province of Holland, it is not to be wondered at that it was only adopted after much hesitation and as a last resource. But the inundation, even when the water was admitted, did not produce the anticipated results; although the country between Gouda, Dort, Rotterdam, and Leiden was submerged, it only rose a few feet. The flotilla of 200 boats, built by the Prince of Orange at Rotterdam, and manned by 800 Zealanders under Boisot, destined for the relief of the town, was thus prevented approaching it, though the inhabitants could easily descry it from their walls. Then it was that, driven frantic by disappointment as well as suffering, they approached, in a tumultuous mob, the burgomaster, and demanded from him, peremptorily, bread or the surrender of the town. "I have sworn to defend this city," answered the heroic governor, "and by God's help I mean to keep that oath. Bread I have none; but, if my body can afford you relief and enable you to prolong the defence, take it and tear it to pieces, and let those who are

most hungry among you share it." Such noble devotion was not without its effect: the most clamorous were abashed, and they all retired in silence; but, fortunately the misery of the besieged was now nearly at an end, and another power above that of man effected the relief of the town of Leiden. The wind, which had for many weeks been in the N.E., changed to the N.W., driving the tide up the river; it then suddenly veered to the S., and one of those violent and continued storms which, even when the dykes are entire, cause such anxiety for the safety of the country, acting with accumulated violence upon the waters, widened the breaches already cut in the dykes, and drove in the flood upon the land with the force of an overwhelming torrent. The inundation not only spread as far as the walls of Leiden, but with such suddenness that the ramparts thrown up by the Spaniards were surrounded, and more than 1000 of their soldiers were overwhelmed by the flood. The same tide which swept them away carried the flotilla of boats of the Prince of Orange, laden with provisions, to the gates of Leiden. An amphibious battle was fought among the branches of the trees, partly on the dykes, partly in boats, and in the end the Spaniards, who had boasted that it was as impossible for the Dutch to save Leiden from their hands as to pluck the stars from heaven, were driven from their palisades and entrenchments. This almost miraculous deliverance took place on the 3rd of October, 1574, a day still commemorated by the citizens. As an additional proof of Divine interference on this occasion, the Dutch historians remark that the wind from the S.W., which had carried the water up to the walls, after three days turned to the N.E., so as effectually to drive it back again. Thus it might well be said that both wind and water fought in the defence of Leiden.

The spirit which then animated the Dutch nation is by no means extinct, as their patriotic exertions after the separation of their country from Belgium, in 1830, have shown. At the first call the whole of the students of this and other Dutch universities quitted their studies, and, enrolling themselves into



a corps, marched to the frontier, and not only distinguished themselves in the conflicts that took place, but remained in arms for the space of one year as volunteers.

The *University* is remarkable, not only as one of the most distinguished schools of learning in Europe, and for the interesting and valuable museums attached to it, but also on account of its origin and foundation, which dates from the time of the siege. The Prince of Orange, with the view of rewarding the citizens for the bravery they displayed on that occasion, gave them the choice of two privileges—either an exemption from certain taxes, or a university: much to their credit they chose the latter. It at one time attained so high a reputation for learning, that Leiden earned the appellation of the Athens of the West. In the list of its distinguished professors and scholars it numbers Grotius and Descartes, Salmasius, Scaliger, and Boerhaave, who was professor of medicine. Evelyn, Goldsmith, and many other celebrated Englishmen, studied here. Arminius and Gomarus, the authors of the rival doctrines in religion named after them, were professors here, and the memorable controversy between them commenced in the University. Leiden still affords excellent opportunities to the student of medicine or natural history, from the extent and value of its collections in all departments. The *building* of this *University* is not distinguished for its architecture. The Academical Senate Hall, in which degrees are conferred, contains over the mantel-piece a likeness of the founder, and its walls are covered from top to bottom with more than 100 portraits of professors, from the time of Scaliger down to the present. There are at present about 300 students. It has lately been proposed to consolidate all the Dutch Universities at Leiden, which would, of course, advance its prosperity at the cost of Utrecht and Groningen.

The *Museum of Natural History* in the Papengracht (open daily from 12 to 3) is one of the richest and most extensive in Europe, especially in all the productions of the Dutch colonies in the

East, Java, Japan, the Cape, Surinam, and West Indies: there are many rare specimens not to be found elsewhere, very excellently preserved, and the whole is admirably arranged.

The department of *Birds* is enriched by the collection made by M. Temminck, perhaps the finest in Europe.

The cabinet of *Comparative Anatomy* is one of the most complete in Europe. It contains preparations and skeletons of animals from the camelopard down to the mouse, and is well arranged, but is of course interesting only to the student and man of science.

Among the *shells* are specimens of those which produce pearl, and of the pearl itself in all its different stages of formation; also portions of the wooden piles which support the dykes on some parts of the Dutch coast, perforated by the *teredo* to such an extent that the total ruin of the dykes was at one time apprehended. Luckily the danger did not spread very far, and the threatened scourge disappeared. It is supposed that the worm had been brought over from the tropical seas in the timber of some vessel, but that it had been killed in a few seasons by the rigour of a northern climate. Means have been taken since its appearance to guard against the danger in future. The dykes are now protected at their base by stones brought from Norway or Tournay, and the lock-gates are coppered.

Among the *minerals* a mass of native gold, from the island of Aruba, weighing 17 lbs., a large crystal of emerald, and an unset topaz, of a brownish-yellow colour, from Ceylon, the largest in Europe, should not be overlooked.

Among the *insects* are various specimens of spectrum, nearly a foot long; also the leaf insect.

The *Egyptian Museum* (het Museum van Oudheden), in the Breede Straat, under the able direction of Mr. Leeuwaert, includes numerous valuable and highly interesting monuments, partly historical, partly illustrative of the mode of life of that ancient people. The Papyri, some musical instruments, inscriptions, numerous fine stone tablets of a very early period, a monolithic

temple, cut out of a single huge block of red granite, many sarcophagi and mummies, as well as rich ornaments in gold and precious stones, offer abundant interest to the learned antiquary and to the curious traveller. Of jewellery and trinkets, once, doubtless, the delight of the ladies of Thebes, and such as were borrowed by the children of Israel on their departure from Egypt, there is a large assortment. A massive armlet of solid gold bears the name of a king (Thotmes II.), who is supposed to have been the oppressor of the Israelites; if so, it may possibly have been seen by Moses himself. The Museum also embraces many ancient objects of Roman art; an Etruscan statue of a boy holding a goose in his arms is curious for the style of art. Six monumental fragments, bearing Punic inscriptions, were brought from the ruins of Carthage. There are, besides, a number of colossal Indian statues and other objects here. A heap of broken pottery and other objects discovered at Voorburg, near the Hague, are curious relics of the Roman settlement in this country. The *Agricultural* collections in Leiden are very eminent. The *Library* is very extensive, and contains some of the rarest oriental MSS. known, collected in the East by Golius in the 17th century.

The *Japanese Collection of Dr. Siebold*, visible at his own house daily from 9 to 6 (give 10 stivers to the servant), is decidedly the finest and most extensive of the kind in Europe, and was formed by Dr. Siebold, a German physician, in the course of a residence in Japan of 8 years, some of which were spent in prison. It is curious not only from the number of the articles, but from their careful and judicious arrangement. It unites everything from the most common to the most rare and valuable objects relating to the mode of life, manners and customs, &c., of the Japanese. It contains implements of husbandry; whatever is used for ordinary domestic purposes; dresses, arms, tools, vases—many of them remarkable for their workmanship as well as their antiquity; models; well-executed sketches; coloured drawings; a

library of printed books, MSS., and maps; a complete set of musical instruments; idols, and even the sacred objects appertaining to their worship, and the furniture of the temple; a series of Japanese coins and medals, and a complete set of Chinese coins, from the 2nd century before our era.

The *Botanical Garden* deserves high praise, as a useful and instructive school for the student of botany. Those who look for fine hothouses and pretty gardens will be disappointed. It is under a twofold arrangement, according to the systems of Linnæus and Jussieu. The collection of plants is very extensive, and is preserved in excellent order, under the superintendence of Professor Reinwardt and his able assistant Mr. Schurman. In the conservatories are reared the cinnamon, cinchona (from which come bark and quinine), coffee, cotton, mahogany, &c. A large flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*), in the open air, was planted by Boerhaave, who devoted much time and attention to the formation and cultivation of this garden. Another curiosity is the trunk of a tree, which has been sawn asunder, and shows in the very centre an iron trident or fork buried in the middle of the wood.

The large open space, called de Ruine, in the street named *Rapenburg*, now planted with trees, was formerly covered with houses, 300 of which were demolished in 1807 by the fearful explosion of a barge laden with gunpowder, while lying in the canal, in the very heart of the town. 150 persons were killed. The accident is said to have been caused by the bargemen frying bacon on the deck.

In the *Church of St. Peter*, built 1315, is the monument of Boerhaave, the renowned physician, with the modest inscription, “*Salutifero Boerhaavii Genio sacrum*,” surrounded by others in memory of the most distinguished worthies of the University, as Dodonæus, Spanheim, the two Meermans, Clusius, Scaliger, Camper, and others. Among them is one of a professor J. Luzac, killed by the explosion of 1807, representing him in bas-relief, in the state in which he was found after his death.



In the *Church of St. Pancras*, called the Hooglandsche Kerk, is the monument of the brave burgomaster Vanderwerf, who refused to yield up the town to the Spaniards.

The most frequented *Promenade* is without the walls, close by the side of that branch of the Rhine which waters and surrounds the town, shaded by a double row of trees. In the neighbourhood of Leiden are the retreats of several distinguished men. In the Château of Endegeest (near Oestgeest) Descartes found an asylum; and the country seat of Boerhaave still bears his name.

Leiden is surrounded by windmills; but they who inquire for that in which Rembrandt was born will hardly meet with a satisfactory answer. A short distance out of Leiden, on the l. of the road to Utrecht, and on the l. bank of the Rhine canal, is a mill built of brick, bearing a more antiquated appearance than the rest, which is pointed out as the birthplace of the painter. It is recorded that his parents were owners of a corn-mill, situated between Layerdorp and Koukerk. Otto Venius, master of Rubens, 1556, Jan Steen, 1636, Gerard Douw, W. Vanderveelde, Mieris, and many other distinguished painters, were born here; as were the Elzevirs, famous printers, known by the editions of the classics bearing their name, and printed in Leiden.

[About 8 m. from Leiden, on the seashore, is *Katwijk*, where the expiring Rhine is helped to discharge itself into the sea by means of a canal with gigantic sluice-gates. The mouth of the Rhine had remained closed from the year 840, when a violent tempest heaped up an impenetrable barrier of sand at its embouchure, until 1809, when the sluices were formed. As long as the river was left to itself, it was lost before it reached the sea in the vast beds of sand which it there encountered, and which either lay below the level of the tides, or were so flat that water could hardly pass through or drain off them. Thus only a small part of the Rhine, dribbling into insignificant streams, ever found its way out: the

rest settled into stagnant pools, converting the whole district into a pestilential morass. To remedy this evil, and also to give a new outlet to the Haarlemmer Meer and to the superfluous waters of the district of the Rijnland, a wide artificial channel has been formed, provided with a triple set of sluices; the first having 2 pair, the second 4 pair, and the last, nearest the sea, 7 pair of gates. When the tide flows the gates are shut to prevent the entrance of the sea, which at high water rises against them 12 ft., and the level of the sea on the outside is equal if not above that of the canal within. During ebb-tide the flood-gates are opened by means of machinery for 5 or 6 hours, to allow the accumulated streams to pass out, and, in their passage, to clear away the sands collected by the waves on the outside. It has been calculated that the volume of water passing out in a second equals 100,000 cubic ft. When the sea is much agitated, and the wind, blowing towards the shore, prevents the tide retiring to its usual distance, it is impossible to open the gates at all. The dykes which have been raised at the entrance of the canal, and on the sea-shore, are truly stupendous; they are founded upon piles driven into the loose sand, and faced with solid masonry of limestone from Tournay. These hydraulic works were executed during the reign of King Louis Buonaparte by an engineer named Conrad; his name has been erased (because the inscription contained some praise of his master) from the work which does him so much credit, and confers so great a benefit on the surrounding district. But his services have not been forgotten by the powers that be, since, after his premature death, his three infant sons were educated and provided for at the public expense.

This exit of the Rhine presents nothing very striking to the eye. The sight of a set of flood-gates, even though they surpass in strength and ingenuity any similar construction in Europe, will hardly repay a traveller who does not take a particular interest in such subjects for making a detour to Katwijk. Besides, there is hardly sufficient iden-

tity with the Rhine in this diminished stream to arouse the imagination. This channel, it is true, retains conventionally the name of the Rhine; but the great river whose infant stream rises from under the glaciers of Mount Adula, and which, after collecting from a thousand tributaries the melted snows of the Alps, forms a barrier between mighty nations, and pours its full stream among the sunny and vine-clad slopes of the Rheingau, and beneath the frowning and bristling crags of the Lurley and Ehrenbreitstein, now finds its way to the ocean by other channels.

Close to the shore are salt-works and evaporating houses, where the sea-water is pumped up to the top of a large building with open sides, and allowed to trickle over faggots with which it is filled. It is thus treated several times, losing each time many of its watery particles, by the exposure to the air and sun, until at last it is converted to strong brine, and is transported to Leiden to be boiled.]

RAILROAD from Leiden to Haarlem and Amsterdam: *trains* 4 times a-day in 1 hr. to Haarlem, 18 m.; to Rotterdam, 23 m., 4 times a-day.

Warmond *Stat.* (College for Rom. Catholic priests.) Travellers interested about the draining of the Haarlem lake or machinery should stop at Warmond, and take a carriage from the inn there and go and see the Leeghwater-engine (see p. 48). Those who stop at Leiden will do better in taking a carriage thence, as the distance is not much greater from Leiden than from Warmond; and, after having seen the Leeghwater, they may either return to Leiden or proceed to Warmond *stat.* The postmaster at Leiden charges 6 fl. for a carriage carrying 6 persons, without the tolls. Driver 1 fl.

About two-thirds of the distance from Leiden to Warmond the railway crosses the "Warmonder Leede," one of the navigable canals, which at the same time act as drains for conveying water from the interior of the country into and out of the Lake of Haarlem, by the dykes of Katwijk, as well as serving for commercial and agricultural purposes. The centre opening of the

bridge here is a swing-bridge of a novel construction, on the system of a sliding-bridge. The nature of the soil between Leiden and the "Warmonder Leede" was such as to render it necessary to form the railway on fascines or faggots. The line is partly cut through bare sand-hills, the E. extremity of the *Dunes* (§ 12). It commands no view of the Lake of Haarlem, though it runs parallel with it, and not 2 m. distant from its margin.

Piet-Gyzenbrug *Stat.*

Veenenburg *Stat.*

Hillegomerbeek *Stat.* Hillegom and Lisse, which are on the old high road, lying to the rt. of the railroad, are famous for the water zootje, a favourite delicacy of the Dutch, made with small perch from the Lake of Haarlem. Here, and at Alphen and Halfweg, can it alone be had in perfection.

Vogelenzang *Stat.* Near Bennebroek, the canal of Leiden and the high road are both crossed by a bridge, built on the American trelliswork system, 177 ft. in length, and at an angle of 30° with the canal. There are 3 ribs of lattice-work formed of red Riga deal.

On approaching Haarlem the number of country seats greatly increases. About 3 m. before reaching Haarlem, a little off the high road, is the ruined castle of Teilingen, the residence of the celebrated and unfortunate Jacqueline.

61 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.—*Haarlem Stat.* Here refreshments may be obtained, and baggage left. A street leads E. and W. from the station through the town, passing the market-place and the great Church, to the Houtpoort (gate of the wood),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr's. walk. Within the park or public garden, called the *Hout* (wood), which is one of the boasts of Haarlem, 10 min. walk beyond the gate is the *Pavillon*, a house originally built by M. Hope, the banker, of Amsterdam, sold afterwards to Louis Buonaparte. It now belongs to the King, and the lower story is converted into a picture-gallery to contain the works of modern Dutch artists, belonging to his Majesty, formerly at the Hague. Among them are many creditable performances. It is open Fri. and Sat.



9-4; and on other days (except Sun.) on giving a small fee (10 sti.).

HAARLEM. *Inns*: Lion d'Or (Goude Leeuw), Zyl Straat; good; the landlady speaks English, and studies anxiously the accommodation of her guests; Widow de Boer's Inn, at the Houtpoort, near the Wood. Haarlem is situated on the Spaarn: it has 24,000 inhab., just half of what it once contained. The most remarkable thing here is the *Organ* in the *Great Church* of St. Bavon. "This has been long one of the best established lions of the Continent, and must be owned alike by the few and by the many to merit its high reputation. It was built by Christian Müller of Amsterdam, in 1738, and was for many years assumed to be the largest and finest organ in the world. Recently it has been surpassed in scale by our own instruments at York and Birmingham, and, it is said, by the new organ at Rotterdam, and rivalled, if not outdone, as to quality, by Mooser's capital organ at Fribourg in Switzerland. The number of pipes is 5000, the number of stops 60; it has 3 manuals (rows of keys for the hands) and a pedal-board (for the feet). The organist's fee is 12 guilders (1*l.*), and 1 *gl.* for the blower, for his performance at private hours (precisely double his honorarium in Dr. Burney's time): it matters not how large the party. At this private performance the player makes a liberal but tasteless exhibition of the solo stops in turn, including that which imitates bells and the far-famed *vox humana* stop, and winding up with 'The Storm,' a piece of clap-trap music in the obsolete style of 'The Battle of Prague.' When 'The Storm' is over strangers are invited to ascend into the organ-loft to examine the instrument; they may also procure a specification of the stops, &c., from the organist. On certain days of the week, easily ascertained at the hotels (every Tuesday, 1848), a selection of music is played early after mid-day, to which all the world is admitted gratuitously. The supremacy of the Haarlem organ lies in its great and general beauty and sweetness of tone; since, without disparagement of the marvels so dear to

the valets-de-place, every musician must agree with Burney, who remarked (à propos of this very instrument) that 'all these enormous machines seem loaded with useless stops, or such as contribute to augment noise and to stiffen the touch.' The *vox humana* stop is to be heard in as great perfection at Gouda, and in more eminent and speaking beauty at Fribourg. In any case such travellers as are unwilling to expend a sovereign for their solitary delectation may content themselves with the public exhibition, for in this the organ and its component stops are fairly exhibited without their being put through the puppet-show antics distasteful to every true musician. Probably a slight fee will procure for those desiring it the inspection of the instrument. But neither in public nor in private must the amateur expect to be regaled by a great player interpreting the great music befitting such a great organ." *H. F. C.*

There are 5000 pipes in this, and 4500 in the York organ. The greatest metal pipe at Haarlem is 15 inches in diameter, that of York 20 inches; the Haarlem organ has only 2 pipes 32 feet in length and 8 of 16 feet, while that of York has four of 32 feet and 20 of 16 feet.

The church itself is very high; the nave is divided from the choir by a screen of brass, ornamented with curious grotesque figures and foliage. In one of the walls a cannon-ball still remains embedded, a relic of the memorable siege by the Spaniards in 1572. There is an extensive view from the church tower.

The Dutch nation, and the inhabitants of Haarlem in particular, are very anxious to obtain for their townsman, Laurence Janszoon Coster, the credit of the invention of Printing, grounding his claims upon a dubious local tradition, which cannot be traced farther back than the middle of the 16th century, and upon this passage in the *Chronicle of Cologne* (date 1499):—"Before the art of printing was invented at Mainz, they had printed in Holland, as is proved by the *Donatus*;" but no mention is here made of Coster.

His *statue* is placed in the open market-place, near St. Bavon, fronting *the house where he lived*. His name was not Coster, which is the name of his calling, viz. sexton to the church. His own was Jansz, according to his signatures, in which the word Coster is omitted. In the *Stadhuis* are preserved one or two small folios without date or printer's name, of the kind called block books, each page being printed in common ink from a single block, said to be of 1428 (twelve years before Gutemberg's attempt); another, "*Spiegel der Menschelijke Behoudenis* (*Speculum humanæ Salvationis*)," in double column and printing ink, is referred to the year 1440. Along with them are shown specimens of the original blocks, or wooden types, invented and used by Coster. He may possibly have originated the idea of taking off impressions with ink upon paper from solid wooden blocks. His attempts were made, it is said, as early as 1420-25, and may have led the way to the perfection of the invention. This seems to be the exact extent of his claim to the discovery. The merit of forming *moveable metal types*, or single letters cast in a mould, capable of being employed in many books successively—in fact, *the art* of printing—is now proved, almost beyond a doubt, to belong to John Gutemberg, of Mayence. The Dutch, however, do not abate their claims, and a controversial war is still waged on the subject. The arguments in favour of Coster may be seen in Ottley, *History of Engraving*, vol. i. Haarlem still possesses a type-foundry, celebrated especially for Hebrew and Greek types cast in it.

The *Stadhuis*, which is an edifice older than the time of the siege (although 1630 is inscribed on it, and 1633 on the projecting portico), also contains some excellent portraits by *Franz Hals*, a painter whose high eminence is little known in England, but who may here be appreciated. In one room is a group of 14 persons, including P. Maurice and Barneveldt, around a table; likenesses of the town-guard, &c.

Haarlem is also famous for its *hyacinths*, *tulips*, and other flowers, which grow in the utmost luxuriance and

beauty in a soil particularly congenial to them, viz. an artificial combination of light sand with rotted cow-dung; while water lies so near the surface that their roots readily find nourishment. The latter end of April and the beginning of May is the time when the beds are in their greatest beauty; but it is at other seasons worth while to visit one of the numerous *Nursery Gardens* (*Bloemen Tuin*) in the S. outskirts of the town, where there is at all times something to be seen, and where roots and seeds may be purchased. The gardens of a great part of Europe are supplied from Haarlem, and there is little doubt that the taste of cultivating flowers originated in Holland; but the trade in tulips is not carried on as in the days of the *Tulipomania*, and 100 florins is now a very large sum for a root.

"The enormous prices that were actually given for real tulip bulbs, of particular kinds, formed but a small fraction of the extent to which the mercantile transactions in this gaudy flower were carried. If we may give credit to Beckman, who states it on Dutch authorities, 400 *perits* in weight (something less than a grain) of the bulb of a tulip named *Admiral Leifken*, cost 4400 fl.; and 200 of another, named *Semper Augustus*, 2000 fl. Of this last, he tells us, it once happened there were only two roots to be had, the one at Amsterdam, the other at Haarlem; and that for one of these were offered 4600 fl., a new carriage, two grey horses, and a complete set of harness; and that another person offered 12 acres of land. It is almost impossible to give credence to such madness. The real truth of the story is, that these tulip-roots were never bought or sold, but they became the medium of a systematised species of gambling. The bulbs, and their divisions into *perits*, became like the different stocks in our public funds, and were bought and sold at different prices from day to day, the parties settling their account at fixed periods; the innocent tulips all the while never once appearing in the transactions. 'Before the tulip season was over,' says Beckman, 'more roots were sold and purchased, bespoke and



promised to be delivered, than in all probability were to be found in the gardens of Holland; and when *Semper Augustus* was not to be had anywhere, which happened twice, no species perhaps was oftener purchased and sold.' This kind of sheer gambling reached at length to such a height, that the government found it necessary to interfere and put a stop to it."—*Family Tour in South Holland*.

The *Teylerian Museum*, an institution for the promotion of learning, founded by an opulent merchant, after whom it is named, contains a few good paintings of modern Dutch artists, a remarkable collection of *prints*, especially rich in works of *A. Ostade*; and a collection of coins and fossils: among the latter are one or two curious specimens, described by Cuvier, including the jaw of a fossil saurian, brought from the celebrated quarries at Maestricht, 1766, and a laboratory well stored with philosophical instruments.

The Haarlem Society possesses a Museum of Natural History.

Haarlem is the head-quarters of the Dutch establishment of *National Education*, and here is the principal seminary for schoolmasters (*Kweekschool voor Schoolonderwijzers*).

Several *Cotton Factories* were established in this neighbourhood, under the patronage of the late King: they have increased both in number and the quantity of goods they manufacture since the separation of Holland from Belgium.

There are extensive *Bleacheries* of linen here: they owe their reputation to some peculiar property supposed to exist in the water. Before the discovery of bleaching by chlorine, the fine linens made in Silesia, as well as those of Friesland, were sent hither to be bleached; and being then exported direct to England, were named after the country from whence they were embarked, not that in which they were made. Such fabrics are still known in commerce by the name of *Holland*.

Haarlem is the birth-place of the painters Wynants, Ostade, Wouvermans, Berghem, and Ruisdael.

In the environs of Haarlem are some agreeable *Walks*, especially those constructed on the site of the ancient Ramparts, which no one should leave unseen. Another walk is to *Brederode*, a ruined castle, which belonged to the lords of the same name. One of the family was the distinguished leader in the struggle which freed Holland from Spanish tyranny. Linnæus resided long in the house of Hartekamp, near Bennebroek, between Haarlem and Leiden, then inhabited by the rich merchant Clifford, whose name and collection he has immortalised in his work, the *Hortus Cliffordianus*. He also composed his 'System of Natural History' while living there. A walk of 3 m. leads to the *Blue Stairs*, the highest summit of the Dunes (§ 12), whence a remarkable view may be obtained of these singular creations of the wind, and of the ocean beyond them. The way thither lies through the village of Bloemendal (Inn: Zomerzorg).

The citizens of Haarlem even surpassed their neighbours of Leiden in their brave resistance to the Spaniards. The *siege of Haarlem* preceded that of Leiden; and as the distinguished conduct of its defenders served as an example of patriotism to their fellow-countrymen, so the bloody tragedy which followed it, and the sacrilegious breach of faith on the part of the conquerors, lighted up a spirit of resistance and abhorrence of the Spaniards, which led the way to a long series of martial exploits performed by the Dutch in the sieges of Leiden and Alkmaar, and occasioned in a few short years the total expulsion of their oppressors from Holland. Haarlem was by no means strongly fortified; indeed, its external defences were weak in the eyes of an engineer, and even its resources within were but small. The garrison was limited to 4000 soldiers, among whom were some Scotch; but every citizen became a soldier for the occasion; nay, not men alone, but even women, bore arms; and a body of 300, under the guidance of the heroine Kenau Hasselaer, enrolled themselves in a company, and did duty with shouldered pike and musket. Though

the Spaniards had made formidable breaches in the walls near the gates of the Cross and of St. John, two assaults on them had failed; and, after seven months of fruitless hostilities and a loss of 10,000 men, they were compelled to turn the siege into a blockade. In order to maintain it with the utmost strictness, and to cut off all approach from the water, a fleet of war-boats was introduced upon the Lake of Haarlem. Several attempts on the part of their friends to throw in supplies totally failed; the garrison, having consumed everything within the walls down to the grass which grew between the stones of the streets, and seeing no alternative but to die of starvation, determined to place the women and children in their centre, and cut their way through the enemy's camp. The Spaniards, however, having heard of this, and fearing the effects of their despair, sent a flag of truce, and offered terms of pardon and amnesty, on condition of surrender of the town and 57 of the chief inhabitants. A condition so hard would not have been granted, had not these 57 devoted citizens voluntarily yielded themselves up. When the Spaniards entered, they found the garrison of 4000 reduced to 1800. Three days passed, and the promise given by the Spaniards was kept, and the arms of the townspeople were surrendered; but when all suspicion of treachery was lulled, the *bloodhounds* of the cruel Alva, and his son Ferdinand of Toledo, were let loose on the unsuspecting and now unarmed citizens. Ripperda, the governor, and the 57 were first sacrificed; and afterwards four executioners were called in and kept constantly at work, until 2000 persons, including the Protestant ministers, the soldiers of the garrison, and many citizens, had been inhumanly butchered in cold blood. Towards the conclusion of the tragedy the executioners became so exhausted, that the remaining victims were tied two and two, and thrown into the Lake of Haarlem. The siege lasted from December, 1572, to July, 1573. Four years after the town again fell into the hands of the Dutch.

The excursion through *North Holland*

(Route 4) commences here; by following it the traveller may see the most interesting and primitive part of the country, and reach Amsterdam in 2 or 3 days.

RAILROAD, Haarlem to Amsterdam, 12 m. Trains 4 times a-day, in 30 min. Omnibuses convey passengers to and from the station at Haarlem for 15 c. = 3*d.*, and at Amsterdam for 20 c. = 4*d.*

The railway bridge over the Spaarne, at Haarlem, is of iron, with six openings; the two middle openings have a swing bridge of a very simple and solid construction, which opens and shuts both openings at the same time, to render the passage of vessels as rapid as possible, as between 14 and 15 thousand pass through annually. The principal beams are each 75½ ft. long, and were cast in a single piece: the whole bridge weighs upwards of 110 tons, and the machinery for moving it is so perfect, that one man turns it easily in 2 min. The bridge is only shut during the passage of the train: a self-acting signal is attached to it. The line throughout, between Haarlem and Amsterdam, is formed on fascines. In marshy spots all the earthworks are laid on beds of fascines more or less extensive according to the nature of the ground. Where the railway traverses pools of water, the fascines alternate with beds of rubble, and are held together by stakes and wattles, until the weight of the earth laid upon them becomes settled and the mass consolidated. The earthwork is chiefly composed of sand from the sea-beach, and is covered with turf.

The road to Amsterdam leads out of a venerable gateway, a relic of the ancient fortifications of the town, which probably withstood the attacks of the Spaniards during the memorable siege.

Outside of the gates the traveller has before him a singularly monotonous prospect. The high road to Amsterdam runs as straight as an arrow as far as the eye can reach; on one side of it is the equally straight canal, and nearly parallel with it the *Railroad*; on the other a uniform row of willow-trees. The causeway, elevated above



the surrounding country, is carried along the summit of a dyke, whose prodigious strength alone restrains the waters of the Haarlemmer Meer, which presses on it on the rt. hand, and divides it from the IJ, an arm of the Zuider Zee, on the l.

*The Lake of Haarlem.*—Independently of the threats of the ocean from without, the Dutch have had here an enemy within their walls, as it were, who for many years made a gradual conquest of territory. Since the 15th cent. the body of water called the Lake of Haarlem has spread itself over, and, in fact, swallowed up, a large portion of the districts known as the Rijn and Amstel-land. Previous to that time the lake can scarcely be said to have existed, except that the spot now in the middle of it, and deep below the surface, was then occupied by a marsh of considerable extent. Towards the end of the 16th cent. this realization of the *hydra* began to gain head; and, in one sweeping inundation, 4 small lakes, previously at some distance from each other, owing to a rapid increase of their waters, burst, and united themselves permanently into one, overflowing the intervening space. At the same time, several villages, originally at a distance from the water, were surrounded by it, and compelled to assume a sort of amphibious existence, half in and half out of the water; and in this state they continue at present. The lake is now 11 leagues in circumference; and the effect of the wind acting upon so large a surface, quite unsheltered from its fury, is appalling; for, though the depth is slight, its waters are heaped up against the sides by a storm to such a height, that nothing but the strength and perfection of the dykes prevents the bordering districts, already partly below the level of the waters, from being swallowed up in ruin. The annual expense of keeping them in repair is enormous.

The principal outlet for the lake is through the sluices of Katwijk; and by means of them, and under skilful and unceasing management, the waters are no longer dangerous, though at one time they threatened to cut through the

narrow neck, or isthmus, which joins North to South Holland, and convert the former into an island.

“The borders of the lake are studded with villas of the wealthy inhabitants of Amsterdam, and its waters are covered with boats. The lake is 14 ft. deep, 6 ft. of which only are water, and 8 ft. of mud, the alluvial *débris* of the mountains in Switzerland, washed down by the Rhine. The mud is used in the manufacture of the durable and valuable Dutch bricks called clinkers, with which houses are built and roads paved. The mud is a composition of silicious earth and clay, blended by nature.”—*Dr. S.*

The States General of Holland have sanctioned a plan for converting the bed of the lake into arable and pasture land. Operations were commenced in the spring of 1840, by forming a water-tight double rampart or dyke and ring canal round the lake, into which the water is pumped up, to be discharged through the Katwijk, the Spaarne, and the sluices at Halfweg, into the sea.

Three enormous pumping engines have been erected, one near Warmond, another opposite the old entrance of the Spaarne into the lake, and the third to the S.E. of Halfweg, and between it and Slooten. The average depth of the lake is 13 ft. below the general level of the surface water of the canal and water-courses conducting to the sea-sluices. The area is 45,230 acres; the estimated contents to be pumped out about 800 million tons; but should the quantity be increased by any unforeseen cause, even to 1000 million tons, the whole amount could be evacuated by the three engines in about 400 days. The bed of the lake, when drained, must be always kept dry by machinery; and observations continued during 91 years show that the greatest quantity of rain which fell upon the area of the lake in that period would give 36 million tons as the maximum quantity of water to be elevated by the engines in one month; to perform this work would require a force of 1084 horses' power to be exerted during that period: the average annual drainage is estimated at 54 million tons. When the bed of the

lake is cultivated, the surface of the water in the drains will be kept at 18 in. below the general level of the bottom.

The engine called the Leeghwater (in honour of a celebrated Dutch engineer, who first proposed to drain the lake in 1623), which is near Warmond, was the first erected. It lifts 11 pumps, each of 63-in. diameter; each pump is furnished with a cast-iron balance beam, and, except 3, the balance beams are placed opposite to each other in pairs, with a lift of 13 ft. The engine easily worked the 11 pumps simultaneously, the net load of water lifted being 81·7 tons, and the discharge 63 tons per stroke. It has two concentric cylinders, the larger 144·37 in., the smaller 84·25 in. in diameter. The interior cylinder is fitted with a plain piston of 5474·81 square in. area; the large cylinder is occupied by an annular piston of 10323·36 square in. area. With a consumption of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of coals per h.p. per hour, the engine exerts an effective power of 350 horses. It is impossible, from want of space and drawings, to explain here the mode in which the engine is worked. Persons interested in engineering will observe the hydraulic apparatus by which the great cross-head and its load of dead weight is sustained at the end of the up stroke, in order to prevent any violent shock upon the pump valves by suddenly throwing them out against the sides of the pumps. The other two engines, called the Cruquius and Van Lynden, after two celebrated men who at various periods interested themselves in promoting the drainage of the lake, have about 100 h.p. more than the Leeghwater. They have also only 8 pumps, but each of these are 73 in. in diameter. The engineers of these engines are Messrs. J. Gibbs and A. Dean; and for further information on the subject see a description of the engines drawn up by them in the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal* for Jan. 1847.

"A visit to that engine, which stands where the Spaarne entered the Haarlem lake, may be easily made by getting a boat at Haarlem and rowing up the river. Those who don't like a boat

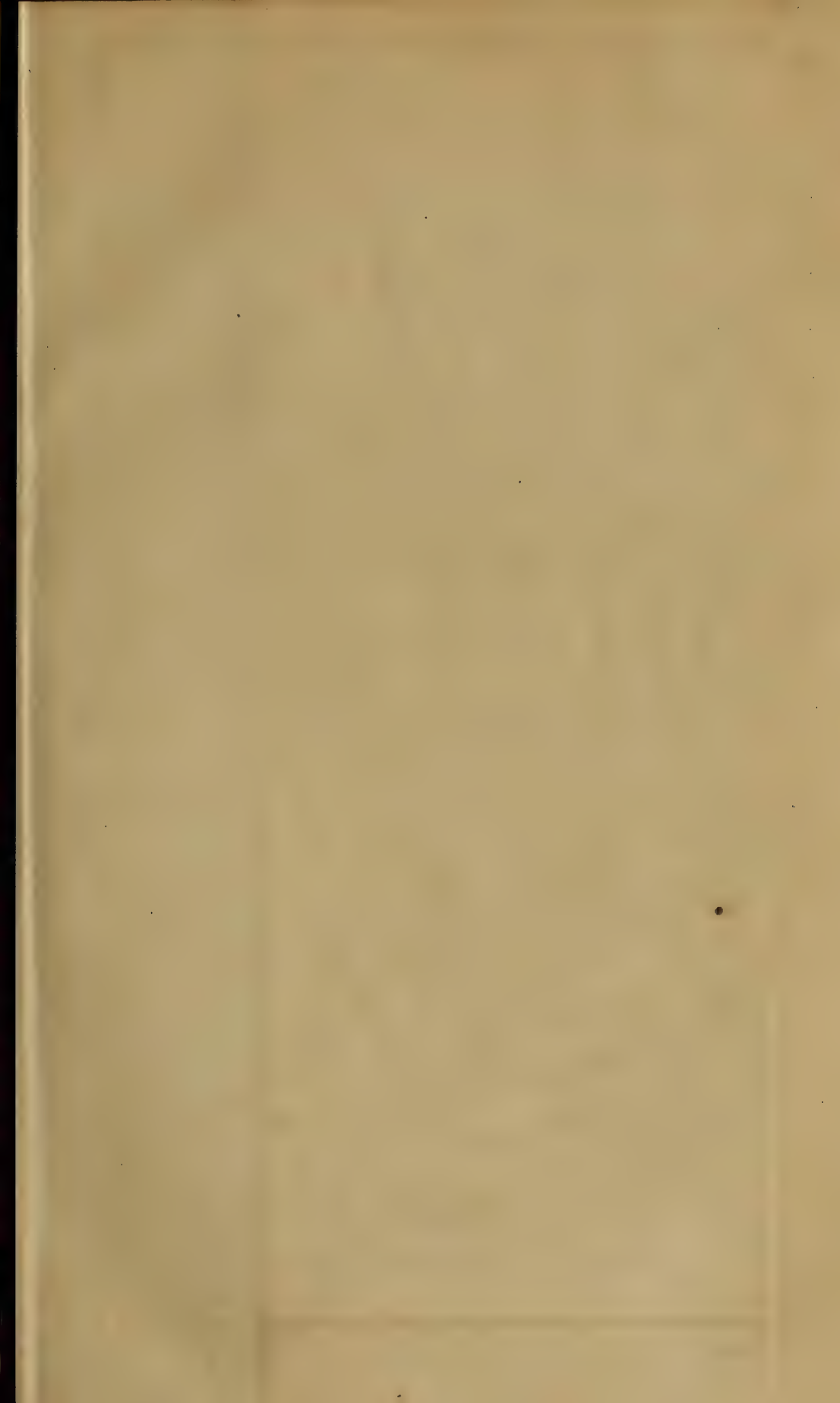
may walk along the path on the *eastern* bank of the river, at the end of which is a ferry over to the dyke on which the engine stands."—*G. H. N.*

The engines were tried in the summer of 1849, and found to answer, having lowered the surface of the lake nearly 5 ft. Owing, however, to the difficulty of getting rid of the water thrown out by them into the canal flowing into the sea, whenever the wind blows strongly from the N. and N.W., from which points it blew often during the following winter, the engines had to be stopped to avoid inundations.

The approach to Amsterdam, over causeways traversing a broad expanse of water, resembles that which leads to Mexico. Another coincidence is that the Spaniards were engaged in a nearly similar contest in both places. During the siege of Haarlem there were frequent combats of an almost amphibious character, partly in boats, partly on the causeways, between the Dutch and the Spaniards, exactly like those which took place between Cortez and the Mexicans. The Dutch had a second time occasion to resort to the like expedient of flooding this part of the country, to resist the armies of Louis XIV.; and, more recently, the same thing was done in the war of the French revolution, Jan. 1795.

At Halfweg—*half-way* between Haarlem and Amsterdam (famed for water zootje, p. 42)—there is a portage in the canal, owing to an interruption, in consequence of the enormous sluices which separate the waters of the IJ from those of the Haarlem Lake. The effect of opening them, and allowing the waters of the IJ to enter the Haarlem Meer, would be to submerge a great part of the province of Holland to a distance of 30 m., with an inundation covering not only the meadows, but even the dykes themselves. "The relative height of the two waters is regulated by means of sluices and gauge-posts, marked with very minute divisions; and the greatest attention is paid to the state of the waters at this particular spot: it is one of the principal stations of the Waterstaat (§ 9); the safety of Amsterdam









and the surrounding country from inundations depending much upon the management of these two inland seas."

—*Family Tour.*

The road passes over the sluices, close to an old chateau called Zwanenburg; it then makes a bend, after which it continues in a straight line on to Amsterdam.

The most conspicuous objects, on approaching the town from the land side, are the windmills, one of which is perched on each of the 26 bastions, now no longer of use as fortifications; they serve to grind the flour which supplies the town. The fosse surrounding the town is 80 ft. wide.

75 m. *Amsterdam Terminis* is a long way off from the centre of the town. Omnibuses convey passengers for 4 stivers, and vigilantes for 15 stivers or 1 guilder the hour.

AMSTERDAM.—Inns: H. des Pays-Bas, Doelen Straat, good and comfortable; Oude Doelen, same street, very good; Nieuwe Doelen, in the Gainalen market, on the Singel, also good; Rondeel, Doelen Straat; H. du Vieux Comte, in the Kalver Straat, a quiet house.

The principal city of Holland is situated at the confluence of the river Amstel with the arm of the Zuider Zee called the IJ (pronounced Eye), which in front of Amsterdam is from 8 to 9 fathoms in depth, and forms a well-sheltered road. It has 212,000 inhab. Its ground-plan has somewhat the shape of a crescent, or half-bent bow; the straight line, representing the string, rests on the IJ, and the curved line forms its boundary on the land side. Its walls are surrounded by a semicircular canal or wide fosse, and within the city are 4 other great canals, all running in curves, parallel with the outer one. They are called Prinsen Gracht, Keizers Gracht, Heeren Gracht, and Singel, the last being the innermost. The Keizers Gracht is 140 ft. wide. They are lined with handsome houses; each of the first 3 is at least 2 m. long, and in their buildings as well as dimensions may bear comparison with the finest streets in Europe. The various small canals which intersect the

town in all directions are said to divide it into 95 islands, and to be traversed by no less than 290 bridges. It has been calculated that the repair of bridges, cleansing and clearing canals, and repairing dykes, in Amsterdam alone, amounts to several thousand guilders daily. This will be better understood when it is known that, were it not for the most skilful management of sluices and dykes, the city of Amsterdam might be submerged at any moment. All things considered, it is one of the most wonderful capitals in Europe; in the bustle of its crowded streets, and in the extent of its commercial transactions, it is surpassed by very few. It is said to be between 7 and 9 m. in circumference. In the strange intermixture of land and water it may be compared to Venice; and the splendour of some of its buildings, though not equalling that of the Sea Cybele, may be said to approximate to it, but the houses are almost all of brick, and the canals differ from those of Venice in being lined with quays.

The whole city, its houses, canals, and sluices, are founded upon piles; which gave occasion to Erasmus to say that he had reached a city whose inhabitants, like crows, lived on the tops of trees. The upper stratum is literally nothing more than bog and loose sand; and until the piles are driven through this into the firm soil below, no structure can be raised with a chance of stability. In 1822 the enormous corn warehouses, originally built for the Dutch East India Company, actually sank down into the mud, from the piles having given way. They contained at the time more than 70,000 cwt. of corn: a weight which the foundation beneath was incapable of supporting. A kind of hackney-coach called *Sleephoets*, still seen, though less common than formerly, in Amsterdam, consists of the body of a coach or fly, mounted upon a sledge drawn by one horse, while the driver, walking beside him, holds in one hand a bit of cloth or rag dipped in oil and fastened to the end of a string; this he contrives to drop, at intervals, under the runners of the sledge to diminish the friction. It has







been often said that a police regulation restricts the use of wheels, from fear lest the rattling of heavy carriages over the stones should shake and injure the foundation of the buildings: this, however, is not true. Heavy burdens are almost entirely transported along the canals, and from thence to the warehouses on similar sledges. *Omnibuses* ply through the town and to the railway station.

The havens and canals are shallow, being about 8 ft. deep at ordinary water. They are, therefore, fit for the Rhine vessels and Dutch coasters, but do not admit vessels for foreign trade. These lie along the booms and in front of the town, and the goods are transferred by means of the numerous canals of the city. There is a good deal of mud deposited at the bottom of the canals, which when disturbed by the barges produces a most noisome effluvia in hot weather, when the water is said to "grow." Dredging-machines are constantly at work to clear out the mud, which is sent to distant parts as manure. Mills have also been employed to give an artificial motion to the waters, and prevent their becoming stagnant; but the same object is now attained by more simple means. To effect a circulation in the canals is most essential to the health of the inhabitants. The Amstel at its entrance into the city is 11 in. below the mean level of the German Ocean, the lowest tide is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. lower than the Amstel. It is therefore evident that the canals can be emptied, and that partially, only at low water. The Damrak is the point of discharge. At high water the sluices which admit the Amstel into the town are closed for a short time, and the sea-water allowed then to circulate through the town, until it is again expelled by the river.

The vast dams thrown up within a few years in front of the town, for a great distance along the side towards the IJ, resist the influx of the sea into the mouths of the canals, and are provided with flood-gates of the strongest construction, to withstand the pressure of high tides.

*The Palace* (het Palais), formerly *The Stadhuys*, is a vast and imposing edifice

of stone, standing upon 13,659 piles driven 70 ft. deep into the ground. The architect was Van Campen; the first stone was laid 1648, and the building finished 1655. It was originally occupied by the magistracy, for town councils, judicial tribunals, and the like. During the reign of Louis Buonaparte it became his palace, and the late King resided in it whenever he visited Amsterdam. The main entrance is behind. The treasures of the once celebrated bank of Amsterdam, which used to regulate the exchanges of Europe, were kept in the vaults below the building. It is chiefly remarkable for one grand Hall, occupying the centre of the building, lined with white Italian marble, 120 ft. long and 57 ft. wide, and nearly 100 ft. high. The sculptured bas-reliefs which adorn the building are by *Arthur Quellin*, and deserve notice as works of art, those especially which adorn the two pediments; many of those in the interior are appropriate and well executed: thus over the door of the room which was the secretary's is a dog watching his dead master, and a figure of Silence with her finger on her lips, as emblems of fidelity and secrecy. The Bankrupt Court contains a group representing Dædalus and Icarus—in allusion to rash speculations and their ruinous consequences. In the Audience Chamber is a large picture, by *Wappers*, of Van Speyk blowing up his ship. It is worth while to see the *View from the tower* on the summit of the building. This is the best place to obtain a tolerably correct idea of this wonderful city, with its broad canals, avenues of green trees running through the heart of the town, houses with forked chimneys and projecting gables, many of them bowing forward or leaning backwards, from subsidence in their foundations. These form the foreground of the picture. The horizon extends on the N. side over the Zuider Zee, over the IJ, to the numerous windmills and red roofs of Zaandam, the N. Holland canal and the towers of Alkmaar; S. over the expanse of the Haarlem Meer, about shortly to disappear, and to be ploughed by the share and no longer by the keel; S.E. appear



the towers of Utrecht and Amersfort; and W. the spire of Haarlem, with the straight canal and railway pointing towards it.

The *present Stadhuis*, or Town Hall, on the Achter Burgwal, (formerly the Admiralty,) contains good pictures—portraits of burgomasters and citizens of Amsterdam, by *Van der Helst*, *Frans Hals*, *Govert Flinck*, &c.; also a capital *Lingelbach*, a view of the palace while building; and a view of it finished by *Van der Uift*.

The *New Exchange* stands in front of the palace: its construction was a work of great difficulty on account of the looseness of the soil, a mere turbarry or bog, which caused the foundations to give way when the building was hardly above ground.— $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3 o'clock is the daily hour of *high change*: those who enter after the time must pay a small fine.

The Churches of Amsterdam, stripped of almost every decoration at the Reformation, are in themselves rather barren of interest, forming a complete contrast to the richly ornamented structures of Belgium.

The *Oude Kerk* (Old Church), in the Warmoes Straat, has 3 fine windows of painted glass, executed between 1549 and 1648; the tombs of several Dutch admirals; a list of the persons killed in Amsterdam by the Anabaptists, 1535; and a fine set of chimes. The organ is esteemed by many not inferior, as to tone, to that of Haarlem. "It is as gorgeously framed as if it had been contrived for some Jesuits' church. The gallery in which it stands is richly inlaid with porphyry and white marble: its case is florid, with the most heavy and profuse carving and gilding. The tones are rich, firm, and brilliant. It has 68 stops, 3 rows of keys, and a full complement of pedals. In short, it is a first-rate instrument. Dr. Burney, in his 'Musical Tour,' mentions that this organ—in his day a celebrated instrument—had been finished 12 years before his visit (or about 1760), by Batti, of Utrecht, in completion of an organ begun in 1736."—*H. F. C.*

The *Nieuwe Kerk* (so called, though built in 1408), on the Damrak, close to

the palace, is one of the finest churches in Holland: it has a fine open screen of brass. It contains, among many public monuments, those of Admiral de Ruiter, the commander who sailed up the Medway and burnt the English fleet at Chatham, who at different times contended with the English admirals Blake, Monk, and Prince Rupert, and who commanded the Dutch at the battle of Solebay. He is styled, in his somewhat pompous epitaph, "immensi tremor Oceani." There are also monuments to Captain Bentinck, killed in the battle of Doggerbank, 1781, and to the poet Vondel. The most recent monument is one to the memory of Van Speyk, who blew up himself and his ship, in the Scheldt, 1831, rather than yield to the Belgians. (Rte. 18, p. 118.) The splendidly carved pulpit, with its huge sounding-board, was executed by Albert Vincken Brinck, in 1649.

The churches in Holland are, perhaps, more numerous and regularly attended than even in England. The sermons to be preached on Sunday are announced beforehand in placards, like play-bills with us. The congregation sit during the sermon with their hats on or off, indifferently, just as the members in our H. of Commons. In most of the churches service is performed 3 or 4 times. The minister wears the costume of the Puritans in Charles I.'s time—a short black cloak reaching a little below his knee, with a ruff round his neck.

There is an English Episcopal Church here on the Groene Burgwal; service at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  A.M. A *Scotch Presbyterian Church* has long been established here.

The Jews, who form one-tenth of the population of the town, and reside in a particular quarter, have 4 *Synagogues*: the most splendid is that of the Portuguese, in the Muiderstraat, which is worth visiting. The streets leading to it seem but a repetition of Monmouth Street, St. Giles's—the same dirt and filthy smells, the same old clothes, evidently the staple commodity, with odds and ends, heaped up, as it were, from all quarters of the world. Nevertheless the Jews of Amsterdam are, from their

wealth, a very influential body. Spinosa, the metaphysician, was a native of Amsterdam, and a Jew by birth (1632).

*The Museum or Picture Gallery*—placed in the Trippenhuis (a name derived from its former owner), in the Kloveniersburgwal—is open to the public Thurs. and Fri., from 10 to 3: on other days it is usual to give a guilder to the keeper for admission. Many of the pictures are attached to shutters, which admit of being drawn forward upon hinges in order that they may be seen under the most favourable lights. It is completely a National Gallery, being composed almost entirely of works of the Dutch school, of which it contains many chefs-d'œuvre.

The finest picture in the collection is that painted by *Van der Helst*, "the miracle of the Dutch school," representing the City Guard of Amsterdam met to celebrate the Treaty of Münster, 1648; an event which, as it first confirmed the independence of the Dutch nation, was justly considered a subject worthy the pencil of the artist. The figures, 25 in number, are portraits; the names are inscribed above, but there are no persons in any way distinguished among them. One of them represents the lieutenant of the company, and his dress is the uniform of the Dutch schutterij (militia) of that period. "This is, perhaps, the first picture of portraits in the world, comprehending more of those qualities which make a perfect portrait than any other I have ever seen. They are correctly drawn, both head and figure, and well coloured, and have a great variety of action, characters, and countenances; and those so lively and truly expressing what they are about, that the spectator has nothing to wish for. Of this picture I had heard great commendations; but it as far exceeded my expectation as that of Rembrandt, the Night Watch, fell below it." *R.* Portraits of 3 members of the Archers' Guild, seated at a table, holding the prizes for the best shots, a sceptre, a goblet, and a chain; a fourth man, said to be the painter, a woman, and a dog. In the background 3 young marksmen. Sir Joshua calls

it an admirable picture. Portrait of Mary, daughter of Charles I., wife of William II., P. of Orange, and mother of William III. of England. Van der Helst is a scarce master, and his works are nowhere to be found in equal perfection with those at Amsterdam.

*Backhuysen*.—The Pensionary John de Witt embarking on board of the Fleet in 1665. A view of Amsterdam. *Berghem*.—Several fine Landscapes; one particularly, called an Italian Landscape. *Ferdinand Bol*.—Portrait of Admiral de Ruiter.

*Gaspar Crayer*.—The Adoration of the Shepherds. A Descent from the Cross. *Cuyp and Both*.—Some admirable landscapes.

*Gerard Douw*.—The Evening School, a painting in which the effect of candle-light is wonderfully portrayed: no less than 5 different lights are introduced into the picture, and variously thrown upon the 12 figures which compose it. A Hermit in a Cave before a Crucifix, surprisingly finished.

*Hondekoeter*.—Several pictures of fowls, game, rare birds, &c., unequalled in their class probably in the world. One of the most remarkable is that known as "the Floating Feather," in which a Pelican is introduced with Ducks swimming. *Van Huysum*.—Fruit and Flower pieces.

*Carl du Jardin*.—Portraits of the 5 Governors of the Spinhouse at Amsterdam. "They are all dressed in black; and, being upon a light background, have a wonderful relief. The heads are executed with a most careful and masterly touch, and the repose and harmony of colouring spread over the whole picture are admirable." *R.* The portraits of this artist are rare, as he is generally looked upon as a painter of landscapes, sheep, and small figures. There are 3 other good pictures by him, and no other collection probably possesses works of his showing equal excellence.

*Lievens*.—Portrait of Vondel, the Poet.

*Miereveld*.—Portraits of William I. and Maurice, Princes of Orange.

*Ostade, A.*—The Painter in his Study. *Ostade, J.*—A laughing Peasant with a jug in his hand.



*Paul Potter*.—A Landscape with Cattle, and a Woman suckling a Child. Orpheus charming the Beasts. A Bear Hunt, one of the few paintings by this master in which the figures are as large as life. A part of the original painting has peeled off the canvas.

*Rembrand*.—The picture called the *Night Watch* probably represents a company of archers, with their leader, Captain Kok, going out to shoot at the butts. It appears to have been much damaged, "but what remains seems to be painted in a poor manner."—"So far am I from thinking it deserves its great reputation that it was with difficulty I could persuade myself that it was painted by Rembrand: it seemed to me to have more of the yellow manner of Boll. The name of Rembrandt, however, is certainly upon it, with the date, 1642." *R*.—This unfavourable opinion of Sir Joshua is not confirmed by judges of art in the present day, who consider that he does injustice to one of the finest and most wonderful productions of the great painter. Another first-rate painting is the portraits of 5 Masters of the Drapers' Company and their servant. They are seated round a table, apparently conversing on matters of business. The heads are finely painted, particularly the one nearest to the right. There are parts of this painting which, in force of execution, the painter probably never surpassed. *Ruisdael*.—A magnificent waterfall. The castle of Bentheim. The same subject is to be found at Dresden.

*Schalken*.—William III., a portrait by candlelight. H. Walpole says that the artist made the King hold the candle until the tallow ran down and burnt his hand. Two Boys; one eating soup, the other an egg, with his face slobbered over by the yolk; called "Every one to his fancy;" which motto is written on the picture. *Jan Steen* is, perhaps, nowhere seen to greater advantage. A Baker at a Window, and a Boy blowing a Horn to let the neighbours know that the rolls are ready. A Village Quack. The Fête of St. Nicholas, an occasion when the Dutch every year make presents of bonbons to their children who behave well, while the naughty ones

are left without anything, or receive a whipping. The story is admirably told in this picture, which is a chef-d'œuvre of the master. *Snyders*.—Dead Wild-fowl.

*Teniers*.—Temptation of St. Anthony. A Peasant drinking and smoking. *Terburg*.—A Lady in White Satin talking with a lady and gentleman. Her back only is seen, but the whole attitude shows that she is struggling with her feelings. (See Kugler, § LV. 5.) The Ministers at the Congress of Münster.

*A. Van der Venne*.—Portrait of William I., taken after his death. *W. Vanderveelde*.—View of Amsterdam, from the Schreijershoek Tower; dated 1686. "One of the most capital works of this artist." *R*. Paintings of the Sea Fight between the Dutch and English, which lasted 4 days, and in which the Dutch were victorious: one represents the battle between De Ruiter and General Monk, in which 4 English line-of-battle ships were taken. Calms at Sea, painted with the most exquisite clearness, and with that wonderful effect of distance over the surface of the water which is the peculiar excellence of Vanderveelde. *Vandyk*.—Portraits of the Children of Charles I.: one of them, the Princess Mary, became the wife of William II., Prince of Orange. Francis Van der Borgh, a masterly portrait.

*Weenix*.—Dead Game. *Wouwermans*.—A Stag Hunt, in this artist's best manner. The Chasse au Vol, Hawking Party. A picture representing officers plundered and bound by peasants. The horse is exquisitely painted. All three are very fine: there are others of great excellence, as, a Landscape, with a white Horse.

The Museum also contains one of the most remarkable collections of prints in Europe, particularly rich in the Dutch and Flemish masters, formed by Mr. Van Leyden, and purchased by Louis Buonaparte, K. of Holland. It occupies 200 portfolios.

In the *Spin-house*, or prison for female offenders, in the Nieuwe Prinsen Gracht, are several pictures and portraits of directors of the establishment, by *Ru-*

*bens* and *Vandyk*, exceedingly fine, and well worth notice.

There are several first-rate *Private Collections* of pictures in Amsterdam: that belonging to *M. Six* (Heerengracht, bij de Vijzelstraat, No. 4005) contains *Rembrandt's* portrait of the Burgomaster Six, painted with great power and effect; and of *Madame Six*, a wonderful picture.—*G. Douw*, A Girl with a Birdcage, exquisitely finished.—*Metzu*, A Fishwife.—*Cuyp*, Sunny Landscape, ships and water; and a moonlight view.—*V. der Neer*, Moonlight.—*Hobbema*, Landscape.—*Ruisdael*, ditto.—*Wynants*, ditto.—*Paul Potter*, Cattle; good.—*Jan Steen*, A Jewish Marriage. *Weenix*, Dead Game. These were painted for the places on the walls which they occupy, and hang in their original black frames.

The cabinet of *M. van der Hoop* (Keizersgracht, bij het Molenpad, No. 5934) is also first-rate; it is most tastefully arranged in his elegant mansion. He has an excellent Landscape by *H. Vandevelde*, with figures of the painter and his family; and one of the finest *Ostades* known, from the cabinet of the Duchesse de Berry. The gallery of *Mr. van Loon* contains first-rate pictures of the Dutch school; and that of *Mr. van Brien* many fine specimens of it. These two galleries may, perhaps, be seen by applying, by letter, to the owners, or, in their absence, through *Mr. J. de Vries*, a broker in works of art.

Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and extensive bounty of the *Charitable Institutions* which it supports, for the most part, by voluntary contributions of its benevolent citizens. It is recorded that, when some one in conversation with *Charles II.* prognosticated speedy ruin to the city from the meditated attack of *Louis XIV.'s* armies, *Charles*, who was well acquainted with the country from a long residence in it, replied, "I am of opinion that Providence will preserve Amsterdam, if it were only for the great charity they have for their poor." This city alone, it is said, numbers no fewer than 23 institutions of benevolence, including hospitals for the reception of the aged and infirm, the insane, orphans and widows,

foundlings, &c., some of them attached to the churches of peculiar religions, others open to all sects without distinction. At one time more than 20,000 poor people received their daily bread and board from charity.

Some of the almshouses, such, for instance, as the hospital for Protestant old men and women, on the Amstel, look more like princes' palaces than lodgings for poor people. The *Burgher Orphan Asylum* receives 700 or 800 children, boys and girls, until they are 20 years of age; and before they are sent out into the world they are instructed in some trade or profession. They are well taken care of, and are very healthy.

The orphan children of the different asylums are generally distinguished by a particular dress: those of the Protestant Burgher House (in which *Van Speyk* was brought up) wear black and red jackets; the girls of the Roman Catholic Orphan House wear black, with a white band round the head: the orphans educated in the *Almosoniers' Orphan House* are dressed in black, and wear round the left arm the colours of the town—a black, red, and white band, with a number. The intention of these costumes is to prevent their entrance into playhouses, gin-shops, or other improper places; a severe penalty being inflicted on persons who should admit children thus attired.

There is also a class of *Provident Institutions* here and in other Dutch towns, called *Proveniers Huizen* (providers' houses), for the reception and comfortable maintenance of old men and women, who pay a comparatively small sum, proportioned to their age (*e.g.* from 50 to 55 years, 2000 guilders; 55 to 60, 1500; 70 years and upwards, 500 guilders), for admittance, and are supported in respectability to the end of their days. They form a very suitable retreat for domestic servants, who by timely savings may obtain an entrance; indeed, masters and mistresses sometimes reward old and faithful domestics by paying for their admission.

The poor throughout Holland are generally supported by voluntary contributions. In all the churches collections are made every Sunday by the



deacons, who go round to all present, carrying a little bag attached to the end of a stick, like a landing-net, with a monitory bell fixed to it, into which every person drops something suited to his means.

There are also good institutions for the blind, and deaf and dumb.

The *Prisons* of Amsterdam were placed upon a good foundation before those of other countries in Europe, and originally surpassed all others. They are now, however, in many respects, inferior to similar improved establishments in England and America.

The *Rasp-house* was a penitentiary for the reception of impostors, petty thieves, vagrants, brawlers, &c., and was so called because its inmates were originally employed in rasping logwood. It is now converted into a temporary arrest-house. By one of the original ordinances of the Rasp-house, a refractory prisoner, who refused to execute his allotted task of rasping, was placed in a cell into which water was admitted, which, if not kept under by his own exertions at a pump, swelled over his head, and drowned him.

The *Spin-house*, or House of Correction for females, contains about 150 inmates condemned to hard labour for periods varying from 6 months to 12 or 14 years. One division of it was formerly devoted to the correction of offences which may rank between a fault and a crime; such as in other countries are punished by the domestic code, but for which family authority is not always sufficiently strict in enforcing punishment; though at the same time the discipline of a prison would be too severe. Thus a disobedient child, an extravagant wife, or a drunken husband, if their offence were proved against them, and they were sent hither by their friends, were subjected to modified coercion and restraint, until, by penitence and promise of amendment, they should have atoned for their misdemeanours.

“Whether these various establishments are capable of relieving the whole mass of human wretchedness which this capital, in common with all large cities, must contain, would require a long residence to determine; but we could not

help making the same remark here as in Rotterdam—that in all our rambles we had not met with a drunken person in the streets; nay, more, that we had not observed a man, woman, or child in rags, or met with a real object of compassion, in any part of the town; and the only beggars that accosted us, and those were in some of the lower parts of the town, were decrepit old men.”—*Family Tour in S. Holland.*

The Dutch are not altogether absorbed in commerce, so as to be able to devote no time to literature and the arts; witness the society called *Felix Meritis*, from the first words of a Latin inscription placed upon the building, which is founded and supported entirely by merchants and citizens. The building is situated in the Keizers Gracht. In its nature it bears some resemblance to the Royal Institution in London. It contains a library, museum, collections of casts of ancient statues, of chemical and mathematical instruments, a reading-room, and a very fine concert-room and observatory. Lectures are given in various branches of art, science, and literature. Though there is little in the building, perhaps, to take up the time of a stranger merely passing through the city, any intelligent individual, about to reside here, would find it an agreeable resource.

There are many other useful societies, the most prominent being the *Association for the Promotion of the Public Weal* (*Maatschappij tot nut van't algemeen*). It was established in 1784, by a simple Baptist clergyman named Nieuwenhuizen, at Monnikendam, and it now numbers 200 offsets or branch societies, and 13,000 members, extending all over Holland. Its object is the instruction and improvement in condition of the lower classes: 1. By promoting the education of the young, improving school books, establishing Sunday schools, and providing for the children after quitting school—establishing book societies and libraries for the poor. 2. By extending information to adults by popular writings, public lectures, and the institution of banks for saving. 3. By the distribution of public rewards to the industrious and virtuous among

the poorer classes; bestowing medals on such as have risked their lives in preserving those of others, &c. The headquarters of this admirable society are at Amsterdam, where an annual meeting of the members is held on the second Tuesday of August. A subscription of 5 or 6 guilders yearly constitutes a member. Its influence had begun to extend to Belgium before the revolution of 1830, but has since been checked and totally suppressed by the priests.

The *Promenades* are the *Plantage*, or *Plantation*, at the end of the Heeren Gracht, surrounded by canals, and not far from the dockyards.

The high *bridge* over the *Amstel*, near the place where it enters the town, "in a fine broad sheet of water, and with scarcely perceptible current," is one of the most favourable points for obtaining a view of the town. The *Amstel* river is a great trunk of navigation. It is embanked, and navigable 11 m., to the boundary of the district at *Amstelmondhard*, where it divides into 2 branches, which unite with numerous canals, both in this district and that of *Rijnland*. The banks of the *Amstel*, outside the *Utrecht* gate, are also much resorted to.

The want of spring-water is a great evil and inconvenience in this large city. The houses are provided with tanks, in which every drop of rain that falls is treasured up: this is used by the better classes for culinary purposes. Drinking water is brought from *Utrecht* in stone bottles: but the main supply comes from the river *Vecht* above *Weesp*, about 12 m. off, in very large water-barges, called *Leggers*, which may be seen on the various canals; and the poorer classes who have no cisterns are obliged to content themselves with this. On the first arrival of these barges the deck is on a level with the surface of the canal; but a pump is inserted in the middle of it, and, as the cargo is disposed of to customers, the vessel gradually rises, until, when empty, it floats on the top, and is carried back for a fresh supply. All the water in the neighbourhood being either brackish or putrid, good water becomes an article of considerable commerce, and this precious commo-

dity is sold at a large price, especially in winter, when it sometimes becomes necessary in severe weather to cut a passage for the water-barges through the ice which covers the canals, at a heavy expense. A water company, however, has recently been established, who will conduct this necessary of life into the town in pipes along the line of the *Utrecht* railway.

A portion of the poorer inhabitants live entirely in the cellars of the houses. There is also a class who live constantly upon the canals, making their vessels their home. "In this and in many other respects the Dutch bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese: like that industrious and economical race, they keep their hogs, their ducks, and other domestic animals constantly on board. Their cabins display the same neatness as the parlours of their countrymen on shore; the women employ themselves in all the domestic offices, and are assiduous in embellishing their little sitting-rooms with the labours of the needle; and many of them have little gardens of tulips, hyacinths, anemones, and various other flowers. Some of these vessels are of great length, but generally narrow, suitable to the canals and sluices of the towns."—*Family Tour*.

"This mode of living is a good example of Dutch industry and thrift. A man marries—he and his wife possess or purchase a small boat that will carry 1 to 3 tons. They live and cook on board, move about, carry articles to and from markets; and their first, if not second child is born, or at least nursed, in this puny vessel. The wife nurses the children, mends, and often makes, all the family clothes, cooks, and assists in navigating the craft, especially in steering; when you may, at the same time, observe the husband with a rope over his shoulder dragging the boat along a canal or river when the wind is adverse. In process of time they buy a larger vessel, probably of 6 or 7 tons, and, if the smaller one be not unfit for use, sell it to a young beginning couple. In the second vessel their family grows, until they are probably strong enough to manage together, with perhaps an additional hand or two, one of those



large vessels, carrying from 200 to 400 tons, called Rhine boats: on board of all which the population live in the manner before described.”—*Commerc. Statist.*

One of the most interesting spots in Amsterdam, from the bustle displayed on it, is the *Harbour* and the *Quay*, along the bank of the *IJ*. The two enormous dykes or dams recently constructed at vast expense, nearly parallel with the shore, serve the double purpose of protecting a part of the town from inundations to which it was previously exposed, and of gaining from the river a considerable space forming capacious basins or docks (*Oostelijk and Westelijk Dok*), capable of holding nearly 1000 vessels, and closed by large sluice-gates. Between the two dams two rows of strong piles (bearing the singular name of *Duc d’Alben*) extend. Openings are left at intervals between them to allow ships to enter and depart; these are closed at night by booms, so as to separate the harbour from the *IJ*. At the extremity of the western dam, near the fish-market, formerly stood the *Herring Packery Tower*. It received its name from a row of small houses occupied by rope-sellers, dealers in marine stores, &c., in front of which, during the season of the herring fishery, all the business connected with the examining, sorting the fish, and repacking them for foreign markets, is transacted in the presence of officers appointed by the authorities. Every proceeding with respect to the herring fishery is regulated by a committee of managers, or shareholders, called commissioners of the Great Fishery (by which is meant the herring fishery), approved of by the government, and under the inspection of officers appointed by them. These regulations are exceedingly minute and precise. “The period when the fishery might begin is fixed at 5 min. past 12 o’clock on the night of the 24th June; and the master and pilot of every vessel leaving Holland for the fishery are obliged to make oath that they will respect them. The species of salt to be used in curing the different sorts of herrings is also fixed by law; and there are endless rules with respect to the size of

the barrels, the number and thickness of the staves of which they were to be made, the guttings and packing of the herring, the branding of the barrel. These regulations are intended to secure to the Hollanders that superiority which they had early attained in the fishery, to obtain for the Dutch herrings the best price in foreign markets, and to prevent the herrings being injured by the bad faith of individuals.”—*McCulloch’s Dictionary of Commerce*.

The fishery, however, is sadly fallen off at present; scarcely 200 herring vessels are sent out from the whole of Holland, instead of 2000, the number employed in former days. Still the arrival of the herrings is looked for with eager anticipation at Amsterdam: a premium is given to the first buss which lands a cargo; small kegs are then sold at a high price; and a single herring often fetches as much as 5s. The art of curing herrings was invented by one William Beukels, of Biervliet, a Fleming; but it is not the fact that the Dutch and English derive from his name the word PICKLE; which is nothing more than the Dutch *pekkel* (brine). In veneration for one who had conferred so great a benefit on his country, the Emperor Charles V. made a pilgrimage to his tomb.

Close to the *Haringpакkerij* is a bridge stretching across the harbour to the tavern called *Nieuwe-Stads-Herberg*, which is the starting-place of the steamers to Saardam, and of the ferry-boat to Buiksloot. (Rte. 3.) Further on, by the side of the harbour, stands the *Schreijershoeketoren* (Weeper’s - Corner Tower), so called because, being situated near the quay from which vessels used to set sail, it was a constant scene of lamentation and tears, which were shed by friends, wives, and children, at the departure of their husbands, fathers, or other relatives and connections.

The humble dwelling of the heroic *De Ruiter* still exists on the Quay of the *IJ*.

Near the Eastern Dock (*Oostelijk Dok*) stands the house of the *Zeemans-hoop* (Seamen’s Club), an association of 300 members, chiefly ship captains, with which a charitable foundation for the benefit of their widows and orphans

is connected. Many of the first people of Amsterdam are enrolled as members.

In the same quarter is the *Naval Academy* (Kweek-school voor de Zeevaart), in which the sons of sailors are provided by the government with an education fitting them for the naval profession. In the yard attached to the building is a frigate fully rigged, to make the pupils acquainted with the details of a ship's equipment. Their dormitory also is fitted up like the between-decks of a man-of-war; every boy sleeps in his hammock, suspended from the roof, above his locker or chest in which his clothes, &c., are kept.

Further E., beyond the quay of the *IJ-gracht*, a long bridge leads to the island of Kattenburg, on which is situated the *National Dockyard* (Lands, or Rijkswerf—observe, they are not called *Royal Docks*). It is now separated from the *IJ* by the eastern dam. It is the largest naval dépôt and arsenal in Holland; there are usually several vessels of war on the stocks. Admission may be obtained by showing a written order from the British or American consul to view it—its slips, rope-walks, model-room, in which are preserved specimens of the worm-eaten piles alluded to in p. 39; but an Englishman will find that it is not to be compared with the dockyards of his own country.

In the latter part of the 13th cent. Amsterdam was still a cluster of fishermen's huts, in a salt marsh. Its great advance in wealth and importance took place in the 16th cent., after the siege of Antwerp, when the persecutions of the Spaniards in the Flemish provinces drove so many valuable subjects, active merchants, and clever manufacturers, to seek for safety and the free exercise of the Protestant faith in Holland and England.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Earl of Leicester attempted to gain possession of it by treachery, but failed.

It is supposed that Fénelon had Amsterdam in view while describing Tyre in his *Télémaque*. Its prosperity for a long time depended on its shipping, which engrossed the carrying trade of the whole world, and likewise had the

effect of rearing a bold race of sailors, ready to fight the battles of their country, and to brave storms and tempests, in every sea under heaven. At one period the trade in butter and cheese brought 1,000,000 ducats annually to Amsterdam. The *Bank of Amsterdam*, described by Adam Smith, no longer exists: another was set up by King William I., and the capitalists here still continue the bankers of a large part of Europe.

The *Manufactures of Amsterdam* comprehend, besides those of cotton and woollen stuffs, which are to be found elsewhere, one or two which are almost peculiar to the spot; for example, the refineries of borax, a salt which is produced from the mud of large lakes in Thibet, Persia, Tuscany, and South America; of camphor, the coagulated sap of a tree, found principally in China: it is used extensively in medicine; while borax is an ingredient for making the solder used by jewellers. Smalt manufactories.—Smalt is a blue glassy substance produced from cobalt: the artificers of Amsterdam alone know how to refine it in the best manner, by grinding it minutely, and by other methods, which are kept secret. They produce a great variety of shades in the colour, which is chiefly employed in painting china. Many other articles are manufactured here, by methods believed to be known only in Amsterdam; such as cinnabar or vermilion, rouge, white lead, and aquafortis; gold lace, and a great variety of scents and perfumed oils, are also objects of commerce. The art of cutting diamonds was for a long time confined to the Jews of Amsterdam and Antwerp. It is supposed not to have been known in Europe earlier than the 15th cent. The diamond mills at Amsterdam are numerous, and are exclusively the property of Jews. One of them is thus described by Mr. Elliot:—Four horses turn a wheel, setting in motion a number of smaller wheels in the room above, whose cogs, acting on regular metal plates, keep them constantly in motion. Pulverised diamond is placed on these; and the stone to be polished, fastened at the end of a piece of wood,



by means of an amalgam of zinc and quicksilver, is submitted to the friction of the adamantine particles. This is the only mode of acting upon diamond, which can be ground and even cut by particles of the same substance. In the latter operation diamond-dust is fixed on metal wire that is moved rapidly backwards and forwards over the stone to be cut.

*Theatres.*—There are 3, which are opened alternately every day in the week but Sunday; performances begin at 6 or half-past 6.—1. *The Dutch Theatre* (Stads Schouwburg, near the Leiden-gate), devoted to Dutch tragedy and comedy. 2. *The German and Italian Theatre*, in the Amstel Straat, for operas only. 3. *The French Theatre*, for French vaudevilles, &c. There are also 3 smaller theatres where vaudevilles are represented—2 Dutch, both called *Salon des Variétés*, and 1 French; the latter is on the Singel, near the Munt; they are much frequented, as smoking is allowed. Entrance 15 stivers. Concerts are given at Frascati's, in the Nes.

*Cafés.*—The most frequented is *De Grand Café Restaurant*, on the first floor at the corner of the Kalver Straat and the Dam, where the chief newspapers, including *The Times*, are taken in. *Café Français* in the Kalver Straat.

The finest shops are in the Kalver Straat, which is also the most frequented thoroughfare—in the Nieuwedijk—both leading out of the square in which the palace is situated—and in the Warmoes Straat.

Excellent curaçoa is made at Amsterdam at two-thirds of the English price; it may be purchased very good at Wynand Focking's, in de Pijl Steeg, near the Exchange. Anisette is another good liqueur manufactured here: the best may be got of Bols, in het Loosje.

*Physician*, Dr. Davids, 7, Heeren Gracht, understands the English language and Pharmacopeia.

The *Flower-market*, held on the Voor Burgwal, a little to the S. of the back of the palace, on Monday, is worth a visit.

The annual *Kermis* or *Fair* (§ 15) takes place at the beginning of Sep-

tember, and, while it lasts, attracts hither multitudes from the northern provinces. It may be styled the Dutch Carnival. At the neat village of *Muiderberg* there is a remarkable echo on the property of Mr. E. J. Koch.

*Railroads* (Hollandsche Spoorweg)—to Haarlem, Leiden, and Hague—terminus outside the Willems or Haarlem gate: Rijn Spoorweg, to Utrecht and Arnhem—terminus outside the Weesper gate. (Rte. 5.)

*Steamers* to Hamburg, the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of every month from April to November, setting off very early in the morning; so that it is necessary to go on board before 12 at night. A place in the first cabin cost 44 guilders, rather dear; in the after cabin 35½; 4-wheeled carriages 70 grs. When two or more passengers take places together, they pay 10 florins less.

*Steamboats* to Saardam and Alkmaar. (Rte. 3.) To Harlingen and Enkhuizen 3 times a week. To Kampen daily in summer at 6 A.M. *Diligences* leave Kampen on the arrival of the steamer for Groningen, by Zwolle, Meppel, and Assen. Arrival at Groningen 11 P.M. Also to Enschede, Oldenzaal, Lingen, and Bremen; to Koevorden and Deventer, and all the intervening places in Overijssel and Drenthe. Places may be secured in Amsterdam. To Arnhem and Cologne by the Zuider Zee and IJssel (Rte. 12) 3 times a week—too tedious a conveyance for a pleasure tour.

A steam ferry-boat is constantly plying to Buiksloot and the mouth of the Texel canal. Rte. 3.

The *Post Office* is on the Voor Burgwal, behind the palace.

The *Passport Office* is on the Dam, opposite to the Exchange.

### ROUTE 3.

AMSTERDAM TO BROEK, AND THE GREAT NORTH HOLLAND SHIP CANAL. AMSTERDAM TO SAARDAM.

BROEK.—A steam ferry-boat plies every hour from the tavern called Nieuwe Stads-Herberg, rising on piles in the midst of the IJ, to the S. point of

the opposite shore of Waterland,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Buiksloot, Trekschuits ply from the same house to Broek 4 times a-day.

The harbour of Amsterdam is fenced in with 2 long lines of piles driven into the mud, having open spaces at intervals to allow vessels to enter and depart. These openings are closed at night with booms, or large trees covered with iron spikes, which are drawn across and fastened with chains. Not many years ago it was discovered that some molluscous animal had committed such extensive ravages in the wood-work, that, though the piles were of the finest heart of oak, they were in a short time reduced to a state resembling honeycomb, so as to require constant renewal. (See p. 39.)

In traversing the harbour long rows of little pavilions, raised upon wooden piers, are remarked, stretching far out from shore, several feet above the water. These are summer-houses belonging to the citizens, the owners of pleasure-boats, who delight to come hither and smoke their pipes and sip their wine, beer, or coffee. From the landing-place Amsterdam is seen to great advantage, stretching along the opposite shore of the IJ. It is by far the best view of the city, and is a picture of wealth and industry, bearing witness to the extent of the trade which is still carried on with almost all parts of the globe.

The IJ is frozen over in severe winters. In the winter of 1794-5 the Dutch fleet lying in the IJ, opposite Amsterdam, was captured by a French corps of *cavalry* and flying artillery! The vessels were frozen up in the ice at the time, and the detachment from the invading army crossed the ice to attack them.

Buiksloot is a large village at the Waterland dyke, abounding in spacious inns, with numerous apartments for the reception of guests from Amsterdam. *Inns*: De Boer's and Geritzen's. Carriages may be hired here to go to Broek (4 m.) and return for 4 grs.; to Saardam for 4 grs.; Monnikendam  $4\frac{1}{2}$  grs.; Edam 5 grs. The longer tour by Broek, Monnikendam, Edam, Purmerende (where is the only tolerable

inn on the route at which travellers may dine), to Saardam, costs 15 grs., and will occupy a whole day.

No one should omit to view the *Grand Ship Canal of North Holland*, which commences here directly opposite Amsterdam, and extends to Helder and the Texel, a distance of 51 m. It is one of the greatest undertakings of the kind ever executed. At the surface it is 124 ft. wide, at the bottom 31 ft., a breadth sufficient to admit two frigates to pass, and probably greater than that of any other canal in the world; and it is 21 ft. deep. It has locks only at each end. The lock-gates exceed in dimensions the largest in the docks of Liverpool; they are founded upon piles driven through the mud into sand. The level of the canal at Buiksloot is 10 ft. below the mean height of the sea, and of course many feet below high tides. As a work of utility this canal deserves the highest praise, since it enables vessels to enter and quit the port of Amsterdam with safety, and without any delay, in defiance of contrary winds, and unimpeded either by the storms or the thousand sandbanks of the dangerous Zuider Zee: at the same time avoiding the trouble and risk of passing the bar at the mouth of the IJ, called the Pampus, over which lay the only outlet to the sea before this canal was made. Large vessels were formerly obliged to discharge their cargoes on the outside of the harbour of Amsterdam, and were then lifted out of the water and floated over the bar by means of a machine called a camel, a species of double chest of wood, the 2 halves of which are shaped to fit the hull of a ship. Being filled with water and sunk, they are attached to the side of the vessel to be lifted. The water is then pumped out of them, and of course, as they become buoyant, they raise the ship with them. The time employed in tracking the fly-boats from Amsterdam to the Helder, by the canal, is 10 hrs.; moderate sized vessels in about 18 hrs.; and large East Indiamen are tracked in 2, 3, or 4 days, according to the wind. Such vessels were not unfrequently detained as many weeks by tempestuous weather and other ob-



stacles before they could make this short voyage by sea.

The difficulties which opposed the formation of this canal, through ground consisting of low swamp and loose sand, increase our admiration of the skill and perseverance by which it was planned and executed. The original sea-shore, which is the only firm ground in New Holland, was found by boring to be 43 ft. under the present surface, and the foundations of the locks were laid at that depth. One principal difficulty which occurs is the preventing the loose and silty soil which forms the banks of the canal from sliding down into the bottom and filling up the channel. Blanken was the engineer; it was begun 1819 and finished in 1825, at a cost of nearly 1½ million sterling. The only disadvantage to which it is liable is that of being choked up by ice in winter. Some years ago 35,000 guilders, about 3000*l.*, were expended in cutting a passage through the ice for several outward-bound vessels.

The road to Broek is dull; it runs through a flat country of meadows by the side of the N. H. Canal, as far as half way, and at the 2nd bridge quits this and follows the Broek Canal, along which men and women, harnessed like horses to the towing rope, may be seen submitting to the drudgery of tracking barges laden with fruit and vegetables for the Amsterdam market. The habitations passed on the way are mostly cottages of one story, surmounted by roofs nearly twice as high as the walls; these serve as storerooms for the winter stock of hay.

BROEK [pronounced Brook], celebrated as the cleanest village in the world, is a place of considerable extent, built on the border of a large pond or lake. Many of its 800 inhab. are merchants, landed proprietors, underwriters, stockbrokers, or tradesmen who have amassed fortunes and retired from business. Some of them are taken up with the manufacture of those little round cheeses known all over the world as Dutch cheeses, an article of great traffic, and source of considerable wealth to the province of North Holland. "There is neither horse nor cart road

through the place, so we were obliged to leave our carriage at a small inn on its outskirts, and to walk through it. A notice on a board warns strangers that they are not to smoke in the village without a stopper on their pipe, nor to ride through it, but must dismount and lead their horse at a foot pace! The narrow lanes or passages which intersect it are paved with bricks or little stones set in patterns. Broek has been the subject of many exaggerated descriptions; this, for instance, is dignified in the Guide-books by the name of mosaic. The paths are strewn with sand or shells, also arranged in patterns, so precise is the neatness which here prevails. The houses are mostly of wood, very scrupulously painted white and green; indeed it has been said that some people here keep a painter in their house all the year round, that the building may always preserve the same freshness of aspect within and without; but this is another exaggeration. Almost all the houses glitter in the sun, with roofs of polished tiles of different colours: the habitations of the poorer classes are usually only of one story; those of the rich are for the most part of the style which has been appropriately called "the florid Cockney," something between Grecian, Chinese, and Saracenic: one has a pasteboard-looking front, intended to represent a temple; another is painted with such various colours as to call to mind the scenery of a theatre; all vie with one another in extravagance and absurdity. Many of them are planted at the edge of canals and are approached by bridges formed of planks. Yet Broek has an inanimate and listless appearance, owing to the custom of keeping the front door and windows always closed, save for the entrance of the bridal pair after marriage, and for the exit of a corpse for burial. No one should visit Broek without entering one of the houses, as the interior is far more curious than the outside. The greater part of them are private dwellings, and of course strangers are not admitted without an introduction to their owners. Not being provided with such recommendation, we were content to repair to one of the

numerous dairy farms where cheese is made, and where a small present procured us admission. It was amusing to observe the anxiety with which one of the children of the house laid down a wet cloth before us at the door, in order that we might clean our feet upon it, and thus introduce no pollution into their dwelling. Before almost every house in the place we had remarked a large collection of shoes and sabots, for the inmates usually put them off at the door, like the Turks, and walk through the house in slippers or stockings; and even the Emperor Alexander, it is said, on visiting Broek, was compelled to comply with this usage."

"On entering the house we found a stable for the cows in winter running round three sides of it, the centre and remaining side being set apart for human beings. The cows were all absent from home in their summer quarters—the fields. I am sure that  $\frac{2}{10}$  of the poor people of England, and a much larger proportion of the Irish, are not so well and cleanly lodged as the brutes in this country. The pavement was of Dutch tiles, the walls of deal boards, not painted or rough sawn, but as smooth and as clean as a dining-table in an English farm-house. From one end of the stable to the other runs a gutter, and above it, over each stall, a hook is fastened in the ceiling. When the cattle are within doors their tails, from motives of cleanliness, that they may not dangle in the dirt and besmear their comely sides, are tied up to these hooks in the ceiling!"

Here may be seen the cheeses in various stages of preparation, some in the press, others soaking in water and imbibing salt, and every part of the process distinguished by the most refined purity. A vast quantity of these sweet-milk cheeses (*zoetemelk kaas*), or Edam cheeses as they are here styled, are made in North Holland. They are sold at the markets at Alkmaar, Hoorn, &c., and are exported thence to the most distant countries of the globe.

The closed door in every house, mentioned above, leads to an apartment which is rarely entered or opened, save by the housewife herself, who once

a-week unfastens the shutters, takes down all the china, dusts it, and scrubs the furniture; and after scouring the walls and floor, and polishing the stoves, closes up the door and shutters again, till the revolving week brings round another day of purification. We were admitted even into this sanctum, and duly appreciated the tidiness of the whole; the exact marshalling of the china cups and teapots, under whose weight every shelf and ledge seemed to groan, and the picturesqueness of the old-fashioned furniture.

The garden attacked to the mansion of Mr. Van der Beck is *the show place* at Broek, only because it surpasses in its absurdities all the others. In the miscellaneous nature of its contents it beats the famous garden described in the "Groves of Blarney" all to nothing. Such an accumulation of pavilions, arbours, summer-houses, pagodas, bridges, and temples, Gothic, Grecian, Chinese, and rustic, are nowhere else to be seen, except perhaps at the Pfauen Insel, Potsdam. To mention a few. In one spot a Swiss cottage is tenanted by two wooden puppets as large as life, one of which smokes a pipe, the other, a female, spins, and even sings, while a wooden dog barks at the entrance of strangers, all by the aid of clockwork. In one corner of this toyshop garden is a wooden garde de chasse, with a sham musket, in the attitude of one about to shoot; in the pond a pasteboard swan, duck, and a mermaid.

With all its absurdity and extravagance Broek deserves to be seen as a curiosity; but it must not be regarded as a *characteristic specimen* of Holland; as the village is, in fact, unlike any other, and exhibits a caricature of Dutch manners and cleanliness, as well as of Dutch taste.

An English traveller, fond of agricultural pursuits, would find much gratification in a visit to the neighbouring small town of Purmerende. Near it he will see the great drained lake called Beemster; here he will find the richest meadows, the finest cattle, the neatest farm-houses, and the most perfect dairies and cow-stables. Here he may taste in spring and summer the finest butter and



richest cream in the world. He may also learn many useful particulars respecting the Dutch system of grazing and breeding cattle. If he has a taste for hydraulics he might here draw a comparison between the wind draining-mills by means of the screw of Archimedes, and the method of draining, *mis-called* Dutch, still pursued in the fens of Lincoln and Cambridgeshire. This district, which is more particularly described in Route 4, would afford a more correct idea of Holland, and the manners of the Dutch, than a mere visit to Broek.

To proceed from Broek to Saardam the road must be retraced nearly to Bruiksloot; thence to Saardam it runs along the back of a huge sea dyke, which follows the indentations of the shore, and keeps out the sea from a district so intersected in every direction by canals, that the extent of water nearly equals that of dry land.

SAARDAM.—Steamers ply twice a-day in winter, and six times a-day in summer, between Amsterdam (Stadsherberg) and Saardam across the IJ in 1 hr.; fare 13 stivers.

*Saardam* (properly *Zaandam*).—*Inns*: the Otter, famed for its fish dinners and high charges; it lies close to the water, with a fine view of the river and shipping;—*Morianshoofd* (Moor's head). This town stands at the junction of the Zaan with the IJ: it has 9000 inhab. It consists of a line of windmills, amounting to 400 in number, some of gigantic size, with the houses attached to them extending along the banks of the Zaan to the neighbouring villages of *Zaandijk*, *Koeg*, *Wormerveer*, and *Krommenie*, and forming together a street nearly 5 m. long. The windmills are turned to a great variety of uses besides that of grinding corn. The water is pumped up and land drained, timber is sawn, paper is made, tobacco chopped into snuff, rapeseed crushed for the oil, and colours ground for the painter, entirely by their agency. The oil-mills are well worth the attention of persons acquainted with the state of similar works in England. The oil trade is of great importance here. In some of these

windmills a peculiar kind of sandstone, brought from the neighbourhood of Bremen, is reduced into dust solely to furnish the Dutch housewife with sand for her floor. Still more important are those mills in which the volcanic tuff, brought from the borders of the Rhine near Andernach, is ground to powder, to supply, when mixed with lime and sand, that valuable cement called *ter-rass*, used in constructing locks, sluices, and dykes, which has the property of hardening under water.

Saardam is, secondly, remarkable for the cottage or hut in which *Peter the Great* lived in 1696, while working as a common shipwright in the shipyards of *Mijnheer Calf*, a rich merchant, in order to enable himself to instruct his subjects in the art of building ships. He went by the name of *Peter Baas*, or *Master Peter*, among his fellow-labourers; wore a common carpenter's dress, and was seen in that costume hard at work by the great Duke of Marlborough.

The building is of rough planks, and leans much on one side, from the foundation having given way. It was bought by the late Queen of Holland, sister of the Emperor Alexander, who, in order to protect so venerable a relic from the destroying effects of the weather, caused a case to be built over it, which can be closed with shutters. It consists of two small rooms: in one of them is Peter's bed, which is nothing better than a cupboard, closed in front with doors: above is a loft, which can only be entered by a ladder. The walls of the two rooms are so covered with names from all countries of the world, in pen, pencil, ink, or cut with a knife, that it is hardly possible to lay your finger upon a vacant inch. Among the rest is that of the Emperor Alexander, who caused a marble tablet to be placed over the chimney-piece with an inscription to this effect:—

“Nothing is too small for a great man.”

The period of Peter's stay at Saardam was much more limited than is generally supposed. He suffered so much inconvenience from the concourse of idle gazers who assembled to look

at him, that he preferred retiring to Amsterdam, where he could work in comparative privacy within the walls of the dockyard of the East India Company. Large ships are no longer built at Saardam.

Two hrs. are amply sufficient to see all that is remarkable in Saardam, and at the expiration of that time the steamer will have returned, which will take the traveller back to Amsterdam, enabling him to make the excursion in 4 or 5 hrs.

### ROUTE 4.

HAARLEM TO THE HELDER, BY ALKMAAR AND HET NIEUWE DIEP, AND BACK TO AMSTERDAM.

$9\frac{1}{2}$  posts = 46 Eng. m.

*Steamers* twice a day from Amsterdam to Alkmaar, by Wormerveer, in 3 hrs. The *Trekschuit*, a commodious barge, with 3 cabins, starts every morning, except Sunday, from Willemsluis near Buiksloot, along the Great North Holland Canal, and reaches the Helder in 12 hrs. (fare, 4 grs. 4 st.). "In proceeding from Haarlem, the traveller may embark on the canal at Alkmaar. This is an easy and expeditious route, and affords an opportunity to see the canal and its sluices." (See Route 3.) There is a daily coach from Haarlem to Alkmaar. But the best way probably of going to Alkmaar is to take the steamer from Amsterdam to Saardam, from which latter place a corresponding steamer runs to Alkmaar. The steamer arrives at Alkmaar about an hour before the barge starts from Alkmaar to the Helder.

North Holland, lying as it does out of the great route between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, has hitherto been rarely visited by travellers. The inhabitants, living removed from intercourse with strangers, retain more of the old customs, habits, and dress of their forefathers than is found in South Holland. This province is besides physically interesting, from its position and the nature of the soil. It is a peninsula, projecting into the sea; the borders of it contiguous to the ocean consist of sand; the rest is clay and bog: its

length is about 20 leagues, and its greatest breadth 5 or 6. The land lies, almost everywhere, below the level of the ocean, and is protected from its inroads, from Kijkduin along the coast of the Zuider Zee to Zaandam and Beverwijk, by large dykes, which, in the neighbourhood of the Helder, surpass in size and strength all others that are to be met with in Holland, except those of West Kappel, in Zealand; so stupendous are they that on their account alone this corner of Europe deserves to be explored. It is intersected in its entire length by the Great North Holland Canal (see p. 60), through which almost the whole commerce of Amsterdam now passes. A short distance off its shore were fought some very memorable engagements between the Dutch and English, especially that of Camperdown, gained by Lord Duncan. The fortress of the Helder, rising out of sand and waves, and the roads of the Texel, lie at the termination of it. The cattle fed upon this tongue of land are famed for their beauty, and the abundance and richness of the milk and cheese which they yield; the sheep for the fineness of their fleeces and the excellence of their mutton. Those who take an interest in hydraulics will find many objects worthy of their attention; and the works along the Nieuwe Diep will not be passed unnoticed by those who can appreciate the objects in view, and the means by which they have been attained. Last of all, we must especially observe that the females of North Holland are particularly distinguished by their beauty, by the remarkable clearness of their complexions, and by the neatness and gracefulness of their costume, which is almost peculiar to the district. The back of the head is encircled by a broad fillet of pure gold, shaped like a horse-shoe, which confines the hair, and terminates on each side of the temple in 2 large rosettes, also of pure gold, suspended somewhat like blinkers before the eyes of a horse; over this is worn a cap or veil of the finest and richest lace, with lappets hanging down the neck; and a pair of enormous gold ear-rings. These ornaments are often of real gold, even among the



lower classes, and the cost of them is considerable. Great sacrifices are made to purchase them, and they are considered heir-looms in a family.

At the *Inns in North Holland* it is customary, and even necessary, to prevent extortion, to make a bargain with the innkeeper respecting the charge for dinner and other meals, which should be ordered at so much a-head. This district, indeed, is perhaps the most expensive on the continent for living.

Charges—beds, 1 guilder, 10 stivers; tea, with eggs, 14 stivers; breakfast, with eggs, cheese, and sausages, 16 stivers.

The immediate neighbourhood of Haarlem is pleasing. Not far from the road, and backed by trees, stood the *Castle of Brederode*, now a picturesque ruin (p. 45); beyond this come the Dunes, from whose ridges a view extends on the right over the *Wijker meer*, covered with shipping, even to the windmills of Saardam, which may be discerned on a clear day. Near Velzen botanists may view a splendid collection of exotic plants at the villa of Mr. Van der Hoop. Admittance is gained by applying to the gardener. After passing Velzen we arrive at

Beverwijk (*Inn*, Heerenlogement), a considerable town, a pattern of Dutch purity and neatness, in its clean streets, villa-like houses with fresh painted jalousies and window-sills, and its rows of trees clipped like hedges. At Prinzens Bosch, or Kruidberg, near Beverwijk, a country seat of William III., the expedition to England, which led to the dethronement of James II. and the Revolution of 1688, was planned and decided on. At Beverwijk the road leaves the shore of the *Wijker meer*. The country beyond is almost entirely devoted to pasture, and is covered over with beautiful herds of cattle, which here compose the wealth of the district. Except a few willows, trees have almost entirely disappeared; the country is one vast meadow.

In 1799 an English expedition, which landed at the Helder, penetrated as far as the village called Castricum, where they were repulsed by the French under General Brune. Farther on, to the E.,

stand the ruins of Egmont, from which the noble family, so distinguished in the annals of Holland, derived its origin and name. It was destroyed by the Spaniards. A very small portion of the castle and abbey remains. Many Counts of Holland were buried in the latter. The philosopher Descartes resided here for some time.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  ALKMAAR.—*Inns*: Roode Leeuw (Red Lion); charges moderate and accommodation good. *Hôtel de Toelast*; the landlord is the proprietor of the diligence between Alkmaar and Haarlem. Heerenlogement. Alkmaar derives its name from the number of morasses and ponds, now dried up, which surrounded it in ancient times; it has 9000 inhab., and is another example of Dutch neatness and good order, in its streets and houses, that to a traveller is very striking. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a highly ornamented edifice, with Gothic tracery; it is said to resemble on a small scale that of Brussels. The *Church of St. Lawrence* is a handsome building of the 15th cent. Here may be seen the tomb containing the heart of Count Floris V. of Holland. It has been lately well and carefully restored.

The town stands upon the *Great Canal* of the Texel; it carries on the most considerable commerce in cheese of any place in the world. A weekly market is held here for the sale of it, to which the farmers and country people for many miles round resort, and dispose of the produce of their dairies to merchants, who export it to the extremities of the earth. 9,000,000 lbs. of cheese are weighed annually in the town scales. Alkmaar has many nice walks around it, especially the Wood, similar to those of the Hague and Haarlem.

Alkmaar endured, in 1573, a siege from the Spaniards, nearly equal in the severity with which it was urged on by the besiegers, and hardly inferior in the glorious example of bold resistance offered by the citizens, to those of Haarlem and Leiden. It was the first enterprise in which the Spaniards failed; it allowed the rest of Holland to draw breath and gain confidence. The defence was the more noble, since the re-

solution of adhering to the side of the Prince of Orange was not adopted by the men of Alkmaar until the enemy was at their gates.

A very indifferent road leads from Alkmaar to Hoorn, a 3 hrs'. drive.

From Alkmaar to the Helder is a drive of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; "the charge for a carriage with 2 horses thither, including barriers, driver, &c., comes to 27 guilders, i. e. 10 less than posting." —H. M.

North of Alkmaar, upon the seashore, between Kamp and Petten, is a place called Hondsbosche, the worst defended and most dangerous spot along the whole Dutch coast, where the sea is constantly gaining upon the land. As there are no dunes here, the ocean is only kept out by artificial means, by building breakwaters, and throwing up jetties at right angles with the beach, which require unremitting care and attention. It is probable that one of the ancient mouths of the Rhine entered the sea at this point, previous to the formation of the Zuider Zee. (§ 9.)

Among the villages seen on the way to Sand is *Camperdown*, off which was fought Admiral Duncan's action, in which he gained a complete victory over the Dutch in 1797.

The dunes (§ 12) near *Camperdown* are composed of sand so very fine, and so extremely pure and white, that it is exported in large quantities to England, to supply some of our glass manufacturers.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Het Zand.—*Inn* kept by Hout. The name of the place will give the best idea of its situation; it lies in a dreary waste, all *sand*, in many places so loose as to be moved about by the wind.

The road beyond traverses a complete desert, very wearisome to the eye, covered with scanty heaths intermixed with pools of water. The isthmus over which the road is carried is not more than 2 m. broad, and commands a view over the German Ocean on one side, and the Zuider Zee on the other. Here may be observed in summer large numbers of the sea-fowl (*Anas tadorna*), which builds its nest and lays its eggs in rabbit-holes.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Het NIEUWE DIEP, or Willemsoord. *Inns*: Burg, close to the canal, near the place whence the Amsterdam barge sets off; clean and comfortable. Heerenlogement; comfortable and moderate. Fine view over the harbour. Provisions are dearer here than anywhere else in Holland. Though in the midst of the sea, fish are very scarce, but Bordeaux wine is cheap and good.

The port of *Nieuwe Diep*, the Portsmouth of Holland, about a mile from the Helder, has been entirely formed, by artificial means, within 80 years. It affords protection, by means of piers and jetties stretching out from the shore, to all vessels entering the great canal, even to men-of-war and merchantmen of large burden. There is a steam-engine for emptying the dry dock; and the entrance of the basin is closed by a kind of sluice-gate, called *Fan Sluices*, from their shape; by an ingenious contrivance the force of the rising tide is directed against them in such a manner as to shut them, and effectually to exclude itself. The North Holland Canal terminates in the sea at *Nieuwe Diep*. A row of small houses more than a mile long by the side of a canal extends from it to

$\frac{1}{4}$  The Helder (*Inns*: Prinsen's; Heerenlogement), a strongly fortified town, with 10,000 inhab., opposite the island of the Texel. The view from the extremity of the fortifications, looking towards it and over the Mars Diep, or entrance into the Zuider Zee, is fine. Down to the end of the last cent. the Helder was little more than a fishing village. Napoleon converted it into a fortress of first rank, capable of containing 10,000 men in its bomb-proof casemates, at an expense of many millions of francs. He called it his Northern Gibraltar, but left the fortifications in a very unfinished state. Its batteries defend the roads of the Mars Diep, and the entrance of the harbour and grand canal. On the highest point of the dunes is Fort Kijkduin, out of the midst of which rises the lighthouse.

The extremity of the tongue of land which forms North Holland, being more exposed to the fury of tempests and the



encroachments of the ocean than almost any other, is defended on all sides by a dyke of the very largest dimensions: within this rampart lie the town and fortress of the Helder. "The great dyke of the Helder, which is nearly 2 leagues in length, is 40 ft. broad at the summit, over which there is a very good road. It descends into the sea by a slope of 200 ft., inclining about 40 degrees. The highest tides are far from covering the top; the lowest are equally far from showing the base. At certain distances enormous *groynes* of timber piles and fascines, covered with stone, averaging in length 200 yards, project into the sea. This artificial and gigantic coast is thus composed of blocks of granite and limestone, brought from Norway or Belgium; and these masses, which look as if it were impossible to move them, are levelled and squared like a pavement. The number of rocks which are seen at one view are sufficient to confound the imagination; how much more when we think on the quantities buried beneath the waves to serve as the foundation of such mountains."—*Journey in N. Holland.*

The Helder is almost the only spot on the coast of Holland where there is deep water close in shore. The rush, or "race," of the tide from the ocean into the Zuider Zee, through the narrow strait between Helder (Hels-deur—hell's door) and the island of the Texel, constantly scours out the passage and keeps it deep. The passage of the Texel, called *De Witt's Diep*, was first laid open to Dutch commerce by the Grand Pensionary de Witt, 1665, when, after using the most extraordinary efforts to equip a fleet against England, its sailing was prevented by the assertion of all the Dutch pilots and commanders that the wind was unfavourable, and the passage out to sea impracticable. In the teeth of this opinion of practical seamen he proceeded in his long boat to this channel, took the soundings with his own hand, found the depth double that which had been set down, and, on his own responsibility, weighed anchor in the largest ship of the squadron, and put to sea through the dreaded gut in

spite of the wind, himself leading the van.

The British forces sent to Holland, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York, in 1799, landed here, and took possession of the Helder, but were compelled to re-embark a few weeks afterwards, although they were successful at Egmont op Zee, and in several other important actions against the enemy, having fruitlessly endeavoured to excite the Dutch to rise, and throw off the yoke of France.

There is a wild dreariness and dull monotony in the aspect of this district which would render a residence in it hardly endurable. It is a sand-bank, which man appears to have usurped from the sea-gulls, who have not yet abandoned their ancient territory, but flock to it in swarms, breaking the solitude by their incessant screaming cries. It is only when contrasting the barrenness of nature, and the threats of the sea, with the perseverance and successful ingenuity of man, that an interest is thrown over the whole scene, such as no other spot in Europe can be said to possess.

The *island of the Texel* is inhabited by myriads of sea-birds, and by a primitive race of shepherds, whose flocks produce fleeces of remarkable length and fineness, which are highly prized. They are of a breed peculiar to the island: a sort of green-coloured cheese is made here of the ewes' milk. In 1845, 32,000 lbs. of ewe-milk cheese were sold here.

In returning by land from the Helder to Amsterdam the old road must be retraced as far as het Zand; there a bye-road, in the very worst possible condition after rain, diverges to the E. through Schâgen, a beautiful village, situated in a drained lake, called the Zijp, the oldest drained land in North Holland. Flax of a very fine quality is cultivated in the neighbourhood, and Schâgen is the market where it is sold.

The country hereabouts, and all the way to Amsterdam, is the very opposite to that which has been left behind. It is clothed with the richest verdure, and supports numerous herds of cows and

large flocks of sheep, whose wool is famous, and the mutton highly prized: it abounds in old trees, and is sprinkled over with houses, affording by their neatness a sure indication of the owners' prosperity. The district is intersected in all directions by canals; and it is curious sometimes to observe the sails of the barges overtopping the roofs of the houses, and slowly moving along, to all appearances over the fields, as the canal itself is concealed from view.

The road continues upon elevated dykes, and, after coasting along the Hugowaard Polder, passes through the village of Rustenburg, by the side of another polder, the Schermermeer. "In going along the Schermermeer we arrive at the point where the 3 polders (§ 11), the Hugowaard, the Schermermeer, and the famous Beemster, meet. In the centre of this kind of triangle is built the pretty town of Schermeer Hoorn, the steeples of which, shining amidst the trees, command the superb basins which surround it. The streets extend along the high land in the 3 directions which are open to them, so as to give it a most singular form. In order to reach it we had travelled along the course of the dyke half way up. On the left, 10 or 15 ft. above our heads, was the great canal common to all these polders, and the sails (of boats?) appearing above the trees every instant hid the sun from us. On the right, at the same distance below us, we saw similar canals and windmills, the sails of which were hardly on a level with us, and in a hollow, extending farther than we could see, the herds concealed in the tufted grass of the polder. It was completely the world turned upside down. In some countries we are accustomed to see the sails of the windmills higher than the rudders of the ships, and the goats perched above the crags; but in North Holland we must be contented to see everything different from what it is elsewhere."—*Journey in North Holland.*

The Beemster is one of the largest, most fertile, and best drained lake-beds or polders. It took 4 years to drain it: the undertaking was commenced in

1808. The finest mutton in all Holland is fed upon its pastures. It abounds in large trees, the trunks and lower branches of which are actually painted over with various colours; whether to improve and increase their beauty, or with some view to utility in preserving them from insects or moisture, appears uncertain. But the practice, strange as it may appear, prevails in other parts of North Holland.

After visiting these singular and interesting polders, the traveller may either return to Alkmaar, or may make his way by canal or highway to Broek and Saardam through

*Medemblik* (Inn, Valk, not good, and dear; 2000 inhab.), an old decayed town, containing the Royal Naval Academy, through which young sailors must pass before they can enter the Dutch navy as midshipmen.

About 10 m. E. of Medemblik, on the Zuider Zee, is *Enkhuisen*, another decayed town, which once sent out 400 vessels to the deep sea herring-fishery every year: at present it does not employ 50; and its population is diminished one-half. Paul Potter was born here. A plan has been drawn out for draining the Zuider Zee by throwing a dyke across from between Medemblik and Enkhuisen to Stavoren, leaving a wide canal for the passage of the tides and the exit of the rivers IJssel, Vecht, &c., and communicating with the IJ at Amsterdam. The cost is estimated at 5 millions sterling. (See Ed. Rev., vol. lxxxvi. p. 442.)

*Hoorn*.—Inn: the Oude Doelen is the only tolerable one;—in it are some remarkable pictures of the old schutterij (militia), in the Spanish times, by Rot-tiers, a pupil of Van der Helst. In the Stadhuis is shown the sword of the Spanish Admiral de Bossu, who was taken, after a severe engagement, by the Dutch, commanded by Admiral Derks. This is the native place of the mariner William Schouten, who, in 1616, first doubled the southernmost cape of America, which he named after his birthplace, Cape Hoorn, or Horn. Abel Jansz Tasman, who discovered Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, was also born here. Hoorn, like many



other towns of North Holland, is sadly fallen off in trade and prosperity. Its present trade consists chiefly in its exports of butter and cheese, provisions and fish. Its manufactures, ship-building, and even its herring-fishery, are of little value compared with their former magnitude. The great fleet of *Ad. de Ruiter* was built here. From the *Helder* to *Hoorn* is a journey of 6 hrs.

From *Hoorn* to *Purmerende* in a carriage takes 3 hrs., and thence to *Buiksloot* (p. 60) 4 hrs.

*Purmerende* (*Inn*, *Heerenlogement*, the only tolerable inn between the *Helder* and *Amsterdam*), situated at the S. angle of the *Beemster*, on the banks of the *Great Canal*, and between the 3 polders, the *Beemster*, the *Purmer*, and the *Wormer*. No one should pass through *Purmerende* or the *Beemster* without making trial of the produce of the dairies — the cream, butter, and cheese here are excellent. The quantity of cheese sold in 1845 in *Purmerende* was 1,300,000 Dutch pounds.

Travellers returning by the canal to *Amsterdam* should leave the barge at *Purmerende* and take coach to *Broek*, and so to *Buiksloot*. The road from *Purmerende* to *Broek* by *Monnikendam* is very curious.

*Monnikendam*.—A village of 2000 inhab. From this place travellers may proceed to *Broek* and view that curious village; then to *Buiksloot*, where they may cross by the ferry to *Amsterdam*, or, taking the road along the dykes, lengthen their journey to *Zaandam*; and, after seeing there the cabin of *Peter the Great*, embark in the steamer for *Amsterdam*, as described in *Rte. 3*.

A trip may be made from *Monnikendam* to the island of *Marken*, where the manners and the mode of living of the inhabitants are far more curious, because they preserve their primitive simplicity, than in the dull village of *Broek*.

The country forming the W. shore of the *Zuider Zee* is so populous that the line of villages, towns, and gardens is almost uninterrupted. The neatness, the order, and active industry displayed at every step are highly interesting. In short, the excursion in North Holland

is capable of affording much gratification to a traveller.

### ROUTE 5.

AMSTERDAM, BY UTRECHT AND ARNHEM (RAILWAY), TO NIJMEGEN.

Amsterdam to Utrecht 28 m.; to Arnhem 56 m.

Arnhem to Nijmegen. 2 posts =  $9\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

*Railway*. — Amsterdam to Utrecht. Trains 4 times a day, in one hr. To Arnhem 3 times a day in less than 3 hrs. Terminus at Amsterdam outside the *Weesper gate*.

The immediate neighbourhood of Amsterdam may be said to consist of an aggregation of polders. (§ 11.) The most remarkable is that called the *Diemer Meer*, one of the deepest of those drained lakes in all Holland: its bottom lies 16 ft. below the level of the sea, which is sometimes augmented to 30 at very high tides.

*Abcoude Stat.*, a pretty village.

*Vreeland Stat.*

The country through which the railroad passes is not very interesting.

*Nieuwersluis Stat.* Both sides of the old road and of the river *Vecht*, between this and Utrecht, are lined with villas, summer-houses, and gardens (§ 13), belonging principally to merchants of Amsterdam. It is almost an uninterrupted garden all the way, and the taste of the Dutch for horticulture is here seen to perfection. Several very pretty villages are passed.

*Breukelen Stat.*

*Maarsen Stat.*

On approaching Utrecht there are various indications that the traveller is about to bid adieu to the flat land: the country presents partial undulations, and a slight current becomes perceptible in the canals. About 3 m. N.W. of Utrecht, on the *Vecht*, is the old castle of *Zuylen*, the residence of *Francis Borseleen*, to whom *Jacqueline* was married.

28 m. UTRECHT.—*Station*.—*Inns*: *H. des Pays-Bas*, excellent, one of the best inns in Holland; 'T *Kasteel van Antwerpen* (Castle of Antwerp), on the *Oude Gracht*, good; *Bellevue*: many diligences start from this house. Utrecht, called by the Romans *Trajectum ad*

Rhenum (ford on the Rhine), and in monkish Latin Ultra Trajectum, whence comes its modern name, is situated at the bifurcation of the branch of the Rhine called the Old Rhine, and the Vecht. It contains about 50,000 inhab. (20,000 R. Catholics). There is a considerable descent from the houses to the surface of the river—a circumstance which distinguishes this from other Dutch towns already described; the cellars under the quays by the water-side are inhabited, and are large enough to serve as storehouses and manufactories. Before a great inundation, which occurred 839, the main stream of the Rhine, which was then turned into the Lek, flowed past Utrecht.

In the *Stadhuis*, built 1830, are a few very old pictures from suppressed convents, curious rather than beautiful—the best are by *Schoreel*. The Treaty of Utrecht (1713), which gave peace to Europe by ending the war of the Spanish Succession, was signed at the residence of the Bishop of Oxford, the British Minister, in a house now pulled down and replaced by a barrack called *Willemskasern*. Many of the preliminary conferences were held in a back room of the old *Stadhuis*, still remaining. The act of confederation (1579), which formed the foundation of the freedom of Holland, and which declared the Seven United Provinces independent of Spain, was signed in the Public Hall (auditorium) of the University. An inscription intended for it ran thus: *Atrium sapientiæ, incunabula libertatis*.

The tower of the *Cathedral*, 321 ft. high (b. 1382), detached from the main building, has a very beautiful top story, and deserves to be ascended on account of the view from it, extending over almost all Holland, a part of Gueldres and North Brabant, and comprehending, it is said, 20 large towns; among them Hertogenbosch, Rotterdam, Oudewater, Montfort, Amsterdam, the Zuider Zee, Amersfort, Rheenen, Breda, Gertruidenburg, Gouda, and the Lek. Midway in the steeple is the dwelling of the sexton, or koster. The nave of the church was thrown down by a storm in 1674, when the wind carried off the roof and twisted the solid stone pillars like willow wands;

and the public street now passes over its site. The lofty choir is a fragment of a noble Gothic edifice; but it has suffered much from fanatic iconoclasts and from modern pewing and high wood-work, in the conventicle style, which hide its beautiful clustered Gothic pillars, of great height and lightness. They have, too, been sadly cut away to admit the upper seats, which are arranged like those of a lecture theatre. It contains a monument to Admiral van Gent, who fell in the fight of Solebay, 1672, by *Ver Hulst*, and also a very large and very fine organ.

The first Bp. of Utrecht was St. Willebrod, an Englishman, who left his own country, in the 7th cent., to convert the heathen Frisons, who then possessed the land. He baptized many thousands of them; and the Pope ordained him bishop over them; while Charles Martel presented to him the castle of Utrecht for his residence and the surrounding district for his see.

The *University*, close to the Cathedral, founded in 1636, has about 450 students; and, as many of the Dutch aristocracy reside at Utrecht, the greater number of pupils are of the upper classes. There are collections of natural history, minerals, &c., belonging to it.

The *Mint of Holland* is situated here.

Adrian Floriszoon, afterwards Pope Adrian VI., the tutor of Charles V., was born at Utrecht, in a house still standing on the Oude Gracht: a house built by him still goes by the name of the Pope's house, and now serves as the residence of the Governor.

One of the latest improvements here has been the transformation of the ramparts into *Boulevards*, so as to render them an agreeable promenade.

The *Mall*, called *Maliebaan*, is an avenue of 8 rows of lime-trees, half a mile in length on the E. side of the city. It is one of the finest in Europe, and was saved from being cut down by the express command of Louis XIV., at a time when his army spared nothing else in Holland. Travellers going to Nijmegen by the post-road should desire their drivers to pass through it, as it lies but a little way out of the direct road. The game of Pall Mall is still kept up.



Utrecht is the head-quarters of the Jansenists, a sect of dissenters from the Roman Catholic church, who object to the bull of Pope Alexander VII., condemning as heretical certain doctrines of Jansenius Bishop of Ypres. They scarcely exist in any number, except in Holland, where they are now reduced to 5000. Utrecht is the see of their archbishop.

Medical men will take an interest in a large collection of anatomical preparations, wax figures, &c., as it is one of the finest of the kind in Europe.

Utrecht has some manufactories and bleaching grounds. The gates are shut at night, but admittance is obtained at any hour by paying about 2*d.* *Omnibus* to Vreeswyck (1 hr.), to meet the Rhine steamers, every Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat.; starts from M. de Groot's Vreeburg.

The hire of a carriage, with 2 horses, to Rotterdam (Rte. 9), 12 leagues, is 22 guilders, including tolls and fees to the driver.

RAILWAY, 1½ hr., 33 m., Utrecht to Arnhem.

The road proceeds for a considerable distance through a country abounding in wood. Many fine forest-trees are seen here, and scarcely anywhere else in Holland.

Driebergen Stat.—About 3 m. N.W. of this is *Zeist* (6 m. from Utrecht), remarkable for a Moravian colony settled in it, which deserves to be visited. The whole establishment is distinguished for the order and neatness maintained in it, and is supported by the manufactures of the brothers and sisters. On the N. of the road, near Zeist, is a mound of earth, erected in 32 days by the French army of 30,000 men, under Marmont, on the occasion of Napoleon being made emperor. The other stations are Maarsbergen, Veenendaal, Ede, Wolfhezen.

ARNHEM Stat.—*Inns*: The Sun, near the station, a new house, fine view; Zwijnshoofd (Boar's Head), kept by a German; Goude Arend (Golden Eagle), near the railway and the steamer; New Belvedere Hotel; Cour de Hollande; Hôtel des Pays-Bas.

Arnhem, chief town of Guelderland, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, 3 m. below

the point where the IJssel branches off from it, has 15,000 inhab. It was fortified by Coehorn, but the ramparts are now turned into walks. Sir Philip Sydney died here, Oct. 1586, of the wound received in battle near Zutphen: his wife had come over to soothe his dying hour. Though Arnhem itself has no attractions to detain the traveller, its neighbourhood abounds in villas, parks, and gardens, the finest being that of the Baron de Heeckeren, *Hartgesberg*—the entrance close to the railway station. The pleasure-grounds are fine, and the view from the Belvedere tower striking. Farther off, near the village of Velp (4 m. E. of Arnhem), are several fine country seats, Biljoen, Beekhuisen, Roozendaal, Middacht, Ridderoord, &c., to the gardens of which the public are allowed admittance. The finest view of Arnhem and the surrounding country is from the grounds of the country seat of the Baron van Brakell. Many of the grounds of the country seats are open; but some have notices—only in Dutch—of man-traps and spring-guns. This part of Guelderland may, indeed, be termed “the Dutch paradise;” but its chief attractions, besides those which it derives from art, are, the abundance and purity of its *flowing* streams, to which the native of other provinces of Holland is a stranger, and the beauty of the trees. *Prussian Mail* daily from Arnhem to Düsseldorf by Went corresponding with the trains.

*Diligences* 4 times a day to Nijmegen, daily to Deventer. The road to Nijmegen crosses the Rhine by a floating bridge, and traverses the district called the island of Betuwe (see p. 84), passing through the villages of Elden and Elst. At Lent, a small village on the Waal, with a tolerable inn, opposite Nijmegen, a flying bridge conveys carriage and passengers across the Waal to—

2. NIJMEGEN. (Germ. Nimwegen).—*Inns* (none good, and all dear): H. des Pays-Bas, near the steamboats, dear; Plaats Royal; Hôtel de Francfort; Rottdamer Wagen, near the Quai—most of the diligences start from this house. Nijmegen is situated on the l. bank of the Waal: it has 24,000 inhab. The Romans called it

Noviomagus. It is a frontier fortress of Holland, strongly defended, and built on the side and slope of a hill called the Hoenderberg, on which the Romans formed a permanent camp to protect their Belgic possessions from inroads of the Germans. As this is a frontier town, passports are taken from strangers on their arrival; and those who intend to set out early in the morning should take care to regain them overnight. The quay is separated from the town by a wall, and it is difficult to obtain an entrance at night after the gates are shut.

The *Town Hall* (Raadhuis), a building in the style of the Renaissance (1554), ornamented in front with 2 rows of statues of German emperors, benefactors of the town, is chiefly remarkable as the place where the Treaty of 1678, between Louis XIV., Charles II. of Spain, and the States of Holland, was signed. It contains portraits of the ambassadors upon this occasion, and a few Roman antiquities, dug up in the neighbourhood, where the ground is constantly disclosing similar relics of the Roman settlement here. The sword with which the Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded is also shown here.

The *Church* of St. Stephen, begun 1272, is an interesting Gothic building of brick, in the form of a Greek cross, and contains, in the centre of the ancient choir, the monument of Catherine de Bourbon, wife of Adolphus of Egmont, Duke of Gueldres. Her effigy is engraved on a plate of copper, and upon smaller plates at the sides are figures of the Apostles and coats of arms.

Upon an elevation, which for Holland is considerable, stood the Castle of *Valkenhof*, commonly called het Hof, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, and inhabited afterwards by Charlemagne. It was demolished in 1794 by the French. The only parts now remaining are a fragment of the church and a very perfect circular *Chapel* or Baptistry near the brow of the hill: it is probably of the 12th or 13th cent. The space of ground adjoining it, once a part of the ramparts of the town, is planted with trees, and serves as a public walk, overlooking the river and quay. On another eminence a little higher up rises the *Bel-*

*vedere*, a lofty summer-house built by the town, on the foundation of a tower, said to be part of a château of the Duke of Alva, now converted into a café. The view from its top is pleasing, comprehending the rivers which branch off at the head of the Delta of the Rhine, viz. the Rhine, the Waal, and the IJssel, with the Maas flowing on the S. This is the most interesting spot in Nijmegen, and, together with the few other sights, may be seen in two hours. The views from *Berg-en-dal*, *Beek*, and *Upbergen*, in the neighbourhood, will also leave agreeable impressions.

Nijmegen remained long in the hands of the Spaniards. A bold attempt made in 1589 by Martin Schenk van Nijdek, a Guelderland nobleman, to surprise the town, failed, and he was drowned. His body, when found by the Spaniards, was quartered and hung in chains to the principal gates, but was afterwards interred in the Great Church. One of these chains is preserved in the town hall.

In 1672, Marlborough, then Captain Churchill of the grenadiers serving under Turenne at the siege of Nijmegen, attracting that great general's praise by his bravery, was called by him the handsome Englishman.

*Diligences*, 4 times a day, in 2 hrs., to Arnhem (meeting the railway trains to Utrecht and Amsterdam) *daily*; the Hague, in 12 hrs.; Cologne, by Cleves, in about 18 hrs.; and Düsseldorf in 12 hrs. *Steamers* to Cologne (see Rte. 34) and down the Rhine (Rte. 11) to Rotterdam in 8 hrs.; *in summer daily*, *in winter* 3 times a-week.

## ROUTE 6.

AMSTERDAM TO ARNHEM, BY AMERS-FOORT.

12 $\frac{3}{4}$  posts = 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

Diligence daily in 9 hrs.

Pass the Diemermeer polder (see R. 5).

Muiden.—When the forces of Louis XIV. had succeeded in taking Naarden, the Dutch let in the sea near this point, laid the whole country under water as far as Amsterdam, and thus effectually checked the advance of the invading army, and saved the Low Countries from subjugation. Muiden commands the enormous sluice-gates which have been



erected since that event. The Dutch historian Hooft resided in the château. A short distance S. of Muiden is Weesp, at the mouth of the Vecht; this place has many distilleries of gin, which is particularly in request for the American market. Amsterdam is supplied with water from a place called Nichtevecht, higher up on the Vecht.

3 Naarden.—*Inn*: Hof van Holland. A fortress with immensely broad ditches, fortified by Coehorn, on the Zuider Zee; 2000 inhab. It was taken by the Spaniards under Frederick of Toledo, who burnt it to the ground, after having put to the sword all its inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex. It was again taken, in 1672, by the French, and afterwards recovered by William III. It forms the key of all the water communications of Holland. At Naarden the marsh land ends, and the vast heaths, which extend, with partial interruptions of cultivation, all the way to the Ems and Elbe, begin.

Beyond this the road turns away from the sea.

$3\frac{3}{4}$  Amersfoort.—*Inn*: Doelen, not good, 9000 inhab., on the Eem—is noted as the birthplace of Barneveldt, Grand Pensionary of Holland. The college for the education of Jansenist priests (see p. 71) is established here. There are manufactures of bombazeen here, and much tobacco is cultivated and dried in the neighbourhood.

About 5 m. from Amersfoort is the beautiful villa of *Soestijk*, presented by the States of the Netherlands to the present King when Prince of Orange, in gratitude for his conduct at Waterloo. It is prettily situated, surrounded with gardens. There is nothing remarkable in the road by

$2\frac{3}{4}$  De Klomp to—

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Arnhem (see Route 5).

## ROUTE 7.

AMSTERDAM TO GRONINGEN, LEEUWARDEN, HARLINGEN, AND EMDEN—VISIT TO THE PAUPER COLONIES OF FREDERIKSOORD.

$43\frac{1}{4}$  Posts =  $204\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. m.

A steamer every morning from Amsterdam to Kampen (p. 59), returning

[N. G.]

the same afternoon (p. 85), by which a large portion of the land journey may be avoided. *Steamers* 3 times a week to Zwolle and to Harlingen in 8 or 10 h.

Travellers who follow the land route must not expect to meet with a good road or picturesque country. The manners of the inhabitants in the northern provinces of Holland are singular and primitive.

3 Naarden.

$3\frac{3}{4}$  Amersfoort.

$4\frac{1}{4}$  Harderwijk.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Elburg.—*Inn*, Post.

} See Route 6.

The road passes through Hattem on the left bank of the IJssel, then crosses that river to—

$2\frac{3}{4}$  ZWOLLE (*Inns*: Keizerskroon, extortionate;—Heerenlogement), the capital of Overijssel, a prosperous commercial town of 14,000 inhab., remarkable for its cleanliness, situated on a small stream called the Zwarte Water. The entrance from Deventer, through an old gateway with peaked turrets, is picturesque. There are good streets and spacious places. The reformed Church of *St. Michael* contains a handsome carved pulpit. The gardens and walks about the town are very agreeable. A convent, which once stood on the hill of St. Agnes, was the residence, for 64 years, of Thomas à Kempis, whose work on the "Imitation of Christ" is translated into almost every living language. He died here in 1471. G. Terburg, the painter, was born at Zwolle, 1608.

Through Hasselt and Zwarte Sluis to—

$3\frac{1}{4}$  MEPPEL.—*Inn*, Heerenlogement. About 15 m. from Meppel, and 3 from Steenwijk, are the *Pauper Agricultural Colonies* of FREDERIKSOORD and WILLEMSOORD. There is a tolerable inn on the spot.

The great increase of mendicity in Holland after the years of scarcity, 1816 and 1817, led to the formation of a *Society of Charity* (Maatschappij van Weldadigheid), for the purpose of rescuing from beggary able-bodied labourers and their families, by settling them on waste lands, employing them in rendering these wastes productive, and by educating their children. The project met with the support of the late King. A society was at once formed at the Hague, with

Prince Frederick as President. In a short time 20,000 subscribers were enrolled, who contributed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  florins each, in all 70,000 fl. (about 5850*l.*) With this, in 1818, 1300 acres of tolerably good land, and 2600 acres of barren heath, in the province of Drenthe and on the borders of Overijssel, were purchased. The land cost 56,000 florins, 14,000 remained. The first operations were rendering the river Aa, which runs through the district, navigable to the Zuider Zee, erecting 52 cottages for as many families, or for 6 or 8 individuals each, a public magazine, a spinning factory, and a school. On Oct. 10, 1818, 52 pauper families, sent from various communes, were settled in the colony, to which was given the name of Frederiksoord (*oord*, district). The communes to which they belonged contracted with the society for the reception of these persons, whom they would otherwise be compelled to maintain at home. The expense of establishing, with necessary outfits, 3 families or 24 persons, was found to amount to 1600 fl., or about 142*l.* Loans were then raised, each limited to this amount, as the expense of locating 3 families: these were advanced by the government, by the King in his private capacity, by communes, and by benevolent societies or individuals. For each loan the contributors were allowed to send 3 families. There are now (1848) upwards of 2000 families at Frederiksoord and the adjoining colony of Willemsoord. Each family has a separate cottage, built at a cost to the society of 40*l.* The original plan was to give every family 3 acres of land, half of it having been rendered productive beforehand, a cow, and a pig. They were also furnished with clothes, implements of agriculture, and provisions for a certain period. All this and other advances were set down as a debt to the society, to be repaid by the earnings of the colonists and by the produce of the land. The instances of the complete discharge of the original debt are very rare indeed, and the managers soon rested satisfied if no new debts were contracted in addition to the first. The whole establishment was placed under the superintendence of a director: a

sub-director was appointed to preside over each 100 families, a quarter-master over 20 families, and a section-master, thoroughly and practically an agriculturist, over 12 families.

Except in 30 or 40 cases, in which the parties are in the position of tenants to the society, and pay as on lease for their 3-acre allotments, the colonists now work for the society on any lands desired, and have no longer any connexion with 3 acres: each family, however, still receives a house, a cow, and a garden not exceeding 1 acre. One reason for this change was, that there were many incapacitated for cultivating lands, but able for other trades. Reclaiming and cultivating the land is, however, the chief employment of the colonists, and those who are ignorant of agriculture are instructed. The spade and hoe have been chiefly used. All work is performed by the piece and not by time. Each labourer receives, at the end of the day, a card stating the amount of his earnings, for which he receives an equivalent in potatoes, bread, &c. There is a maximum fixed; if he earns more than that per week the surplus is put in reserve and given him at the end of the year, after deducting for the administration of the colony, &c.: he also receives some clothes quarterly. The idle are compelled to work, or, if they refuse, are sent off to the penal colony of Ommerschans. At seasons unsuited to field labour the women are employed in spinning and weaving. The children are instructed in schools built on the spot, and are entirely in the schools until they are 12 years old, or, if backward, 13; they then commence work at weaving or out-of-door work, &c. &c. The children are only kept in the colony until 20 to 23 years of age, when they are desired to provide for themselves. There are places of worship for Lutherans, Catholics, and Jews. The education of the children is intrusted to the care of the managers.

Houses have been built by the colonists with bricks formed from the clay dug on the spot, cemented with lime produced from shells brought from the sea-shore, and burnt with turf found on the land. The houses are



built at intervals along the side of broad roads crossing each other at right angles, and are all on one plan, and are well adapted for the comforts of a family. They are thatched with reeds, which are said to be more durable than straw or heather, lasting from 20 to 30 years. This reed (*Arundo phragmitis*) grows by the sides of the canals and rivers, 6 and 7 ft. high.

Besides these two free colonies, two others, having much the character of Penal Colonies, have been established—one at *Veenhuizen*, 15 m. from *Frederiksoord* and 9 from *Assen*, but situated on the same uninterrupted heath. It was originally proposed to settle here the children of the different orphan asylums in the towns of Holland, under the idea that the situation and air of the large towns were detrimental to their health. Accordingly, the society agreed to receive them for a consideration of 60 guilders per annum for each child. This scheme, however, did not meet with general approval, and was subsequently abandoned, and the establishment converted into a mendicity colony. It corresponds nearly in its character, arrangements, and discipline with that of *Ommerschans*, a few miles from *Meppel*. This was a dilapidated fortress, situated also in the midst of a heath. It serves as a penitentiary for refractory free colonists, and for the amendment of beggars and idle persons, but not criminals, sent by their parishes or the government. They are compelled to work either as field labourers or in the workshops. They are generally sent for a certain number of years, to reform idle habits. Punishments of various kinds are inflicted on the refractory. A value is put on their daily work, and they receive a certain portion for themselves. The colony is said not to be entirely self-supporting. The number of *détenus* amounts to about 2000, including women and children. Their escape is prevented partly by a canal which surrounds the building, partly by a cordon of watchmen established in 25 cottages built in a circle, at the distance of 5 minutes' walk from one another.

The experiment has been tried now

for 30 years, and though, in point of profit, it has not realized the sanguine expectations of its projectors, nor as a commercial speculation is likely to succeed, yet it *has* succeeded in the benevolent objects at which it aimed, by rescuing many hundred individuals and families, previously paupers and friendless, from vice and destitution; making them useful members of society; and in rendering fertile and profitable, and capable of supporting human beings, large tracts of land previously desert and useless, which are daily increasing in value. The expenses of these colonies have indeed become so great a burden, that the government has been seriously contemplating their abolition, and is only withheld from such a step by the not knowing how to provide for the persons supported on them.

The founder and originator of these valuable institutions was the late General Van den Bosch, who was the first director. While serving in the Dutch colonies in the East, he purchased an estate in the island of Java, and devoted much of his time to improvements in agriculture. It did not long escape his observation that the estate of a native mandarin, which lay next to his own, and resembled it in soil and situation, never failed, in spite of all the pains he took with his own land, to produce far finer crops. This induced him to form an acquaintance with his neighbour, from whom he learnt a system which proved so beneficial, that the estate, which he purchased in Java for 25,000 rix dollars, fetched 150,000 when sold, on his departure from the country. The secret of the mandarin's luxuriant crop appears to have been the attention he paid to obtaining a good stock of manure for his land; to this the efforts of the colonists are studiously directed. (See a Journal of a visit to the Dutch dairy farms, in 1848, by Lord Blantyre, published in the *Industrial Magazine*.)

The direct road to Groningen runs through Assen. It takes about 8 hrs. to travel by *Trekschuit* from *Meppel* to Assen.

3 Dieverbrug.

3 Assen. A village of only 1800

inhab., though the chief place in the province of Drenthe. It has two *Inns*; both execrable: the Post is the least bad. (Goldner Römer.) Near Assen, at Ballo and Suidlaaren, occur examples of those very singular sepulchres of an ancient people, commonly called *Hünebedden*: they are usually large stones placed upright in the ground, in rows, surrounded by circles of smaller stones, or covered by others laid across, and open at the end; some are 80 feet long. Urns, hatchets, hammers, and other articles of wood and stone, but none of metal, have been found in them.

The road from Meppel to Leeuwarden passes through Steenwyk to—

5 Heerenveen.

4 LEEUWARDEN (*Inn*, Nieuwe Doelen, very good), chief town of the province of Friesland, with a population of more than 17,000 souls. In one of the churches are monuments of the Stadholders of Friesland, which the French defaced. The fortifications are turned into plantations. Leeuwarden possesses a large and handsome *Townhouse*. The façade of the House of Correction (*Huis van Burgerlijke en Militaire Verzekering*), with the date MD., is worthy of observation. It is a rich specimen of mixed brick and stone work, with 7 statues representing Virtues, &c., upon the steps of the quaint gable. Just within the Harlingen gate stands a fine old leaning church tower, of bricks of two colours and grey stone: the body of the church was destroyed by a storm. From the top of the tower is a fine view over the rich pastures of Friesland to Harlingen.

No province of Holland has preserved, to the same extent, its ancient manners and costumes as that of Friesland. The head-dress of the women, the gold hoops and pendants, and the beautiful lace caps, are especially deserving of remark. Such a head-dress sometimes costs 2000 guilders. These costumes may be seen in perfection at Leeuwarden on market-day. The women are celebrated for beauty. Many of the towns, villages, and even farm-houses, and all the *old* churches, are built on mounds (*teepen*) raised above the surface, which originally afforded

refuge to the inhabitants from inundation, before the country was properly dyked. The Frieslanders pride themselves on having been from the earliest times a free and independent people, governed by laws of their own, enacted at their legislative assemblies during the middle ages. The Asegabók, a code of laws of the Rustringian Frisians, of the 13th cent., is the earliest collection of these enactments that exists. Frisic is still the language of the inhabitants of Heligoland and the belt of islands that extends along the coast from the Zuider Zee to Jutland, and is also spoken in some villages and districts of E. and W. Friesland and Sleswick.

12 m. E. of Leeuwarden is the seaport of *Harlingen* (*Inn*, Heerenlogement), on the Zuider Zee, with 9000 inhab. There is a steamer from London to Harlingen every Wednesday, and 2 every Saturday. Much butter, the product of Friesland, is exported hence. It stands on the site of a town swallowed up by the sea in 1134, and is itself protected by one of the largest dykes in Holland, 40 ft. high, fenced in at its base with 3 rows of piles driven into the ground. The monument erected by the Dutch to the Spanish Governor Roblas, who first introduced (1570) an improved method of constructing these sea-walls, still exists S. of the town; gratitude for the benefits conferred having proved stronger than national hatred against a Spaniard. A *Trekschuit* goes daily from Harlingen to Groningen, by Franeker and Leeuwarden; and a steam-boat to Amsterdam 3 times a week.

About 32 m. E. of Leeuwarden (6 hrs. by diligence), and connected with it by a grand canal extending from the river Ems to Harlingen on the Zuider Zee, lies

4. GRONINGEN (*Inns*: Pays-Bas; Doelen; De Groote Münster; Wapen van Amsterdam), a fortified town at the junction of the Hunse and Aa; the most important of the N. provinces of Holland. 30,000 inhab.

The *University*, founded in 1615, is frequented by about 400 students, and has an excellent museum of natural history. The finest buildings are the



great *Church of St Martin*, a handsome Gothic structure, and the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern building, faced with Portland stone; both situated in the Bree Markt, one of the grandest squares in Holland. On the Ossenmarkt is the monument of Guyot, the founder of an institution for the deaf and dumb, which is still flourishing.

By means of a canal called *Schuitendiep*, large vessels come up from the sea to the town.

$4\frac{1}{4}$  Winschoten. *Inn*, Post, best, but bad; last town in Holland; 2000 inhab.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Neue Schanze, a small frontier fortress of Hanover, strong from its position among swamps, which render approach difficult.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Weener on the Ems, here a broad river, crossed by a ferry for horses and carriages.

1 Leer (*Inn*, König von Preussen, good; Prinz v. Oranien), a town of 5000 inhab., with a considerable trade to England in agricultural produce. "Between Leer and Oldenburg, in the middle of the swamp, is a little primitive district called Saterland, where the old Frisian language is still spoken." —F. S. There is steam communication from Leer to Emden, but bad travelling by land.

2 Emden (*Inn*, Post, in the market-place), a fortified town, capital of the Hanoverian province of E. Friesland, contains about 15,000 inhab. It has the most extensive trade in oats of any port in Europe. It lies in a marshy situation; but the land around it is of great fertility, yielding, besides oats, much butter and cheese. In the *Rathhaus* is a curious collection of ancient arms and armour. The town lies below the level of the Ems, and is defended against it by strong dykes, notwithstanding which it has suffered from repeated inundations. A canal is now constructing between strong dykes connecting Emden with the deep water of the Dollart; and the town will, when this is completed, be protected by a high and strong embankment against the incursions of this estuary. In 1826 the water stood in the streets for 3 months up to the first floor of the houses. On the ramparts were buried

many thousand British officers and soldiers who died here from the sufferings they endured in the retreat of the Duke of York's army from Holland, in the dreadful winter of 1791.

Backhuisen and Moucheron, painters, were here.

*Steamers* to Delfzyl in Groningen every day.

The shortest way from Groningen to Emden, and the best in not very bad weather, is by *Treckschuit* to Delfzyl, in 5 or 6 hrs., through the picturesque village of Appingadam. At Delfzyl is a little seaport inn, the Post. A good steamer crosses the Dollart every day, in about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., to Emden; on its arrival at which place, another steamer starts for Leer, which is reached in about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Emden. Travelers bound for Oldenburg and Bremen may proceed on at once by diligence from Leer to Oldenburg, a journey of 8 or 9 hrs. Steamers proceed up the Ems beyond Leer.

## ROUTE 8.

### AMSTERDAM TO BREMEN.

$23\frac{1}{2}$  Dutch posts; and  $20\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. Diligence by way of Osnabrück.

A tedious road through a country almost entirely heath, beyond

3 Naarden, } See Route 6.  
 $3\frac{3}{4}$  Amersfoort.  
 2 Voorthuizen.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Appeldoorn, a pretty village. Not far from it is the Palace of the *Loo*, the summer residence of the late King of Holland: the gardens are extensive, but flat; they contain fine sheets of water. It was the favourite retreat of William III., who repaired hither to hunt. There is a good *Inn* near the palace.

2 DEVENTER (*Inns*: Nieuwe Keizers Kroon (Imperial Crown); 't Wapen van Overijssel), a thriving town on the bank of the IJssel, 14,000 inhab., and a considerable iron-foundry and carpet manufactory. The *Cathedral* is a vast and venerable edifice, in the late Gothic style, surmounted by a handsome tower; it contains some good painted glass. The English forces, under the Earl of Leicester,

gained possession of Deventer in 1586; but Col. Wm. Stanley, who was appointed governor, treacherously yielded it to the Duke of Parma in 1587, taking over with him his regiment of 1300 men. He became a traitor from a principle of conscience, believing his duty to his country to be incompatible with that which he owed to the Romish faith. This is the native place of the philologist Gronovius, and Erasmus went to school here. Deventer is celebrated for its gingerbread; and in order to keep up its reputation, an officer, appointed by the magistrates, inspects the cakes before they are baked, in order to ascertain that the dough is properly mixed. Many thousand pounds of this gingerbread are annually exported. Travellers should ask for the Deventer Koek, at the shop of W. J. Smies, called the Allemans Gading, in the Groote Kerkhof E., No. 1354. It is close to the house at which the diligence stops.

2 Holten.

3 Almelo.

2½ Ootmarsum.

2 Nordhorn; first town in Hanover. The distance to this place is 23½ Dutch posts. German miles and posts begin at the frontier. Here the Dutch brick *chaussée* ends; beyond, the road, though inferior, is improved of late, and tolerable.

2¾ Lingen. Inn bad, charges exorbitant.

4 Herzlake.

1¾ Lönigen.

3¼ Kloppenberg.

2 Ahlhorn.

2 Wildeshausen.

Delmenhorst.

2 BREMEN. See Route 69.

## ROUTE 9.

ROTTERDAM TO UTRECHT, BY GOUDA.

6¼ posts = 30¼ Eng. m.

Steamer once a-day, at 2 P.M., to de Vaart, from thence by diligence to Utrecht; arrival at Utrecht 7½ P.M.: from Utrecht at 8 A.M., after the arrival of the first trains from Amsterdam and Arnhem; arrival at Rotterdam 12 h.

30 m. *Diligences* twice a-day to Utrecht.

Steamer to Gouda, started in 1848, at 9 o'clock A.M., from Rotterdam, reaching Gouda in about 2 hrs., and left Gouda for Rotterdam at 2 P.M., allowing thus full time to see Gouda. Fare, 90 cents.: but return or "double journey" tickets (*persoonlijk kaarten voor de heen en terugreis*), 1 fl. 50 cents.

The road to Gouda is conducted along the high dyke, constructed, in 1272, by the side of the IJssel, to protect the country from inundations. On the way lies the *Zevenhuisische Plas*, one of the most recent instances of the draining of a polder (§ 11).

At Kordenoord, near Gouda, may be seen 2 of the finest windmills in Holland; they are of vast size and admirable construction.

2¼ GOUDA or Tergouw. Inns; Doelen, very good; Salmon (Zalm). A decayed town of 17,500 inhab.; with a large grass-grown square.

The large *Ch. of St. John (Jans Kerk)* is famous for its painted glass windows, considered to be nearly the finest in Europe. They are for the most part 30 ft. high (2 are nearly double that height), and finished with great attention to the details, but are of various degrees of merit. They were executed, between 1560 and 1603, by 2 brothers, *Dirk* and *Wouter Crabeth*, and their pupils and assistants. One (No. 10), having been destroyed by a storm, was restored in 1655, and by its inferiority proves the art to have been then on the decline. The finest are by the Crabeths, and are pointed out by their initials in the following enumeration. They were presents from towns or wealthy individuals, made on the rebuilding of the church after a fire, about the year 1560. Very elaborate drawings of them, by *Christoph. Pierson*, are preserved in the vestry. A small book, very diverting, from its quaint English and mis-spelling, is sold by the vergers for 5 stivers, intitled "Explanation of the famous and renowned Glas-work or painted Windows, in the fine and eminent Church at Gouda, for the use and commodity of both Inhabitants and Foreign-



ers that come to see this artificial work." The subjects of the windows are as follows, beginning on the left hand on entering the church by the door under the steeple:—1. An allegorical representation of Liberty of Conscience. 2. The taking of Damietta by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa in the 3rd Crusade. 3. The Virgin of Dort. 4. Justice and Valour with the Arms of the Lords of Rhineland. 5. The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon, by *W. Crabeth*. 6. Siege of Bethulia: Beheading of Holofernes, by *D. Crabeth*. 7. The Last Supper, with Queen Mary of England and Philip II. of Spain, the donors, kneeling. The upper part of this window was destroyed by a hailstorm. By *D. C.* 8. The Sacrilege of Heliodorus, by *W. C.* 9. The Angel appearing to Zacharias. 10. The Annunciation. 11. Birth of John the Baptist. 12. The Nativity, by *W. C.* 13. Christ among the Doctors. 14. John the Baptist Preaching, by *D. C.* 15. The Baptism of Christ, by *D. C.* 16. Sermon on the Mount, by *D. C.* 17. John the Baptist rebuking Herod. 18. John the Baptist's Disciples questioning Christ, by *D. C.* 19. Beheading of John the Baptist. 20 and 21 represent the Sufferings, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. 22. The Money-changers driven from the Temple, by *D. C.* 23. The Offering of Elijah before the Priests of Baal, by *W. C.* 24. The Angel sending Philip to baptize the Ethiopian, and Peter and John healing the Lame Man, by *D. C.* 25. The Relief of Leiden, and Raising the Siege. 26. The Relief of Samaria. 27. The Pharisee and Publican in the Temple. 28. The Woman taken in Adultery. 29. Nathan reproving David. 30. The Whale casting forth Jonah. 31. In the S. transept, Balaam and his Ass. Besides these, there are 13 windows above the choir, representing Christ and his Apostles.

"The church contains a very powerful and sweet-toned organ, in which the *vox humana* stop is especially fine."—*H. F. C.*

The *Hôtel de Ville* was the residence of Jacqueline of Bavaria, whose part was taken by the citizens during the

civil wars of the Hoeks and Kabeljauws (Hooks and Codfish, the names of two factions, like Whig and Tory with us). It was of fine old red brick and stone, but has been white-washed.

There are large manufactories of bricks here. The clay for bricks is scraped up out of the bed of the IJssel, with a sort of hoe having a sack attached to it, and is particularly well adapted for the purpose. *Tobacco-pipes* were also made here in large quantities. The clay for them was brought from the banks of the Moselle, and the neighbourhood of Namur. The pipes are shaped in moulds of brass; but the most difficult operation, the boring, is done by the hand, with a piece of iron wire blunt at the extremity, and requires great dexterity in the workmen. The trade has fallen off, owing to the prevalence of cigars. Very few people are now employed in it.

The best cheese in Holland is a new-milk cheese called Gouda cheese, being made near this town.

The Rhine communicates, for ship navigation, with the IJssel and Meuse, by Gouda. A ship-lock at the Gouda Sluis passes the vessel across the dyke of the Rhine into a spacious canal connected with the Kromme Gouda river. This last was made in 1281 as a slaker to the Rhine. It is 9 m. long, and has an excellent tide-lock at Gouda, 153 ft. long and 25 ft. wide in the chamber.

A cross-road, not very good, conducts from Gouda to Woerden, a town of 2600 inhab., on the banks of the Old Rhine. Best *Inn*, Veerhuis.

4 *Utrecht*. (See Routes 5 and 10.)

## ROUTE 10.

### THE HAGUE TO UTRECHT.

9 posts = 41½ Eng. m.

From the Hague to Leiden, Railroad, see Route 2; if by road, then as follows:—Near Voorburg is the house of Hofwyk, built by Constantine Huygens, the poet and statesman, described by him in his poems, and afterwards inhabited by Christian Huygens, the mathematician, and discoverer of Sa-

turn's ring. Farther on, at the village of Leydschendam, the traveller may remark the difference of level of the waters of two districts, the Rijnland on one side, and the Delftland on the other, which are here separated by a lock.

2½ LEIDEN is described at page 37. A diligence runs every morning, in 5 hrs., from Leiden to Utrecht.

On leaving Leiden, before reaching Kouderkerk, is Rembrand's mill, where he was born; it lies on the l. hand in going to Utrecht, between the road and the Rhine. See p. 41.

2 Alphen. *Inn*, The Star, is famed for its perch dressed in waterzootje in high perfection. Beyond this the road passes the beautiful villages of Zwammerdam and Bodegraven, and afterwards through

2½ Woerden, all memorable as the scenes of the atrocities committed by the French army, under Marshal Luxemburg, in 1672. Their cruelty, as described by Voltaire, is not exaggerated: so great was the hatred which it inspired in the minds of the Dutch, who were witnesses of their conduct, that descriptions of the war, called "Fransche Tyranny," were written and printed as school-books for their children to read, calculated to hand down an inheritance of hate for their enemies to future generations.

2 UTRECHT. There is a more direct road from the Hague, avoiding Leiden and Woerden, by Voorburg (1¼ post), Gouda (3¼), UTRECHT (4), in Route 5.

## ROUTE 11.

### THE RHINE, A, FROM ROTTERDAM TO NIJMEGEN.

Travellers, whether in search of amusement or pressed for time, should avoid the voyage UP the lower part of the Rhine, below Cologne, because there are two other very interesting routes from England to Cologne; one by Rotterdam, Hague, Amsterdam, and Utrecht (Rtes. 2 and 5), which, however, is somewhat circuitous; the other by Ostend, or Antwerp, and Brussels (Rtes. 17, 21, and 23), which

is the *shortest way from London*, and by far the quickest since the formation of railroads through Belgium. The best way to visit the Rhine from England is to go by Belgium and its railways, and return by Holland down the Rhine. The *Rhine below Cologne is a most uninteresting river*, with high dykes on each side, which protect the flat country from inundations and intercept all view, save of a few villages, church steeples, and farm-houses, painted of various colours, which are seen peering above them.

There are three companies of *Steamers* on the Rhine,—the Cologne, distinguished by black funnels; the Düsseldorf, by funnels with alternate stripes of black and white; and the Netherlands, by funnels half white and half black. The Cologne boats are the best, but go no lower down than Düsseldorf, where the passengers are transferred to the Netherlands Company's boats. The Düsseldorf Company also change boats at Düsseldorf, stopping 2 or 3 hrs. there in the middle of the night. There being no sleeping accommodation on board, and no restrictions as to the number of passengers, this passage is very uncomfortable, both pavilion and saloon being generally uncomfortably crowded.

Between Rotterdam and Nijmegen there is a risk of sitting on a sandbank for an hour or two till the tide rises, and there is always a detention of some hours at the Prussian frontier.

STEAM-BOATS leave Rotterdam *every morning* in the summer, and every other morning in the latter part of the season. The hour of departure varies with the tide. They reach Nijmegen or Arnhem *in about 12 hrs.* Here passengers have the option of sleeping on board or ashore. For *Fares* refer to the printed bills of the companies.

The State Cabin has the advantage over the first cabin, that it is private; it is, therefore, often convenient to secure it for a party in which there are several ladies. Beds are charged 1 guilder = 1s. 8d. extra.

A carriage, not accompanied by passengers, costs 2l. 1s. 2d.; with three or more persons, only 1l. 3s.

N.B. If the traveller's *passport* has



not received a Prussian signature in England, it may be signed by the Prussian consul in Rotterdam.

The *Rhine*, flowing out of Germany into Holland, descends in an undivided stream as far as the point of the Delta (the *Insula Batavorum* of the Romans). At a place called Pannerden it splits into two branches. From this division of its stream, Virgil applies the epithet *bicornis* to the Rhine (*Æn.* viii. 727). The left-hand branch, called the Waal or Vahal, directing its course W., passes Nijmegen, joins the Meuse, and, in conjunction with it, assumes the name of Merwe. The other branch, which, after the first separation, retains the name of Rhine, turns northward;  $\frac{1}{2}$  a league above Arnhem it throws out an arm called IJssel, known to the ancients as *Fossa Drusi*, because it was formed by Drusus in the reign of Augustus: it falls into the Zuider Zee after passing Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen. The river after this continues on past Arnhem to Wijk by Duurstede, and there again divides, throwing off to the l. an arm called the Lek, which falls into the Maas a little above Rotterdam. The other arm, still retaining the original name of Rhine, after this separation, divides for the last time at Utrecht; the offset is called the Vecht, and flows into the Zuider Zee. The old Rhine, the sole remnant of the once mighty river which carries its name to the sea, assumes the appearance of a canal, and, after passing sluggishly the town of Leiden, enters the ocean through the sluice-gates of Katwijk (see p. 41).

#### a. THE WAAL.

\* \* \* The right (*rt.*) and left (*l.*) banks of a river are those which lie on the right or left hand of a person turning his back to the quarter from which the river descends.

The Waal is the largest and most important of the 4 branches into which the Rhine divides its stream on reaching Holland.

On quitting Rotterdam the guardship is passed, and (*l.*) Feyenoord, where is the largest engineering establishment and foundry in Holland. Numerous country seats of rich Rot-

terdam merchants are scattered along the banks. The narrow arm of the Maas, called Spaniard's-Diep, is lined with shipyards, cottages, and windmills. The river Lek here falls into the Maas. A short distance higher up lies—

l. DORT or DORDRECHT (*Inns*: Bellevue; Wapen van America; and Valk), one of the oldest towns in Holland, with 21,000 inhab., and considerable trade.

The first Assembly of the States of Holland, held after their revolt from the yoke of Spain, met at Dort in 1572, and declared the Prince of Orange Stadholder, and the only lawful Governor of the country.

In an ancient Gothic building, standing in a back street, and now degraded into a poor public-house, called *Klove-niers Doelen*, the famous assembly of Protestant divines, known as the *Synod of Dort*, was held, 1618-19. It lasted 6 months, during which there were 152 sittings, unprofitably occupied, for the most part, in discussing the incomprehensible questions of Predestination and Grace. At the conclusion the president declared that "its miraculous labours had made hell tremble." The result of its labours was to declare the Calvinistic doctrines respecting predestination the established faith, and to condemn Arminius and his followers as heretics. The ordinances then passed were long the law of the Dutch national church. The apartment in which the Synod met is still preserved unaltered; but, when visited recently by a Scotch traveller, was found filled with the scenes and trappings belonging to a party of strolling players, and converted temporarily into a theatre!

The *Gothic Church*, conspicuous at a long distance, owing to its tall square tower, contains a beautifully carved pulpit of white marble, adorned with bas-reliefs, numerous monuments, and some church plate of massive gold, presented by an East India merchant.

The *Mint* is a building of the 15th cent.

Dort serves as a haven for the gigantic rafts of wood, the produce of the forests of Switzerland and the

Schwarzwald, which are brought down the Rhine by crews of from 400 to 500 men each, and are here broken up and sold. A single raft sometimes produces 30,000*l.* A description of them will be found in the route from Cologne to Mayence. The celebrated brothers De Witt were born here, also Cuyp and Schalken the painters, and Vossius.

After a general survey of the town, which is truly Dutch in its combination of sluices and canals, and a visit to the old church, the timber-ponds where the raft-wood is collected, the windmills where it is sawn into planks, and the ship-builders' yards, there is nothing to detain a traveller here. A constant communication is kept up by steam-boats with Rotterdam and Moerdijk, which is on the road from Rotterdam to Antwerp (p. 88).

Dort stands on an island formed by a terrible inundation in 1421, when the tide in the estuary of the Rhine, excited by a violent tempest, burst through a dyke, overwhelming a populous and productive district, which it at once converted into a waste of waters, called the *Biesbosch* (*i. e.* rushwood, from *bies*, rush, whence the English *besom*), part of which still exists. 72 villages and 100,000 human beings were swallowed up by the waves. 35 of the villages were irretrievably lost, so that no vestige, even of the ruins, could afterwards be discovered. The only relic preserved from the waters is a solitary tower, called the house of Merwede. By this inundation the number of the mouths of the Rhine was increased, and the Waal was made double its former size. Many maps, as well as guide-books, represent this district as still under water, but a large part of it has been recovered; still the river here spreading out bears the aspect of a lake interspersed with numerous islands, uninhabited, but producing hay in abundance.

The country about Dort seems choked with water; every hollow is full, and the fear is excited lest, by the rising of the Rhine a foot, or even an inch or two, the whole should at once be overwhelmed by the waters. The Ablasser Waard, near Gorcum, lies considerably

lower than the bottom of the bed of the Rhine! There are numerous and intricate sandbanks between Dort and

*rt.* Gorcum, or Gorinchem, an old walled town, at the junction of the Merwe and Linge, and one of the first places taken by the Water Gueux from the Spaniards in 1572; but they sullied their victory with the murder of 19 Catholic priests, for which their commander, Lumey, was disgraced by the States General. The anniversary of the Holy Martyrs of Gorcum is still observed in the Romish calendar. The canal of Zederick connects Gorcum on the Merwe with Vianen on the Lek. Nearly opposite Gorcum is (*l.*) Woudrichem, or Worcum.

(*l.*) *The Castle of Loevestein*, situated on the west point of the island of Bommel, formed by the united streams of the Meuse and the Waal, was the prison of Grotius in 1619. The history of his escape in a box, March 22, 1621, gives an interest to the spot:—"He beguiled the tedious hours of confinement by study, relieving his mind by varying its objects. Ancient and modern literature equally engaged his attention. Sundays he wholly dedicated to prayer and the study of theology. He composed the greater part of the '*Jus Belli et Pacis*' here. 20 months of imprisonment thus passed away. His wife now began to devise projects for his liberty. She had observed that he was not so strictly watched as at first—that the guards who examined the chest used for the conveyance of his books and linen, being accustomed to see nothing in it but books and linen, began to examine them loosely; at length they permitted the chest to pass without any examination. Upon this she formed her project for her husband's release."

She accommodated the chest to her purpose, by boring some holes in it to let in air. She intrusted her maid with the secret, and the chest was conveyed to Grotius's apartment. She then revealed her project to him, and, after much entreaty, prevailed on him to get into the chest, and leave her in the prison. The books which Grotius borrowed were usually sent to Gorcum, and the chest which contained them



passed in a boat from the prison at Loevestein to that town.

Big with the fate of Grotius, the chest, as soon as he was enclosed in it, was moved into the boat, accompanied by the maid. One of the soldiers observing that it was uncommonly heavy, the maid answered, "It is the Arminian books which are so heavy." The soldier replied, apparently in joke, "Perhaps it is the Arminian himself;" and then, without more ado, the chest was lodged in the boat. The maid accompanied it to Gorcum, and, when fairly afloat, made a signal with her handkerchief to her mistress that all was right. The window where Grotius's wife stood is still pointed out in Loevestein. The passage from Loevestein to Gorcum took a considerable time. At length it reached Gorcum, and was deposited at the house of Jacob Daatzelaar, an Arminian friend of Grotius. The maid flew instantly to him, and told him that her master was in the box; but Daatzelaar, terrified for the consequences, declared he would have nothing to do with so dangerous a matter. Luckily his wife had more courage; she sent away the servants on different errands, opened the chest, and set Grotius free. He declared that while he was in the chest, which was not more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, he had felt a little faintness and much anxiety, but had suffered no other inconvenience. Having dressed himself as a mason, with a rule and trowel, he went through the back door of Daatzelaar's house, accompanied by Daatzelaar's wife's brother, a mason by trade, along the market-place, to a boat engaged for the purpose. It conveyed them to Waalwijk, in Brabant, where he was safe. In the mean time every precaution had been taken by Madame de Groot to conceal her husband's departure from the governor and his jailors. She took particular care to light the lamp in the room where Grotius was in the habit of studying; and the governor, upon his return home in the evening, remarking the light in Grotius's window, concluded that his prisoner was quite safe. Madame de Groot was not detained long in prison, and rejoined her husband soon after in

Paris. There is usually a frigate in the Dutch navy bearing the name of Grotius's wife, Marie van Reigersberch: history has rescued from oblivion the name of the trusty maid-servant also—it was Elsje van Houwening.

1. Bommel—*Inn*, Hof van Guelderland—once a fortress, was besieged in vain by the Spaniards 1599, and taken by Turenne 1672. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1629.

The island of Bommel, Bommeler Waard, between the Waal and the Meuse, which here unite their waters, is defended on the E. by Fort St. André, and on the W. by Fort Loevestein.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  posts S. of Bommel lies Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-duc). (See R. 13.)

rt. Thiel, a pretty town of 3500 inhab., and birthplace of General Chassé, the defender of Antwerp citadel. 66 m. above Rotterdam lies—

1. NIJMEGEN. R. 5, p. 71.

In the height of summer, when travellers are numerous, much confusion attends the arrival of a Rhenish steamer at its place of destination. It is sometimes difficult to procure accommodation of any kind. Those who are successful at Nijmegen have little cause for congratulation, as the inns are not good, and the charges are shamefully high. Sometimes the steam-boat does not reach Nijmegen until the gates are shut, in which case the passengers are compelled to pass the night on board.

Nijmegen being a frontier town and a fortress, passports are demanded from strangers as they quit the steamer.

A diligence sets out every day for Cologne after the steamer from Rotterdam has arrived; so that passengers who do not wish to stop here for the night may proceed without delay, by way of Cleves and Crefeld on the l. bank of the Rhine, a journey of about 18 hrs., and a distance of about 88 m. (See R. 35.)

The voyage from Nijmegen to Cologne by water, about 125 m., is described in R. 34.

b. THE LEK FROM ROTTERDAM TO ARNHEM.

The *Steamers* of the Düsseldorf Company take this course 4 times a-week in

summer; but the Lek is often so low as to preclude the passage of a steamer altogether.

*rt.* Krimpen ann de Lek.

*rt.* Lekker Kerk.

*rt.* Schoonhoven, about 20 m. above Rotterdam, is famous for its salmon fisheries. One Albert Beiling, during the wars of the Hoeks and Kabeljauws (Hooks and Codfish), defended (1425) the castle of Schoonhoven against the forces of Jacqueline of Bavaria. Being at length compelled to surrender, he was condemned by his enemies to be buried alive. He heard his sentence unmoved, and asked for no mitigation of it; but he begged a respite of one month, to enable him to take leave of his wife and children at Gouda. At the expiration of the time he re-appeared to suffer his doom with all the fortitude of the Roman Regulus.

*l.* Nieuwpoort, about a mile from Schoonhoven, opposite to it.

*rt.* Vreeswijk is the landing-place for passengers going to Utrecht and Amsterdam. Coaches convey passengers, for 70 cents, to Utrecht in 1 hr., in time for the railroad trains to Amsterdam.

*l.* Vianen, which is opposite to Vreeswijk, is said to be the *Fanum Dianæ* of Ptolemy. It formed part of the patrimony of the patriot Count of Brederode, who fortified it for the Prince of Orange on the outbreak of the revolt of the Netherlands.

Between Vianen and Kuilenburg there are sluices in the banks of the river, designed solely for laying the country under water in case of foreign invasion. If they were opened, the inundation would at once spread as far S. as the Waal, as far as Dort to the W., and to the Noort in an opposite direction. A military inundation of this kind is a mode of defence peculiar to Holland. It effectually cuts off the means of approach from an army either by land or water; it covers both roads and canals, leaving an enemy in ignorance of their direction and course; and, while it is deep enough to check the march of troops or cannon, it is so interrupted by shallows and dykes, as to render its navigation by boats equally impracticable.

*l.* Kuilenburg. *Inns*: Rose; Vergulde Hooft. A town of 3000 inhab., formerly a place of refuge for debtors.

*rt.* Wijk by Duurstede, supposed to be the Batavodurum of the Romans, though the antiquities lately dug up belong only to the time of the Franks, and do not confirm the supposition. The branch of the Rhine which alone retains that name to the sea here separates from the Lek, and flows past Utrecht and Leiden to Katwijk, where it is now discharged into the ocean by means of sluice-gates (p. 41). The Lek was originally a canal dug by the Romans to unite the Rhine and Maas; its bed became suddenly enlarged by an inundation in 839, by which the main stream was thrown into it. (*Rte.* 2.)

*l.* Eck and Wiel, near *rt.* Amerongen. Amerongen itself is situated at a little distance from the river. Lord Athlone has a seat near here.

*rt.* Rheenen (*Inn*, Konig van Boheme, bad) is a town of 1600 inhab., on the middle branch of the Rhine. There is nothing to be seen here but an old Gothic church with a handsome tower. A large quantity of tobacco is cultivated in this district. A little out of Rheenen, on the road to Amerongen, on the left-hand side, somewhat below the road, at the entrance of a meadow, under some willow-trees, the English traveller will remark the mounds under which the bones of some hundreds of his countrymen are mouldering. In 1794 the hospital for the prisoners taken in the Duke of York's army was at Rheenen, and, the mortality being very great, this spot became the cemetery of the hospital.

*rt.* Wageningen, 14 m. from Arnhem (*Inn*, Hof van Guelderland, not good), an inconsiderable town, of about 3000 inhab., supposed to be the *ad Vada* of the Romans: it is connected with the Rhine by a short canal. On the opposite side of the river to Wageningen is a flat district of meadow-land, called the island of Betuwe, because isolated by the Lek and Waal; it retains in its name a memorial of the ancient inhabitants of this country, the Batavi.

*l.* Heteren,



rt. ARNHEM. (Route 6.)

rt. 3 m. above Arnhem the IJssel (pron. Eyssel) branches off from the Rhine, and flows into the Zuider Zee at Kampen. It is also navigated by steam. (Rte. 12.)

l. Huissen. "Near Tollhuis the army of Louis XIV. crossed the Rhine, 1672, an exploit much vaunted by the French poets (Boileau, &c.) and historians of the time, though little risk was incurred but that of drowning, as there were very few, if any, Dutch troops immediately on the spot to oppose the passage."—*J. W. C.* The river was then much reduced by the drought of summer, though not entirely fordable, and many regiments had to swim across. The Great Condé was here wounded in the wrist, and his nephew was killed by his side.

rt. Pannerden. Here the Waal first branches out from the main trunk of the Rhine, which above this spot flows in one undivided stream. (See p. 81.)

The voyage to Cologne is described in Rte. 34.

## ROUTE 12.

ARNHEM TO KAMPEN, BY THE IJssel BRANCH OF THE RHINE, THROUGH ZUTPHEN AND DEVENTER.

Steamers 3 times a-week along the IJssel, from Arnhem to Kampen. The voyage even in descending takes up 1 day.

Diligences go several times a-day by Zutphen to Deventer, in 5 hrs.

The steamer ascends the Rhine about 2 m. to reach the mouth of the IJssel. This was originally a canal formed by Drusus, son-in-law of Augustus (*Fossa Drusiana*), to join the old IJssel with the Rhine.

The pretty village of Velp (p. 71) is seen among the trees.

rt. Doesburg (*Inn*: Heerenlogement), a fortified town at the confluence of the old and new IJssel, 2540 inhab., was taken from the Spaniards and pillaged, 1585, by the English, under the Earl of Leicester.

l. Dieren. Near this is the curious old moated house of Middaghten.

rt. Zutphen (*Inns*: Keizerskroon; Zwaan), a strong fortress and ancient town, 10,500 inhab., at the junction of the Berckel with the IJssel.

The chief *Protestant Church* (of St. Walburga) is a fine Gothic building (1105); its tower has been rebuilt since 1600, when the original one was destroyed by lightning. Within are monuments of the Counts of Zutphen, over one of which is hung a Gothic chandelier of iron gilt, and a modern monument to the family Van Heckeren. There is a curious Gothic *font* of copper, and the bas-reliefs on the pulpit merit notice. In the church is a library of old books, many of them fastened to the shelves by chains.

The Roman Catholics and the Anabaptists have churches here.

The *Chimes* are placed in the tower of the Weighing House: there is another large square tower called *Drogenass*.

It was on the battle-field of Warnsfeld, a little to the E. of Zutphen, that the gallant Sir Philip Sidney received his death-wound, Sept. 22, 1586, after an action in which the English had signally defeated the veteran Spaniards under the Marquess of Guasto. Stretched on the ground, bleeding and parched with thirst, the English hero displayed the well-known instance of humanity, in desiring that the cup of water intended for him should be given to the dying soldier at his side.

rt. Deventer. In Rte. 8.

rt. Katerveer. Coaches go hence to Zwolle (p. 73).

l. Kampen. (*Inn*, Portheine's, called the Dom of Cologne, may be recommended.) This seaport on the Zuider Zee lies at the mouth of the IJssel, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has about 8000 inhab. Anciently one of the most flourishing Hanse Towns, it is now utterly without commerce. The *Town-hall*, a genuine Gothic building, with statues of Charlemagne, Alexander, and of the Cardinal Virtues, and 2 fine *Churches*, bespeak its former prosperity. Count Horn, beheaded by Alva, was buried here.

A *Steamer* goes every day except Saturday to Amsterdam, in summer, at

$\frac{1}{2}$  past 1, in correspondence with the last train to Rotterdam.

### ROUTE 13.

ROTTERDAM TO ANTWERP BY BREDA,  
AND BY WATER.

$12\frac{3}{4}$  posts = 62 Eng. m. Diligences daily, in 12 hrs.

Steamers daily, in 10 hrs, by Dort, Fort Batz, and the Scheldt. (See p. 81).

In travelling by land 3 ferries require to be crossed,—at Rotterdam, over the Maas; at Dort, over the Merwe; and at Moerdijk, over the Hollands-Diep. The ferry-boats are steamers, and are very well managed. Steamers also ply daily direct from Rotterdam to Dort and Moerdijk.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Dort. In Route 12, p. 85.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ . At Willemsdorp the borders of the Hollands-Diep are reached, an arm of the sea, rather than a river, which takes 20 min. to cross to Moerdijk. Noordhaven is sometimes chosen as the place of disembarkation: it is 3 posts from Breda.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  BREDA. Inns: H. de Flanders, very good; Goude Leeuw, or Golden Lion; Couronne, comfortable.

Breda is a fortress on the rivers Merk and Aa, whose waters, together with the surrounding marshes, render it almost inaccessible to an enemy, but very unhealthy.

The principal *Protestant Church* has a lofty and graceful Gothic tower, injured by being surmounted by a Dutch bulbous spire. Within it is the *Tomb of Count Engelbrecht II. of Nassau*, favourite general of the Emp. Charles V., and his wife, attributed to Mich. Angelo. It resembles in its plan the monument in Westminster Abbey of Sir F. de Vere. Their effigies, formed of Italian alabaster, repose upon elaborately carved mats; while 4 statues of Julius Cæsar, Regulus, and 2 other classic heroes, in a half-kneeling posture, support on their shoulders a table of stone, on which lies the armour of the prince carved in marble. M. Angelo *might* have made a sketch of the design; but the awkward pose of some of the figures, the feebleness of the anatomical details, the meanness and angularity of the drapery, and the minute finish of some of the acces-

sories, prove that M. Angelo could have had no hand in the execution. There are some other monuments which are interesting memorials of the days of Spanish rule. Their ornaments are elegant, and in *plataresco* style: one of Count Henry of Nassau, with kneeling figures; another, bearing the date 1536, to the memory of the Sieur de Borgnival, chief engineer to Charles V. Behind the high altar is an altar tomb of the Knight of Renesse and his lady. At the end of the N. aisle is a fine monument to some of the Aschendaal family, with a vigorous and excellent relief of the Last Judgment. Many of these monuments have been injured by violence. In the choir is a highly ornamented brass, commemorating William of Gaellen, a Dean of the chapter; and curious and well-executed carvings in wood, representing monks in ludicrous attitudes, intended to satirise the vices of the clergy. There is also a very fine brass font, the cover of which is raised by a crane.

The old castle was built, 1350, by Count Henry of Nassau; the *modern Château* by William, afterwards the Third of England. It is a square surrounded by the waters of the Merk. Here is a military academy for infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, capable of accommodating 192 cadets. It is exclusively from this academy that the Dutch army is now officered. Here are good stables and an ample stud, a swimming school, and an extensive plateau, with cannon of every calibre, which supplies the means of drill applicable to each branch of the service. It contains also a good library, a well-stocked model-room, and a small museum of arms. (See Quar. Rev., No. 166, p. 441.)

Breda was taken from the Spaniards, in 1590, by means of a singular stratagem concerted between a brave veteran captain of Prince Maurice's army, named Harauguer, and one Adrian Vandenberg, owner of a barge which supplied the garrison with turf for fuel. On Thursday, Feb. 26, Harauguer, and 80 picked soldiers, entered the barge, and were carefully covered over with a cargo of turf. Though the boat had



not many miles to go from the place where it was laden, it was so much impeded by contrary winds, and by the frost which had covered the water with a thick coat of ice, that the third day passed before it arrived within  $\frac{1}{4}$  league of the town. To add to the perils of the crew the vessel sprung a leak; the soldiers stood up to their knees in water; and one of them, named Matthias Helt, began to cough so violently that for fear he should cause their detection he entreated his companions to run him through with his sword. Luckily they were not rigorously examined by the guard, and the sacrifice of the brave soldier was not required. It was not till midnight on the 3rd of March (5 days after they had embarked) that the sluice-gates of the citadel were opened, and the boat was dragged in through the ice by the very garrison who were so soon to suffer from its entrance. They carried off so much of the turf for their use, that the boards which covered the concealed band were nearly laid bare; but, by another piece of good fortune, they did not inspect the cargo very minutely; and Vandenberg, with considerable cleverness, contrived by his wit and jokes to turn away their attention, and, lulling all suspicion, finished by making them drunk. As soon as they were asleep, Captain Harauguer and his soldiers issued forth from their miserable retreat; the sentinels were killed, and the rest of the garrison, terrified at the sudden and unexpected attack, abandoned the castle without even the precaution of breaking down the drawbridge leading from it into the town, which was entered a few days afterwards by Prince Maurice and his army. After several fruitless attempts on the part of the Spaniards to regain Breda, it was taken in 1625 by Spinola, who burnt the famous barge which had contributed to its capture by the Dutch in 1590, which had been carefully preserved by them. The surrender of Breda to Spinola has been commemorated by Velazquez in his finest picture, "Las Lanzas," now in the Madrid gallery. Span. Hdbk., 752, 1st. ed.

Charles II. resided at Breda during part of the time of his exile from England.

About 24 m. from Breda is *Bois-le-duc* (den Bosch or Hertogenbosch), a fortress and chief town of N. Brabant, with 21,000 inhab. (*Inn*, Goude Leeuw.) The *Church of St. John* (1312) is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Holland. It is well preserved, and has double aisles and apsidal chapels (date 1260-1312), an earlier chapel at the N.W. end, and a Lady-chapel N. of the choir. The *Stadhuis* is surmounted by a tower containing a fine set of chimes. Half-way to Bois-le-Duc is *Tilburg* (*Inn*, Goude Leeuw), a town of 11,700 inhab., possessing extensive cloth manufactories.

2 Grootzundert, the last place in Holland: examination of passports here by the Dutch, and at West-Wesel (custom-house) by the Belgian authorities. A desolate tract of heath forms the borderland of the 2 countries. At Hoogstraeten, a few miles E. of West-Wesel, so called from the Roman *high-way* which passed through it, a handsome *Church* contains monuments to the noble family of La Laing, one of whom built the steeple, 364 ft. high, in 1546, and 12 painted windows. The *château* of the La Laings is now the *Poor-house* (*Dépôt de la Mendicité*).

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Gooring.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Breschat.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  ANTWERP. In Rte. 22.

## 2. ROTTERDAM TO ANTWERP BY WATER.

Steamers daily in summer. The distance is about 80 m. The time now taken by the new iron boats between Antwerp and Rotterdam is 7 hrs.; the return passage is 2 hrs. longer, as the tide does not serve to pass the banks, which it does in going, and therefore a circuit is obliged to be made to avoid them. The voyage is preferable to the land journey in fine weather; but the broad estuaries dividing the islands which form the province of Zeeland are nearly as much agitated as the open sea by storms.

After quitting Dort (R. 11) the vessel threads a narrow channel, having the appearance of an artificial canal, called *Dordsche Kill*, leading into the wide estuary of the *Hollands-Diep*, and

Volke Rak, arms of the Maas, flowing between the islands of Zealand. The places passed on the voyage from Dort are S' Gravendeel, Willemsdorp, the fortress of Willemstad, forts Ruter, and Oostgenstplaat, 2 block-houses covered with red-tiled roofs, erected by the French to defend the entrance of the Hollands-Diep against the English, Philipsland, and Stavenis. On the *l.* lies Tholen, and on the *rt.* the island of Schowen, with its port, Ziericksee, memorable for the daring exploit of the Spaniards, under Requesens, 1575, who forded the channel called Keeten, by a passage 6 m. long, and before untried, wading for the most part up to their necks in water, and in the face of a fleet of boats manned by the Zealanders, who annoyed the Spaniards by a deadly fire, and actually cut off their rear-guard. They thus gained possession of the island, and soon after of Ziericksee. At Zijp a carriage is stationed to convey passengers to or from Ziericksee (*Inn*, Hof van Holland), less than an hour's drive; its square tower is conspicuous from the steamer. Passengers bound for Flushing (R. 18), Middelburg, and Goes, are set down at Jerensdam. Emerging from the narrow channel of Tholen, the steamer calls at the jetty of the town and fortress of

*Bergen-op-Zoom* (*Inn*, Hof van Holland), one of the strongest places in Holland, considered the masterpiece in the art of fortification of Coehorn, 7500 inhab., situated in a marshy country which can easily be laid under water.

Among the numerous sieges and attacks which it has endured, the most interesting to the English is the attempt by Gen. Graham to carry the place by storm, on the night of the 8th of March, 1814, which was nearly successful. Two of the 4 attacking columns succeeded in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss. No. 1, the *l.* column, attacked between the Antwerp and Waterport gates; No. 2 attacked the *rt.* of the New Gate; No. 7 was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near

the Steinbergen gate; No. 4, the *rt.* column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could be forded at low water. They were ultimately repulsed, by a bold attack of the garrison, with very severe loss.—The names of the British officers who fell on this occasion may be seen in the church recorded on a monumental tablet erected by their brother officers. In the great *Protestant Ch.* is the tomb of Lord Edward Bruce, killed in a bloody duel, 1613, with Lord Sackville, to fight which they came over from England. (Guardian, Nos. 129, 133.) The church, which has suffered greatly, is the remnant of a fine building.

A line of posts and branches of trees point out to the pilot the very narrow channel called de Kreek Bak, close to the edge of the extensive sandbank called Verdrongen, or Drowned Land, because overwhelmed by an inroad of the sea, and thus cut off from the island of Zuid Beveland. We enter the river Schelde abreast of Fort Batz. The description of the voyage up the Schelde to Antwerp will be found in Rte. 18.

Travellers going from Antwerp to Rotterdam, and wishing to visit Breda, should land at Bergen-op-Zoom, drive to Breda, and sleep there, and rejoin the steamer at Moerdijk the next day. (From Moerdijk to Dort in steamer  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., Dort to Rotterdam  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). From Antwerp to Fort Batz  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., a delay of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. at Fort Batz on account of custom-houses: thence to Bergen  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Bergen-op-Zoom is a bad place to land at in wet weather; a long jetty and dyke has to be traversed before reaching the town. From Bergen-op-Zoom to Breda is a drive of 4 hrs.: there is an intermediate post station at Rosendaal; but the landlord of the Hof v. Holland, who is the postmaster, will furnish a carriage and horses which easily perform the whole distance. There is much heather-land between Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda.

If the traveller should not find the steamer at Moerdijk, he may cross to Willemsdorp by the steam-ferry, and proceed thence to Dort, where steamers going to Rotterdam are easily found.



SECTION II.

BELGIUM.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

18. *Passports.* — 19. *Money.* — 20. *Posting.* — 21. *Diligences ; Hired Carriages ; Barriers ; Roads.* — 22. *Railroads.* — 23. *Inns.* — 24. *General View of Belgium.* — 25. *Belgian Cities and Architecture.* — 26. *Chimes (Carillons).* — 27. *Works of Art : Schools of Van Eyck and Rubens.*

ROUTES.

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16. Calais to Coutrai, by Dun- kirk and Ypres . . . . .	110	26. Brussels to Liége by Louvain —RAILWAY . . . . .	182
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18. London to Antwerp by the Schelde . . . . .	114	28. Brussels to Namur by Hal, Braine le Comte, and Char- leroi—RAILWAY . . . . .	188
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21. Ostend to Bruges, Ghent, Ter- monde, and Mechlin — RAILWAY . . . . .	120	30. Namur to Dinant and Givet by the Meuse . . . . .	190
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18. PASSPORTS. CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE Belgian minister in London issues passports to all who may require them, gratis, at his house, 51, Portland Place, between 11 and 3. A passport may be obtained from the Belgian Consul in London (*between the hours of 12 and 4 only*), upon payment of 5s.

Except in the frontier towns, and at Brussels, the capital, passports are now seldom required by the police in Belgium. More strictness is observed since the political events of 1848. The under-functionaries of the Belgian police, and custom-house officers, often display in their conduct instances of insolence, dilatoriness, and neglect of their duties, very annoying to the traveller, and contrasting

singularly with the invariable politeness and punctuality of similar officers in Prussia and Austria.

The search at the Belgian custom-houses, especially on the French and German frontier, is strict, and frequently vexatious. Travelling carriages are not subject to duty on entering Belgium, when they are accompanied by their owners; when they are new, and not so accompanied, they are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 7 per cent.

## 19. MONEY.

French money is current throughout Belgium; indeed the currency of Belgium has the same coins and divisions as the French. The smaller Dutch coins are also met with, and travellers should beware of confounding *cents* with *centimes*. At Brussels, even in good shops, cents are charged. A cent, being  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a guilder, is equal to 2 centimes.

## BELGIAN AND FRENCH MONEY.

1 franc = 100 centimes = 20 sous =  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$  English.

Silver coins:—

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$ franc = 25 centimes . . . . .	=	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ English.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto = 50 ditto . . . . .	=	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
5 ditto = . . . . .	=	4	0	

Gold coins:—

Louis d'or = 24 fr. . . . .	=	19	0
Leopold d'or, Napoleon, or 20-franc } piece . . . . .	=	15	10

## FOREIGN COINS REDUCED TO FRENCH CURRENCY.

	<i>fr.</i>	<i>c.</i>
English Sovereign . . . . .	=	25 50
Crown . . . . .	=	6 25
Shilling . . . . .	=	1 25
Dutch William = 10 Guilders . . . . .	=	21 16
Guilder . . . . .	=	2 15
Prussian Dollar . . . . .	=	3 75
Frederick d'or . . . . .	=	21 00
Bavarian Florin = 20 pence English =	=	2 15
Kron Thaler . . . . .	=	5 81
Austrian Florin = 2 shillings English =	=	2 57

The Bank of Belgium issues *notes* of the value of 1000, 500, 100, 50, and 20 francs. The Belgian Chambers have recently passed an act for the withdrawal of all gold coin, both Belgian and foreign, from circulation.

## 20. POSTING.—BARRIERS AND ROADS.

Two Belgian or French leagues make a post (equal to nearly 5 miles English, or about 1 German mile). The precise length of the *lieue de poste* is 3898 mètres = 4263 yds. English = 2 English m. 743 yds. 1600 mètres = 1 English mile. In many places the roads are measured in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* = 1093 yds., or 4 furlongs and 213 yds., or 5 furlongs less 7 yds.; in round numbers  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an English mile.

Posting in Belgium is arranged nearly upon the old French footing. The following tariff is extracted from the "*Livre de Poste*," published at Brussels:—

The charge for each horse per post is	1 fr. 50 centimes, or 30 sous.
The charge — postilion —	75 centimes, or 15 sous.



It is usual to give at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  franc per post to the postilion; indeed, it is customary with English travellers to allow him 2 francs, or 40 sous, per post. He may, however, be restricted to the sum fixed by the tariff, when he has conducted himself improperly. (Posting in France is now regulated by kilomètres: the charges per kilomètre are, for 2 horses at 4 sous each, 8 sous for a horse, for a third person, 3 sous. Postilion 16 sous.)

To make a constant practice of giving the French and Belgian postboys 40 sous apiece appears quite unnecessary. Our countrymen who do this can hardly be aware that they are paying at the rate of 4*d.* a mile (English), in a country where the necessities of life are far cheaper than in England, while at home the customary rate of payment for a postilion is only 3*d.* a mile. This extravagant remuneration is, besides, contrary to the express injunction of the French "Livre de Poste," which says,—"*Les voyageurs conservent donc la faculté de restreindre le prix des guides à 75 centimes, à titre de punition; et ils seront invités par les maîtres de poste, et dans l'intérêt du service, à ne jamais dépasser la rétribution de 1 fr. 50 centimes par poste.*"

The posting regulations allot one horse to each person in a carriage; but allow the traveller, at his option, either to take the full complement of horses, at the rate of 30 sous each, or to take 2 or 3 at 30 sous, and to pay for the rest at 20 sous, without taking them. Thus a party of 4 persons in a light britzka may be drawn by 2 horses, paying 2 francs extra for the 2 persons above the number of horses; or 3 persons may travel with 2 horses, paying 80 sous for their horses per post. Where the carriage is so light as not to require as many horses as there are passengers, it is, of course, a saving of 10 sous a post for each horse to dispense with them, and it renders unnecessary the use of shafts.

*Tariff for Belgium, Piedmont, Savoy, and part of Switzerland; allowing 30 sous for each Horse, and 40 sous for each Postilion, per post.*

Includes one Postilion at 40 sous per post.					Includes two Postilions at 40 sous each per post.				
Posts.	Two Horses.	Three Horses.	Four Horses.	Five Horses.	Four Horses.	Five Horses.	Six Horses.	Seven Horses.	Eight Horses.
	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	3 5	4 0	4 15	5 0	5 15	6 10	7 5	8 0
1	5 0	6 10	8 0	9 10	10 0	11 10	13 0	14 10	16 0
$1\frac{1}{4}$	6 5	8 2	10 0	11 17	12 10	14 7	16 5	18 2	20 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	7 10	9 15	12 0	14 5	15 0	17 5	19 10	21 15	24 0
$1\frac{3}{4}$	8 15	11 7	14 0	16 12	17 10	20 2	22 15	25 7	28 0
2	10 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	29 0	32 0
$2\frac{1}{4}$	11 5	14 12	18 0	21 7	22 10	25 17	29 5	32 12	36 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$	12 10	16 5	20 0	23 15	25 0	28 15	32 10	36 5	40 0
$2\frac{3}{4}$	13 15	17 17	22 0	26 2	27 10	31 12	35 15	39 17	44 0
3	15 0	19 10	24 0	28 10	30 0	34 10	39 0	43 10	48 0
$3\frac{1}{4}$	16 5	21 2	26 0	30 17	32 10	37 7	42 5	47 2	52 0
$3\frac{1}{2}$	17 10	22 15	28 0	33 5	35 0	40 5	45 10	50 15	56 0
$3\frac{3}{4}$	18 18	24 7	30 0	35 12	37 10	43 2	48 15	54 7	60 0
4	20 0	26 0	32 0	38 0	40 0	46 0	52 0	58 0	64 0

The above table supposes that the full quota of horses are attached to the carriage; the following table is drawn up for cases in which some of the horses are dispensed with, and 20 sous paid instead.

*Postilions at 40 Sous a Post.*

	$\frac{1}{4}$ Post.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Post.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Post.	1 Post.	2 Posts.	3 Posts.
	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.
2 persons and 2 horses at 5 francs per post . .	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 0	10 0	15 0
3 persons and 2 horses at 6 francs per post . .	1 10	3 0	4 10	6 0	12 0	18 0
4 persons and 2 horses at 7 francs per post . .	1 15	3 10	5 5	7 0	14 0	21 0
5 persons and 3 horses at $8\frac{1}{2}$ francs per post . .	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 5	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 10	17 0	25 10

*2 Postilions at 40 Sous each.*

6 persons and 4 horses at 12 francs per post . .	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	24 0	36 0
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In fixing the number of horses to be attached the postmaster takes into account the nature, size, and weight of the carriage, and the quantity of luggage; a landau or berlin always requires 3 horses at least, generally 4; a chariot will require 3, while a britzka holding the same number of persons will need only 2.

*Royal Posts.*—Half a post extra is charged upon post-horses arriving at or quitting Brussels, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a post extra on quitting Ghent, Liège, Mons, and Namur. 1 franc is charged for greasing the wheels. No duty is paid on travelling carriages in Belgium when they are accompanied by their owners.

## 21. TRAVELLING BY DILIGENCES, OR HIRED CARRIAGES.—BARRIERS.—ROADS.

Diligences are conducted nearly on the same footing as in Holland (§ 4); they belong to private individuals or companies. They are frequently ill-managed and uncomfortable.

*Hired Carriages.*—Persons not travelling in their own carriages, and unwilling to resort to the diligence, may have a voiture with 2 horses at the rate of about 25 francs a-day, and 5 francs to the driver; but they must, at the same time, pay 25 francs per diem back fare, making 50 francs per diem for carriage and horses.

*Barrières.*—There is usually a toll-gate every league in Belgium. The tolls are fixed at 10 centimes for a 4-wheeled carriage, and 20 centimes for each horse, including the return. The barrier is marked by a lamp-post at the road-side. It is customary to pay the tolls to the postboy instead of stopping at each, by which much time is saved.

*Roads.*—Most of the Belgian roads are paved, which renders travelling over them very fatiguing, especially for ladies. The effect produced by them on carriage wheels is most destructive: a single day's journey over these chaussées will sometimes cause them to split and start, unless they are made very stout. The postilion should be desired to drive on the unpaved ground at the side as much as possible (*allez sur le chemin de terre*). After rain, however, when the side of the road is a mass of mud, and in frosty weather, when the deep ruts are as hard as stone, it would be difficult for him to comply. Private carriages are now taken on the railroad.

## 22. RAILROADS.

Belgium, from the level surface of the country, is peculiarly well suited for railroads, which can be constructed at much less cost here than in England, and have in consequence extended their ramifications through all parts of the king-



dom. Mechlin is the point at which the 2 main lines intersect—one traversing Belgium from E. to W., the other from N. to S. Most of them have been constructed at the expense of the government of Belgium, but with much economy.

The *rate of travelling* is only 12 or 15 m. an hour; but the *fares*, even in the first-class carriages, are less than in England, not exceeding 1*d.* a mile; indeed, travelling in Belgium has been rendered exceedingly cheap by the railways for those who have no carriages and very little baggage. *Baggage* is all weighed and charged for separately at a high rate, except such small packages as may go under the passenger's seat. If the traveller wants to stop at several towns in succession, it saves much time and expense of portorage to send on the baggage to the farthest point to await his arrival. The delay caused by weighing the baggage at every station, which is considerable, owing to there being only one weighing machine, is also avoided. A receipt is given for the baggage, referring to a number affixed to each article, on producing which at the point of destination, the whole is safely delivered to the owner. Baggage sent on to Cologne will not be detained at the frontier of Prussia, but will await the arrival of the owner at Cologne before being searched.

The charges for conveying carriages are also high, especially for short distances. For a 4-wheeled carriage from Ostend to Liége 129 francs; from Antwerp to Liége 71 francs. It would save expense to send on a carriage under charge of a servant at once from Ostend to Liége, and *vice versa*.

There are 3 *Classes of Railway Carriages*: 1. *Diligences*, or 1st class, roomy, and provided with stuffed cushions and glass windows. 2. *Chars-à-banc*. The new carriages of the 2nd class are great improvements upon the old ones: they afford ample accommodation, and contain 30 people, have cushioned benches and glass windows. The old *chars-à-banc* were detestable. 3. *Waggons* have wooden benches, and are open above and at the sides in summer, and covered in winter.

The management of the railroads is better conducted now than at first, but still complaints are made of inattention and want of civility on the part of the servants. Travellers will act wisely in looking carefully to see that the change they receive in paying for their tickets is correct.

*Fares fixed by the Minister of Public Works in the undermentioned places, for the Removal of Private Carriages from the Railway Stations to the Interior of the Towns.*

Names of the Stations.	Number of Horses and Postilions.									
	1 Horse, 1 Postilion.		2 Horses, 1 Postilion.		3 Horses, 1 Postilion.		4 Horses, 1 Postilion.		4 Horses, 2 Postilions.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Brussels . . .	3	50	5	0	6	0	7	50	9	0
Antwerp . . .	3	0	4	0	5	25	6	50	8	0
Bruges . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Courtrai . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Ghent . . .	3	0	4	0	5	25	6	50	8	0
Liège . . .	3	50	5	0	6	0	7	50	9	0
Malines . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Mons . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Ostend . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0

The above fares comprise every expense that travellers have to pay, and post-masters or postilions have no right to exact more under any pretence whatsoever.

A party travelling with their own carriage will find the expenses, including conveyances to and from the stations, very little below that of posting.

As the stations are placed in the suburbs of the different towns, a good deal of time must usually be allowed for going to and from the station. The *Omnibuses* which traverse the streets of the towns to collect passengers set out so long before the time of the starting of the train, tarry so long in the streets, and arrive often so much before the time of starting, that they increase rather than remove the evil. At the same time it must be said that it is necessary to reach the station about a quarter of an hour before the train starts, at least at the stations where there are many passengers, owing to the delay arising from weighing the luggage. The fare is  $\frac{1}{2}$  a franc, or 1 franc with luggage.

Most of the *Station-houses* at the smaller stations are small and inconvenient, and without any accommodations. At Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges, however, large and handsome stations have been built. At the smaller stations there is frequently no separation in the waiting-rooms between the passengers of different classes; and the traveller, locked in until the moment when his train arrives, must often endure the society of Belgian boors, redolent of garlic and tobacco. The moment of departure and arrival is marked by hurry, crushing, and confusion. Sometimes, too, a first-class passenger who has paid for his ticket is thrust into a second-class carriage, because there is no room for him elsewhere.

Whenever the train arrives at a branch rail a portion of the passengers are transferred to other carriages. Travellers, therefore, should be attentive to the notice given by the *conducteur* at Bruges, Ghent, Malines, and Mouscron. At *Mechlin*, where four lines converge, the confusion and delay from the crossing of trains, the changing of carriages, and shifting of baggage, is very great. Travellers must take care, first that they are not run over, and next that they are not carried off by the wrong train in a direction opposite to that in which they intended to go.

#### 22 A. VIGILANTES.

In all the Belgian towns, and at the Railway stations, a species of *Cab*, called *Vigilantes*, may be hired, which for 1 franc, or, before 7 o'clock in the morning, for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., will convey the traveller and his baggage to any part of the town, and release him from the pestilent myrmidons and commissionaires of the inns. The tariff of charges is usually hung up in every carriage.

#### 23. BELGIAN INNS.

The average charges are,—for a bed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  francs. Dinner, table-d'hôte, 2 to 3 francs. Dinner à-part, 5 francs. Supper, table-d'hôte, 1 franc 50 cent. to 2 francs. A bottle of Bordeaux (ordinaire) wine, 3 francs. Breakfast, with eggs and meat, 1 franc 50 cent.; tea or coffee and bread and butter, 1 franc to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  franc; servants 75 centimes to 1 franc each. In the principal inns of the large cities the charges are higher: at Brussels they are very dear. Prices have risen in Belgium within the last few years.

#### 24. GENERAL VIEW OF BELGIUM.

In many respects the preliminary description of Holland (§ 8) will apply to Belgium; the long connection between the two people having produced similarity in the *habits* of both, though, it must be confessed, there are great distinctions in *character*. The northern and eastern provinces of Belgium, in their flatness, their fertility, and the number of their canals (§ 10) and dykes (§ 9), can be geographically regarded only as a continuation of Holland.

This portion of Belgium teems with population, so that in traversing it it has the appearance of one vast continuous village. The southern provinces, on the contrary, have an opposite character; they consist, in a great degree, of a rugged district of hills covered with dense forests, which still harbour the wolf and the boar, intersected by rapid streams, and abounding in really picturesque scenery, the effect of which is increased by the frequent occurrence of old feudal castles. It is but a thinly peopled district; and its inhabitants, called Walloons, are a rough and hardy race.



The northern provinces are further distinguished from the southern by their language. A line drawn nearly due E. from Gravelines to the Lys, and down that river to Menin, and from Menin again nearly due E., passing a little to the S. of Brussels and Louvain to the Meuse, between Maestricht and Liège, marks the boundary of the French and Flemish languages. The people living on the N. of this line speak Flemish, those on the S. French. Another, though somewhat more undulating line, drawn from Menin, passing between Valenciennes and Mons, to the frontier near Chimay, would mark the boundary of the two French dialects spoken in Belgium; the people on the W. of this line speaking the Picard dialect, those on the E. of it the Walloon. The French part of Belgium is full of interest to the genealogist and herald. Among works containing interesting information may be named, *Histoire de la Ville et Château de Huy*, &c., 1641; *Chapeauville, Gesta Pontificum Leodiensium*; *Hennicourt, Miroir des Nobles de la Hesbaie*, 1673-1791; *Delvaux, Dict. Géogr. et Statist. de la Province de Liège*; *Délices des Pays-Bas*; *Lustre*, &c., du Brabant: in Flemish. *Chronyckle van Holland enz. Nederlandsche Oudheden*; *Rymchronyk: Hollandsche Jaarboeken*.

According to the census of 1849 the population in Belgium was 4,337,196; of which about  $\frac{1}{3}$  speak French (the Picard and Walloon dialects), the other  $\frac{2}{3}$  Flemish. In the provinces, separately, there is generally a vast excess of either race or language. In respect to race Brabant does not probably differ much from the other provinces, but in respect to language it is an exception to the rule, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its inhab. speaking French and  $\frac{2}{3}$  either Flemish or some other dialect of the Dutch language. The French Belgians are, in general, more civilised than their neighbours. Having the immense advantage of the use of a great literary language spoken by all travellers and foreigners, they keep nearly all the shops and hotels, and consequently have a larger intercourse with the world. In Belgium every acre maintains 3 men; wealth, as in France, is pretty equally distributed. The class of employers, with their families, counts nearly a third of the whole inhabitants.

The late kingdom of the Netherlands was built up of the fragments of other states, and "kept together rather by the pressure of surrounding Europe than by any internal principles of cohesion." The Belgians differ from the Dutch in two essential points, which are quite sufficient to make them incapable of any permanent union: they are French in inclination and Roman Catholics in religion. Their history exhibits none of those striking traits of heroic patriotism which have distinguished the Dutch annals; there is nothing marked in their characters; and though free from that dull plodding patience and cold calculation of gain which belong to their phlegmatic neighbours, they are equally devoid of the high-minded courage and ceaseless perseverance which have distinguished them. Though lovers of liberty, the Belgians have been dependent on a succession of foreign masters, Burgundian, Spanish, Austrian, or French. The mania of the Crusades having possessed with especial fervour the nobles of Flanders, they were incited to make every species of sacrifice in furtherance of their favourite purpose. Lands, political powers, and privileges were parted with, on the spur of the moment, to furnish means for their expedition. Their wealthy vassals, the burghers of Bruges, Ghent, and other great towns, were thus enabled, by their riches, to purchase their independence. They forthwith formed themselves into communes or corporations, and began to exercise the right of deliberating on their own affairs; elected bailiffs (*échevins*); obtained a jurisdiction of their own, and with it a great seal; and evinced their sense of these advantages by building a huge belfry, or a vast town-hall, as a trophy or temple of their liberties. But though the Flemish burghers gained their freedom from their feudal lords much sooner than most other nations, they threw away the boon by their petty jealousies and quarrels among one another. To use the words of the most distinguished living British historian, "Liberty never wore a more unamiable coun-

tenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them by cruelty and insolence.”—*Hallam*. They have suffered from their faults; their government has been subject to perpetual changes, and their country has been the scene of war for centuries: a mere arena for combat—the *Cockpit of Europe*. The natural consequence of so many revolutions has been a certain debasement of the national character, evinced in the lower orders by ignorance, and a coarseness of manners which will be particularly apparent to every traveller.

He that would travel with the full pleasure of historical associations should be well read in *Froissart* ere he visits Belgium; and when he repairs to Ghent, let him not fail to carry *Henry Taylor's* “Philip van Artevelde” in his hand.

## 25. BELGIAN CITIES, AND THEIR ARCHITECTURE.

“Belgium contains a multitude of interesting examples of architectural skill in the middle ages, eminently worthy of careful study, and sufficient, from the diversity of the epochs they mark and the character they bear, to illustrate fully a history of the rise and progress of Gothic architecture, and the re-birth of Italian art.”—*G. Godwin jun., F.R.S.*

“It is in the streets of Antwerp and Brussels that the eye still rests upon the forms of architecture which appear in the pictures of the Flemish school—those fronts, richly decorated with various ornaments, and terminating in roofs, the slope of which is concealed from the eye by windows and gables still more highly ornamented; the whole comprising a general effect, which, from its grandeur and intricacy, at once amuses and delights the spectator. In fact this rich intermixture of towers and battlements, and projecting windows highly sculptured, joined to the height of the houses, and the variety of ornament upon their fronts, produces an effect as superior to those of the tame uniformity of a modern street, as the casque of the warrior exhibits over the slouched broad-brimmed beaver of a Quaker.”—*Sir Walter Scott*.

In England, Gothic architecture is almost confined to churches; in the Netherlands it is shown to be equally suited to civil edifices, and even for dwelling-houses. The Town Halls (*Hôtels de Ville, Halles, &c.*) at Ypres, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, Brussels, and Louvain, are especially worthy of attention: they are most perfect examples of the Gothic style; and it may truly be asserted that nowhere else in the whole of Europe are any civic edifices found to approach in grandeur and elegance those of Belgium. Amongst the privileges granted to the towns when they first acquired communal rights none seemed to have been deemed greater, or were more speedily acted upon, than the right of building a belfry to call together the citizens, and a hall as a general meeting-place.

“The domestic architecture of Belgium offers an infinite variety, and offers numerous hints for present application. Within a very small circle, in some cases even in a single city, examples may be found of the different styles of building which have prevailed at intervals, say of 50 years, from the 11th or 12th cent. to the present time. At Tournay, a most interesting old town, there are several exceedingly ancient houses; one of an interesting character is situated near the Ch. of St. Brice. The whole is of stone and terminates in a gable. The windows, about 5 ft. high and 4 ft. wide, are each divided into 2 openings by a small column with plain leafed capital. The adjoining front is precisely similar. In the Rue des Jesuits there are some houses of the same character, but of a somewhat more advanced period. The columns and caps are nearly the same as those before mentioned, and the upper part, perhaps 50 or 60 ft. in extent, consists wholly of windows and small piers alternately. Ghent and Malines display similarly ancient houses. An early advance upon this arrangement would probably be the introduction of a transom to divide the windows into 4, and so to form a *croisée*. In the gable of an old house at Ghent, near the Hôtel de Ville, appears a large pointed window, quite ecclesiastical in aspect, with mul-



lions, traceried head, and label. A house near the Grand Place at Tournay affords a very perfect example of the application of pointed architecture to a street front at the beginning of the 16th cent.; and the Hôtel d'Egmont at Ghent shows another application of the same style when it was beginning to exhibit symptoms of decline; as also, on a much more elaborate scale, does the well-known Maison des Francs Bateliers in the same city.

"Near the Eglise de Château at Tournay is a large building, now the Horse Infirmary for the artillery, which would seem to be an example at a later stage of the decline. It is constructed of red brick and stone, and presents gables, pointed-headed windows, other square windows divided by mullions, and large dormers in the roof. The mouldings, however, are Italianised; the discharging arches, partly stone and partly brick, which occur even over the pointed-headed openings, are made into adornments, and all the ornaments which appear are of a mixed design. Later still the line of the gable became altered into a scroll, the mullions of the windows disappeared, and the Gothic panelling on the face of the building gave place to pilasters and entablatures, elaborately adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage, as may be seen in numberless examples remaining in most of the towns."—*G. Godwin jun., F.R.S.*

The opulent burghers of these cities, once the most flourishing in Europe from their commerce and manufactures, were little inferior to princes in power and riches; and the municipal structures which they founded may compete with the ecclesiastical in point of taste, elegance, and magnificence; they are in fact civic palaces, destined either for the residence of the chief magistrate, for the meeting of guilds and corporations of merchants and trades, or for assemblies of the municipal government, and sometimes of courts of justice.

Belgium also possesses noble Gothic cathedrals at Mechlin, Brussels, Louvain, Liège, Tournay, and, above all, at Antwerp. The churches are usually open till noon, but as the side chapels, the choir, and the finest pictures are locked up, it is necessary, even at the open hour, to resort to the Suisse, or sexton, to see them.

Notwithstanding the display of splendour in individual buildings, it is difficult to traverse, in the present day, the deserted and inanimate streets of the great Belgian cities without a feeling of melancholy at the aspect of decay which they exhibit. They have lost their pre-eminence in commerce and manufactures; their population has shrunk, in many instances, to one-half of its original amount; the active arm of industry is paralysed; and the looms which once supplied not only Europe, but Asia, with the most costly stuffs, are now supplanted by the colonies which Flanders itself sent forth into England and Italy.

Within the last few years large sums have been laid out in repairing and restoring the principal buildings in Belgium. Amongst those restored may be mentioned St. Gudule and the town-hall at Brussels, the cathedral at Antwerp, St. Bavon at Ghent, and the cathedral at Tournay.

The characteristics of the cities of Belgium are given in the following verses in monkish Latin:—

"Nobilibus\* Bruxella viris, Antverpia† nummis,  
Gandavum‡ laqueis, formosis Burga§ puellis,  
Lovanium|| doctis, gaudet Mecklinia¶ stultis."

## 26. CHIMES (CARILLONS) AND CLOCKS.

Chimes, or carillons, were invented in the Low Countries; they have certainly been brought to the greatest perfection here, and are still heard in every town.

\* Brussels was the seat of the Court, and therefore the residence of the nobility.

† Antwerp was, perhaps, at one time the wealthiest city in Europe.

‡ The magistrates of Ghent were compelled to wear a halter round their necks by Charles V.

§ Bruges still retains its reputation for pretty girls

|| The University of Louvain, in former days, rendered it the resort of the learned.

¶ The joke about the wise men of Mechlin is explained in the description of that town.

They are of two kinds ; the one attached to a cylinder like the barrel of an organ, which always repeats the same tunes, and is moved by machinery ; the other of a superior kind, played by a musician, with a set of keys. In all the great towns there are amateurs or a salaried professor, usually the organist of a church, who perform with great skill upon this gigantic instrument, placed high up in the church steeple. So fond are the Dutch and Belgians of this kind of music, that in some places the chimes appear scarcely to be at rest for ten minutes, either by day or night. The tunes are usually changed every year. Chimes were in existence at Bruges in 1300—thus the claim of the town of Alost to the invention, A.D. 1487, is disposed of. The public clocks in Belgium strike the hour half an hour beforehand : thus, at half-past 11 the clock strikes 12.

## 27. WORKS OF ART IN THE LOW COUNTRIES.\*—THE SCHOOLS OF VAN EYCK AND RUBENS.

It is not in architecture alone that the artists of Belgium have attained an eminent degree of perfection : this country has had the rare distinction, at two distinct periods, of producing two different Schools of Painting ; the founders of which, in both instances, equalled and even surpassed their contemporaries throughout the whole of Europe in the excellence of their works.

The founders of the two schools of painting were Van Eyck and Rubens.

The numerous works produced by them and their scholars, still existing in Belgium, and nowhere else to be found in equal perfection, form another great attraction of a journey through this country, and will be highly appreciated by every traveller of taste.

The brothers HUBERT and JOHN VAN EYCK, the founders of the early school, are believed to have flourished between 1370 and 1445.

The painters were enrolled at Bruges as early as 1358 into a guild, which enjoyed the same privileges as any other corporation, and attained the highest reputation under Philip the Good, whose court at Bruges was resorted to by men of learning and science, as well as artists of the first eminence in Europe, in whose society he took great delight. It was in consequence of this patronage that the brothers Hubert and John Van Eyck (the latter sometimes called John of Bruges) settled there, and have left behind them so many proofs of their skill as painters, some of which still remain at Bruges. In the days of the Van Eycks the corporation consisted of more than 300 painters, who were enrolled on the books, and formed the most celebrated school of art of the time.

Van Eyck, though not, as is sometimes stated, the original inventor of oil painting, may, at any rate, be justly termed the *father of the art*, as he introduced some improvement, either in the material or the mode of mixing and applying the colours, which produced a new effect, and was immediately brought into general use. Although oil painting had been previously practised in Italy, Giotto having mixed oil with his colours nearly 200 years before the time of Van Eyck, we find that an Italian artist, Antonello of Messina, made a journey to Flanders on purpose to learn this new method ; and it is also recorded that Andrea del Castegna, to whom he imparted it, murdered a brother artist through whom the secret had been conveyed, in order to prevent the knowledge extending further. The depth and brightness of Van Eyck's colours, which, if they can be equalled, are certainly not to be surpassed in the present day, and their perfect preservation, are truly a source of wonder and admiration, and prove with what rapid strides these artists had arrived at entire perfection in one very important department of painting.

The works of the brothers Van Eyck are rare, and scarcely, for this reason, perhaps, appreciated as they deserve in England. With them must be associated HANS HEMLING (or Memling), another artist of the same school, whose *name even*

\* See Kugler's Handbook of Painting ; German and Dutch Schools.



is hardly known except to a very few among us. His masterpieces exist at Bruges in the hospital of St. John and in the Academy: no traveller should omit to see them. If he have any love for art, or any pretension to taste, he will not fail to admire the exquisite delicacy and feeling which they display, their brilliancy of colouring, and purity of tone.

In contemplating the works of the *early* Flemish school, it must be borne in mind that the artists who attained to such excellence at so early a period had none of the classic works of antiquity to guide them, no great masters to imitate and study from: the path they struck out was entirely original; they had no models but nature, and such nature as was before them. Hence it happens that their works exhibit a stiffness and formality, and a meagreness of outline, which are displeasing to the eye, combined with a want of refinement which is often repugnant to good taste. Still these defects are more than counterbalanced by truth and force of expression, and not unfrequently by an elevation of sentiment in the representation of sacred subjects. The progress of the Flemish School may be traced, in an uninterrupted course, through the works of Quentin Matsys, Frans Floris, de Vos, the Brueghels, and a number of artists little known in England, down to Otto Vennius and Rubens.

*School of Rubens.*—The ruling spirits of the second epoch of Flemish art were RUBENS and his distinguished pupil VANDYKE. And here we shall again avail ourselves of the excellent observations of Sir Joshua Reynolds, being fully convinced of how great value they will prove to the young traveller. They will induce him not to rest satisfied with the name of a painter and the subject of a picture; they will point out to him the beauties, the reason *why* such works are esteemed, and induce him to examine for himself, thus enabling him to form his taste, and to carry with him a perception of excellence by which he may exercise a critical judgment of painting in general.

*Character of Rubens.*—"The works of men of genius alone, where great faults are united with great beauties, afford proper matter for criticism. Genius is always eccentric, bold, and daring; which, at the same time that it commands attention, is sure to provoke criticism. It is the regular, cold, and timid composer who escapes unseen and deserves no praise.

"The elevated situation on which Rubens stands in the esteem of the world is alone a sufficient reason for some examination of his pretensions. His fame is extended over a great part of the Continent without a rival; and it may be justly said that he has enriched his country, not in a figurative sense alone, by the great examples of art which he left, but by what some would think a more solid advantage,—the wealth arising from the concourse of strangers whom his works continually invite to Antwerp. To extend his glory still further, he gives to Paris one of its most striking features, the *Luxemburg* Gallery; and if to these we add the many towns, churches, and private cabinets where a single picture of Rubens confers eminence, we cannot hesitate to place him in the first rank of illustrious painters. Though I still entertain the same general opinion both with regard to his excellences and defects, yet, having now seen his greatest compositions, where he has more means of displaying those parts of his art in which he particularly excelled, my estimation of his genius is, of course, raised. It is only in large compositions that his powers seem to have room to expand themselves. They really increase in proportion to the size of the canvas on which they are to be displayed. His superiority is not seen in easel pictures, nor even in detached parts of his greater works, which are seldom eminently beautiful. It does not lie in an attitude, or in any peculiar expression, but in the general effect,—in the genius which pervades and illuminates the whole.

"The works of Rubens have that peculiar property always attendant on genius,—to attract attention and enforce admiration in spite of all their faults. It is owing to this fascinating power that the performances of those painters with which he is surrounded, though they have, perhaps, fewer defects, yet appear

spiritless, tame, and insipid; such as the altar-pieces of Crayer, Schut, Segers, Huysum, Tyssens, Van Balen, and the rest. They are done by men whose hands, and indeed all their faculties, appear to have been cramped and confined; and it is evident that everything they did was the effect of great labour and pains. The productions of Rubens, on the contrary, seem to flow with a freedom and prodigality, as if they cost him nothing; and to the general animation of the composition there is always a correspondent spirit in the execution of the work. The striking brilliancy of his colours, and their lively opposition to each other; the flowing liberty and freedom of his outline; the animated pencil with which every object is touched,—all contribute to awaken and keep alive the attention of the spectator; awaken in him, in some measure, correspondent sensations, and make him feel a degree of that enthusiasm with which the painter was carried away. To this we may add the complete uniformity in all the parts of the work, so that the whole seems to be conducted and grow out of one mind: everything is of a piece and fits its place. Even his taste of drawing and of form appears to correspond better with his colouring and composition than if he had adopted any other manner, though that manner, simply considered, might have been better. It is here, as in personal attractions, there is frequently found a certain agreement and correspondence in the whole together, which is often more captivating than mere regular beauty.

“Rubens appears to have had that confidence in himself which it is necessary for every artist to assume when he has finished his studies, and may venture in some measure to throw aside the fetters of authority; to consider the rules as subject to his control, and not himself subject to the rules; to risk and to dare extraordinary attempts without a guide, abandoning himself to his own sensations, and depending upon them. To this confidence must be imputed that originality of manner by which he may be truly said to have extended the limits of the art. After Rubens had made up his manner, he never looked out of himself for assistance: there is, consequently, very little in his works that appears to be taken from other masters. If he has borrowed anything, he has had the address to change and adapt it so well to the rest of his work that the thief is not discoverable.

“Besides the excellency of Rubens in these general powers, he possessed the true art of imitating. He saw the objects of nature with a painter's eye; he saw at once the predominant feature by which every object is known and distinguished; and as soon as seen, it was executed with a facility that is astonishing: and, let me add, this facility is to a painter, when he closely examines a picture, a source of great pleasure. How far this excellence may be perceived or felt by those who are not painters I know not: to them certainly it is not enough that objects be truly represented; they must likewise be represented with grace, which means here that the work is done with facility and without effort. Rubens was, perhaps, the greatest master in the mechanical part of the art, the best workman with his tools, that ever exercised a pencil.

“This power, which Rubens possessed in the highest degree, enabled him to represent whatever he undertook better than any other painter. His animals, particularly lions and horses, are so admirable, that it may be said they were never properly represented but by him. His portraits rank with the best works of the painters who have made that branch of the art the sole business of their lives; and of these he has left a great variety of specimens. The same may be said of his landscapes; and though Claude Lorraine finished more minutely, as becomes a professor in any particular branch, yet there is such an airiness and facility in the landscapes of Rubens, that a painter would as soon wish to be the author of them as those of Claude, or any other artist whatever.

“The pictures of Rubens have this effect on the spectator, that he feels himself in nowise disposed to pick out and dwell on his defects. The criticisms which are made on him are, indeed, often unreasonable. His style ought no



more to be blamed for not having the sublimity of Michael Angelo, than Ovid should be censured because he is not like Virgil.

“However, it must be acknowledged that he wanted many excellences which would have perfectly united with his style. Among those we may reckon beauty in his female characters; sometimes, indeed, they make approaches to it; they are healthy and comely women, but seldom, if ever, possess any degree of elegance: the same may be said of his young men and children. His old men have that sort of dignity which a bushy beard will confer; but he never possessed a poetical conception of character. In his representations of the highest characters in the Christian or the fabulous world, instead of something above humanity, which might fill the idea which is conceived of such beings, the spectator finds little more than mere mortals, such as he meets with every day.

“The incorrectness of Rubens, in regard to his outline, oftener proceeds from haste and carelessness than from inability: there are in his great works, to which he seems to have paid more particular attention, naked figures as eminent for their drawing as for their colouring. He appears to have entertained a great abhorrence of the meagre, dry manner of his predecessors, the old German and Flemish painters; to avoid which, he kept his outline large and flowing: this, carried to an extreme, produced that heaviness which is so frequently found in his figures. Another defect of this great painter is his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, especially that of his women; it is scarcely ever cast with any choice of skill. Carlo Maratti and Rubens are, in this respect, in opposite extremes: one discovers too much art in the disposition of drapery, and the other too little. Rubens’s drapery, besides, is not properly historical; the quality of the stuff of which it is composed is too accurately distinguished, resembling the manner of Paul Veronese. This drapery is less offensive in Rubens than it would be in many other painters, as it partly contributes to that richness which is the peculiar character of his style, which we do not pretend to set forth as of the most simple and sublime kind.

“The difference of the manner of Rubens from that of any other painter before him is in nothing more distinguishable than in his colouring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Correggio, or any of the great colourists. The effect of his pictures may be not improperly compared to clusters of flowers: all his colours appear as clear and as beautiful; at the same time he has avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect such gay colours to produce; in this respect resembling Barocci more than any other painter. What was said of an ancient painter may be applied to those two artists,—that their figures look as if they fed upon roses.

“It would be a curious and a profitable study for a painter to examine the difference, and the cause of that difference, of effect in the works of Correggio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The difference, probably, would be given according to the different habits of the connoisseur: those who had received their first impressions from the works of Rubens would censure Correggio as heavy; and the admirers of Correggio would say Rubens wanted solidity of effect. There is lightness, airiness, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heaviness in Correggio, whose admirers will complain of Rubens’s manner being careless and unfinished, whilst the works of Correggio are wrought to the highest degree of delicacy; and what may be advanced in favour of Correggio’s breadth of light will, by his censurers, be called affected and pedantic. It must be observed that we are speaking solely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the custom in pastoral poetry, by bestowing on each of these illustrious painters a garland, without attributing superiority to either.

“To conclude,—I will venture to repeat, in favour of Rubens, what I have before said in regard to the Dutch school (§ 14),—that those who cannot see the extraordinary merit of this great painter, either have a narrow conception of

the variety of art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian school.”—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Belgium possesses at the present day a *School of Living Painters*, whose works have high claims to attention, and may be seen at the yearly exhibitions at Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, as well as in the palaces, museums, and churches of the principal towns. The historical pictures of Wappers, de Keyzer, Biefve, Maes, Gallait, Brakelaer, the animals of Verboekhoven, the woody landscapes of Hellemans, are worthy of being placed by the side of the best productions of any existing school.

## ROUTES THROUGH BELGIUM.

### ROUTE 15.

#### CALAIS TO BRUSSELS BY LILLE.—RAILWAY.

Many persons, especially in the winter season, prefer the shortest sea-voyage between England and the continent, on which account the following route is given here. Besides which, Calais is now connected by railway with Brussels and all the principal towns of Belgium.

CALAIS. — *Inn*: H. Dessin; good. The bedroom in which the author of the “*Sentimental Journey*” slept is still marked Sterne’s Room; and that occupied by Sir Walter Scott is also ticketed with his respected name.—Quillac’s Hotel; good.—Hôtel Meurice (no connection with the house of the same name at Paris); tolerably clean and good. The preference usually given to Boulogne has diminished the custom of the hotel-keepers, and they have sought to indemnify themselves by an increase of prices.

*Duty on Carriages*.—Every carriage taken into France, unaccompanied by a certificate of its being of French manufacture, is subject to a deposit of a third of its value; if the carriage is re-exported within 3 years,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the deposit is repaid. This repayment may be obtained at any of the frontier custom-houses. If the carriage is not new, and is laden with luggage, and accompanied by the owner, and is to be taken out of the country within 6 days, it is exempted from this deposit of a third of its value. This remission, however, can only be obtained on condition that some respectable

French householder will guarantee that the carriage shall quit France within the 6 days specified. The landlord of the inn at which the traveller puts up in Calais will effect this arrangement for him; but as he subjects himself to a penalty of a very large amount in case the above condition is not complied with, he requires the traveller to sign an undertaking to indemnify and hold him harmless in case of failure. An order to procure this remission of duty, issued by the French custom-house, and called “*acquit à caution*,” costs 5 fr., and must be delivered up on passing the French frontier. In going from Calais to Brussels by railway this must be done either at Lille or Valenciennes. 10 francs is the common charge for landing or shipping a 4-wheeled carriage. 3 francs a head is the regulation charge when passengers are landed in a boat.

Calais has 12,508 inhab.; it is a fortress of the 2nd class, situated in a barren and unpicturesque district, with sandhills raised by the wind and the sea on the one side, and morasses on the other, contributing considerably to its military strength, but by no means to the beauty of its position. Within the last few years it has been re-fortified, and the strength of its works greatly increased, especially to the seaward. An English traveller of the time of James I. described it as “a beggarly, extorting town; monstrous dear and sluttish.” In the opinion of many this description holds good down to the present time. The harbour, lately improved and lengthened by 282 yards since 1830, is not so deep as that



of Boulogne. Passengers must sometimes land in boats, and wait for their baggage until the steamer can enter.

Except to an Englishman setting his foot for the first time on the Continent, to whom everything is novel, Calais, has little that is remarkable to show. After an hour or two it becomes tiresome, and a traveller will do well to quit it as soon as he has cleared his baggage from the custom-house, and procured the signature of the police to his passport, which, if he be pressed for time, will be done almost at any hour of the day or night, so as not to delay his departure. It is necessary to be aware of this, as the commissionaires of the hotels will sometimes endeavour to detain a stranger, under pretence of not being able to get his passport signed. The owner of the passport must repair to the police-office himself to have it visé.

Travellers landing at a French port, and not intending to go to Paris, but merely passing through the country, as on the route to Ostend or Brussels, are not compelled to exchange their passport for a *passe provisoire*, but merely require the visé of the authorities at Calais to allow them to proceed on their journey. Persons unprovided with a passport may procure one from the British Consul for 4s. 6d.

The *Pier of Calais* is an agreeable promenade, nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long. It is decorated with a pillar, raised to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. to France, which originally bore this inscription:—"Le 24 Avril, 1814, S. M. Louis XVIII. débarqua vis-à-vis de cette colonne, et fut enfin rendu à l'amour des Français; pour en perpétuer le souvenir la ville de Calais a élevé ce monument." "As an additional means of perpetuating this remembrance, a brazen plate had been let into the pavement upon the precise spot where his foot first touched the soil. It was the left; and an English traveller noticed it in his journal as a sinister omen, that when Louis le Désiré, after his exile, stepped on France, he did not put the right foot foremost."—*Quart. Rev.* At the last revolution but one, viz. that of July, 1830, both inscription

and footmark were obliterated, and the pillar now stands a monument merely of the mutability of French opinions and dynasties.

The principal gate leading from the sea-side into the town is that figured by Hogarth in his well-known picture. It was built by Cardinal Richelieu, 1635.

No one needs to be reminded of the interesting incidents of the siege of Calais by Edward III., which lasted 11 months, and of the heroic devotion of Eustace de St. Pierre and his 5 companions. Few, however, are aware that the heroes of Calais not only went unrewarded by their own king and countrymen, but were compelled to beg their bread in misery through France. Calais remained in the hands of the English more than 200 years, from 1347 to 1558, when it was taken by the Duke de Guise. It was the last relic of the Gallic dominions of the Plantagenets, which, at one time, comprehended the half of France. Calais was dear to the English as the prize of the valour of their forefathers, rather than from any real value it possessed.

The English traveller should look at the *Hôtel de Guise*, originally the guild-hall of the mayor and aldermen of the "Staple of Wool," established here by Edward III., 1363. It has many vestiges of English Tudor architecture. Henry VIII. used to lodge in it.

In the great Market Place stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Town Hall). In it are situated the Police Offices. In front of it are placed busts of St. Pierre; of the Duc de Guise, surnamed le Balafré, who conquered the town from the English; and of the Cardinal de Richelieu, who built the citadel on the W. of the town; above it rises a belfry, containing the chimes. In the same square is a tower, which serves as a landmark by day and a lighthouse by night, to point out to sailors the entrance of the harbour.

The *principal Church* was built at the time when the English were masters of Calais. It is a fine church, in the early Gothic style; a modern circular chapel has been thrown out behind the choir. It is surmounted by a stately tower and short steeple, which merit notice.

Lady Hamilton (Nelson's Emma) is buried in the public cemetery outside the town, on the road to Boulogne; she died here in great misery.

The *walls* round the town and the *pier* are admirable promenades, and command a distinct view of the white cliffs of England—a tantalizing sight to the English exiles, fugitives from creditors or *compelled* from other causes to leave their homes; a numerous class both here and at Boulogne. There are many of our countrymen besides, who reside merely for the purpose of economising; so that the place is half Anglicised, and our language is generally spoken. The number of English residents in and about Calais amounted, before the French revolution of 1848, to nearly 5000. There is an English chapel, Rue des Prêtres; service on Sundays, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

There is a small *theatre* here.

Calais is one of those places where the fraternity of *Couriers* have a station. Travellers should be cautioned not to engage one unless the landlord of an hotel, or some other respectable and responsible person, give him a character derived from *personal* knowledge; as many of these couriers remain at Calais only because some previous act of misconduct prevents them showing their faces on the opposite side of the Channel. The inn-yards are generally well stocked with carriages to be let or sold; they are mostly old and rickety vehicles, and the hire demanded for them nearly equals that for which an excellent carriage may be obtained in London.

*Steamboats* go twice every day to *Dover*, varying their departure to suit the time of high water. The new English steamers usually make the voyage in about 2 hours. Steamers go direct to London, several times a week, in 10½ or 12 hours.

#### *Calais to Brussels.*

In going from Calais to Brussels, the traveller, on leaving Lille, may proceed by railway to Brussels, either (a) by Douai, Valenciennes, Mons, and Braine le Comte, 162 kilom. = 101¼ m.; or (b) by Courtrai, Ghent, and Mechlin, 150 kilom. = 93¾ m.; or (c) by Tournay,

Ath, and Braine le Comte, 134 kilom. = 84 m.

*Calais to Lille*, 104 kilom. = 65 m.

The station is at the end of the pier, close to the gate.

2·5 St. Pierre Stat.

10·9 Ardres Stat., a small fortress on the canal named after it. Between Ardres and Guisnes, a little to the W. of the road, took place, in 1520, the meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I. The spot was called the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, from the cloth of gold with which the tents and pavilions of the monarchs and their suites, consisting of 5696 persons, with 4325 horses, were covered.

7·6 Audruicq Stat.

11·5 Watten Stat.

8·7 ST. OMER Stat. — *Inns*: L'Ancienne Poste; Grande Ste. Catherine.

A 3rd-rate fortress, whose strength arises more from the marshes which surround it, and the ease with which three-fourths of its circuit can be flooded by the river Aa, than from its fortifications. It is a dull place, with 20,000 inhab.

Two ecclesiastical buildings are worthy of notice.

The *Cathedral*, at the upper end of the Rue St. Bertin, is a fine building, showing the transition from the round to the pointed style. The E. end is a good example of a polygonal termination, with projecting chapels. The interior is good. The small Lady Chapel has been recently decorated.

At the opposite end of the same street stand the scanty remains of the famous *Abbey Church of St. Bertin*, once the noblest Gothic monument of French Flanders. Its destruction has been perpetrated since 1830. At the outbreak of the last revolution but two (1792) the monastery was suppressed: the Convention spared it; and though, under the Directory, it was sold for the materials, unroofed, and stripped of its woodwork and metal, yet its walls remained comparatively uninjured, until the magistrates, a few years ago, pulled it down in order to give some unemployed workmen something to do. The fragment remaining consists of a stately tower, built 1431–1461, displaying the orna-



ments of florid Gothic in the mutilated panelling on its walls, and bits of tracery in its windows; a small portion of the nave remains attached to it. The tower has been propped up by an ugly, ill-contrived buttress of masonry. The town is well seen from the top, but there is nothing else of interest in the view. Within the walls of the Abbey of St. Bertin the feeble Childeric III., the last of the *rois fainéans* of the Merovingian race, passed the last 4 years of his life, and died in 754. Here, also, Becket sought refuge when a fugitive from England.

A seminary for English and Irish Catholics exists here: it succeeded the celebrated Jesuits' College, founded in 1596, by Father Parsons, for English refugee priests. Many of the intriguers against Queen Elizabeth, and of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, were brought up here. Daniel O'Connell was educated here for the priesthood. At present there are only 15 or 20 students. About 400 English reside here. *English Chapel*, Rue du Bon Pasteur: Sunday, 11 and 3.

10.3 Eblinghem Stat.

10 Hazebrouck Stat. Here the branch from Dunkirk comes in, and a railway is to be carried hence through Bethune to Tampoux, a suburb of Arras (54 kilom.).

6.3 Strazeele Stat.

8.6 Bailleul Stat.—*Inn*: Faucon.

1.9 Steenwerck Stat.

9.5 Armentières Stat.

7.1 Perenchies Stat.

9.3 LILLE (Flem. RIJSEL) STAT.—*Inns*: H. de l'Europe; good, but very dear—de Bellevue—du Commerce, b.

This city, of 63,693 inhab., is important both as a fortress of the first order for its strength, forming the central point of the defence of France on her northern frontier, and as a populous and industrious seat of manufacture, ranking seventh among the cities of France. It is chef-lieu of the Dépt. du Nord, and was formerly capital of French Flanders. The streams of the Haute and Basse Deule traverse the town, filling its moats and turning the wheels of its mills; and they are connected by a canal, by means of which the country

for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. around the walls can be laid under water.

There are no fine public buildings proportioned to the size and wealth of the city; its monuments have been levelled by bomb-shells, and its objects of interest for the passing traveller, unless he be a military man, are few, as may be judged of by the following enumeration:—

Its *Citadel* is considered a masterpiece of the skill of Vauban, who was governor of it for many years. It is a regular pentagon, furnished with all the accessories which engineering skill can suggest, especially since the siege of 1792, and so strong, because commanded by no point, and capable of isolation by breaking the canal dykes, and filling its wide moats, that it is deemed impregnable. A great deal of misery, however, and enormous destruction of property and injury to agriculture, would follow an inundation. The citadel is separated from the town by the *Esplanade*, a wide drilling-ground, which serves also as a public walk, being planted with trees and traversed by the canal. Lille was captured from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in 1667. At different periods, and under different masters, it has stood seven distinct sieges; the one most memorable for an Englishman was that by the allied armies of Marlborough and Eugène, in 1708, of three months' duration, during which the war was not merely waged above ground, but the most bloody combats were fought below, the surface between the miners of the opposite armies, each endeavouring to sap and undermine the galleries of his opponent. Boufflers, the French commander, after a masterly defence, was compelled to capitulate, but upon the most honourable terms.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was anciently the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy. It was built by Jean Sans-Peur, 1430, and inhabited by the Empr. Charles V. It is a quaint rather than a handsome edifice, in the late Gothic style, but it has a prettily groined staircase in one of its tourelles, and a chapel. One division of the building, appropriated to a *school of art*, contains a most interesting and valuable collection of *drawings by old*

masters, including 44 by *Raphael*, others by *Masaccio*, *Fra Bartolomeo*, and a few (architectural) by *Mich. Angelo*, well worthy the inspection of all who take an interest in art. They were left to the city by Chevr. Wicar. Though not publicly shown except on Sunday, the Custode will admit artists and strangers of respectability at other times.

The town also possesses a *Musée*, where, among a number of bad pictures, is one by *Rubens*, St. Catherine rescued from the Wheel of Martyrdom, painted for a church in the town. St. Cecilia and St. Francis are by *Arnold de Vuez* (a native artist of considerable merit, born 1642); and there is a series of curious old portraits of the Dukes of Burgundy and Counts of Flanders.

The principal Church (St. Maurice) is in the Gothic style of the 16th cent. resting on slender piers, but is not very remarkable.

The huge *storehouses* for corn, at the extremity of the Rue Royale, a street nearly a mile long, deserve notice. There are some very handsome shops in the *Rue Esquirmoise*.

The tall chimneys of numerous mills, even within the walls, announce the active industry which is working here, and show the unusual combination of a fortress and manufacturing town; while the country around, and indeed a large part of the Département du Nord, is like a hive in population and activity, not unworthy of being compared with parts of Lancashire and the West Riding. The chief *manufacture* is that of *flax* (which is cultivated in the vicinity), and is spun into ordinary thread, and twisted to form the kind called *Lille thread*, by old-fashioned machines moved by the hand; besides which much linen is woven here. In the spinning of *cotton* Lille is a formidable rival of the English. The making of tulles and cotton lace has fallen off. The extraction of *oils* from colza and the *seeds* of rape, poppies, linseed, &c., and the manufacture of sugar from beetroot, are very important, having given a great impulse to agriculture, as well as employing many hands and hundreds of windmills.

*Lille to Brussels* (a), 162 kilom. = 101 $\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m.

12 Seclin Stat.

8 Carvin Stat.

6 Leforest Stat.

*Douai* (*Inns*: H. de Flandres—du Commerce) is a town of 17,501 inhab., surrounded by old fortifications, seated on the Scarpe, defended by a detached fort about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant on the l. bank. It is the least thriving place in the Dépt. du Nord, and appears to be falling off in population; and though it covers more ground than Lille, does not contain half as many inhab. Like the Flemish towns, it has a picturesque Beffroi in its market-place, rising above the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, built at the end of the 15th cent. It possesses a library of 30,000 vols., a collection of pictures, and contains one of the 3 royal cannon foundries in France.

The college or seminary of Douai, founded in 1569 by an Englishman, Cardinal Allen, has educated Roman Catholic priests for England and Ireland almost continuously from that time. O'Connell studied here. There is a considerable trade in flax here. Every year, in the early part of July, a curious procession parades the streets of Douai, consisting of a giant of osier, who is called Géant Gayant, dressed in armour, 30 ft. high, attended by his wife and family, of proportionate size; the giant doll is moved by 8 men enclosed within it.

Montigny Stat.

Sormain Stat.

Wallers Stat.

Raismes Stat.

Valenciennes Stat.

VALENCIENNES (*Inns*: La Poste; H. des Princes, very good, comfortable, and newly furnished—*J. M.*; Le Canard; La Biche; La Cour de France), a fortress of the second class, with a strong citadel constructed by Vauban, is a dark and ill-built town, lying on the Schelde, and has a population of 22,000 souls. In 1793 it was taken by the Allies, under the Duke of York and General Abercromby, after a siege of 84 days and a severe bombardment, which destroyed a part of the town: it was



yielded back next year. In the grand square, or Place d'Armes, are situated the Hôtel de Ville, a fine building, half Gothic half Italian in style, built 1612, and containing 3 pictures by Rubens (?), brought from the Abbey of St. Amand; the Beffroi, 170 ft. high, built 1237, fell 1843, and caused a serious loss of life; the Theatre. The Church of St. Gery is the principal one. The celebrated Valenciennes lace is manufactured here, and a considerable quantity of fine cambric. This is the birthplace of Watteau, the painter; of Froissart, the historian; and of the minister D'Argenson.

On entering France passports must be delivered up here, and on quitting the country they are strictly examined by the police.

The country around Valenciennes offers no picturesque beauty; the rivers are sluggish, and have flat, uninteresting banks.

For the railway hence to Brussels, see Rte. 32.

*Lille to Brussels (b), 150 kilom. =*  
93 $\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. m.

9 Roubaix Stat. This industrious town, of 24,000 inhab., has considerable cotton manufactories. Near it the English, under the Duke of York, met with a severe defeat from the French under Pichegru, May 18, 1794, losing 1000 killed, 2000 prisoners, and 60 cannon.

3 Tourcoing Stat. This town, with 20,000 inhab., is famed for its manufacture of table linen.

5 Mouscron Stat. Here is the Belgian custom-house, and the junction of the railway from Tournay.

12 COURTRAY (see Rte. 16).

6 Haerlebeke Stat.

9 Wacreghegh Stat. 4 m. N.W. of this is the village of Roosbeke, near which Philip van Artevelde, the brewer of Ghent, was defeated, in 1382, by the French, and, with 20,000 of his countrymen, perished in the battle.—See Taylor's *Philip van Artevelde*.

5 Olsène Stat. On Sun., Mon., & Fri.

7 Deynze Stat. This town (4000 inhab.) is situated on the l. bank of the Lys. On the opposite bank, between the rail-

road and the river, is Peteghem. The old castle here was the residence of the French kings of the second race. A carriage may be hired at Deynze to

[*Oudenarde* (Flem. Audenaerde).—*Inns*: Castelij; Lion d'Or; 12 m. from the railway. It is a town of 5670 inhab., on the Schelde, containing one of the handsomest *Town Halls* in the Netherlands, though small in size, built 1525-30, in the flamboyant Gothic style. In front runs an arcade of great elegance, supporting a balcony, above which rises a tower not unlike that of Brussels, but smaller. The entrance to the Council chamber is a beautiful specimen of wood carving in the style of the Renaissance, executed 1530, by Paul van der Schelden. The *Ch. of St. Walburga* is also handsome, possesses an Assumption by Crayer, and the tomb of Claude Jalon: *N. Dame de Pamele* is of elegant Gothic (date 1239), and contains 2 old monuments. The tower called *het Saecksen*; and the bridge of the Porte d'Eyne, are very ancient structures. This is the birthplace of Margaret Duchess of Parma, governess of the Low Countries under Philip II., and natural daughter of Charles V., by Margaret van Geest, a lady of this place. The battle of Oudenarde, fought under its walls in 1708, was gained over the French by the English, in a great measure through the personal prowess and exertions of Marlborough.]

5 Nazareth Stat.

12 GHENT Stat. Hence to Mechlin, see Rte. 21; and for the Railway from Mechlin to Brussels, see Rte. 23.

*Lille to Brussels (c), 134 kilom. =*  
84 Eng. m.

9 Roubaix Stat.

3 Tourcoing Stat. } See previous  
5 Mouscron Stat. } Rte. (2).

Travellers from Lille to Tournay, and *vice versâ*, here change carriages.

Nechin Stat.

Templeuve Stat.

TOURNAY Stat. (Flem. DOORNIK).  
*Inns*: H. de l'Impératrice, clean; Singe d'Or, good. A fortified town of 33,000 inhab., on the Schelde, whose banks are faced with masonry, so as to contract the river into a navigable channel, and

form at the same time handsome *Quais* on each side. It is a flourishing and increasing town, a place of great manufacturing industry, stockings and carpets being the articles chiefly made here. The *carpets*, commonly called Brussels, come in fact from Tournay; the art of weaving them was brought hither, according to tradition, from the East by Flemings, who served in the Crusades, and learned it from the Saracens. The principal manufactory (called *la manufacture royale*), though fallen off, still occupies 90 looms and about 2400 persons, and is worth the attention of strangers.

Tournay is supposed to be the *Civitas Nerviorum* mentioned by Cæsar in the *Commentaries*. Immense sums have been expended on the fortifications since the peace, and a new citadel constructed. It was considered one of the strongest fortresses on the outer line nearest to France, and endured many sieges from English, French, and Spaniards. The most memorable, perhaps, was that of 1581, by the Prince of Parma, when the defence was conducted by a woman, the Princess d'Espinoy, of the noble family of La Laing. She is said to have united the skill of a prudent general to the most intrepid bravery. Though wounded in the arm, she refused to quit the ramparts, and at length only yielded to capitulation when three-fourths of her garrison had fallen around her.

Henry VIII. took Tournay in 1518; and bestowed the see on his favourite Wolsey, who, bribed by the offer of Francis I.'s interest in obtaining for him the papacy, not only yielded up the bishopric, but induced his master to sell the town to the French King.

The most interesting edifice in the town is the *Cathedral*, conspicuous from all sides with its 5 towers: it is exceedingly fine, especially in its interior. It was founded by King Childeric, whose capital Tournay was. The existing edifice is in great part Romanesque. The W. front has been disfigured by various alterations; a groined porch in the pointed style extends the whole length of the front, and above it a large pointed window has been introduced, so as to destroy entirely its original cha-

racter. The sculpture about the porch is in part very ancient, but the greater part is modern. The cathedral is entered by 2 doors, one on the N. side of the nave, the other on the S., adjoining the transept. The N. door is of the transition period. It consists of a semicircular archway beneath a pointed trefoil arch, the whole profusely adorned with ranges of sculptured figures, animals, and foliage. The nave has an aisle on each side, separated by piers and small columns, bearing semicircular arches, which in various parts approach the horse-shoe form. Above these is a second range of piers and arches, of similar or greater height than the first, forming the front of a large gallery, extending the width of the aisles. Over these is a series of arches against the wall, springing from short piers. The clerestory and the vaulted ceiling were built in 1777, and took the place of the ancient wooden roof; they will shortly be restored to their original appearance. The rest of the nave dates from the 11th cent. All the capitals of the lower columns in the nave are sculptured to represent foliage, and are exceedingly sharp and clear. The four great arches at the junction of the cross are pointed, and have been embellished by colour, much of which is still visible. The semicircular absis at each end of the transept is good. Over these are two triforia and a clerestory, and the whole terminates in a half dome, with plain ribs converging to a point. Originally the choir was about  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the building, and terminated in an absis similar to those of the transepts. The present choir, begun 1100, in the pointed style, 110 ft. high, separated from the nave by a screen (date 1566), enriched with marble, surmounted by a statue of St. Michael, is enclosed by a series of horse-shoe, acutely pointed arches of the lightest and most graceful proportions. In each spandril of these arches is a circular ornament in Mosaic work, and above rise a very elegant triforium and lofty clerestory. Behind the triforium is a series of peculiar quatrefoil lights, blocked up and unknown until lately (as, indeed, was the whole of the tri-



forium), but now again filled with stained glass. The pillars in the choir were originally constructed with that daring which characterises many of the earlier efforts of pointed architecture, and soon gave symptoms of insufficiency. They were then strengthened by additional masonry at the back, and even now are remarkable for their lightness and elegance. Behind the high altar is placed the Gothic shrine of St. Eleutherius (first Bishop of Tournay, in the 6th cent.), of silver gilt, of very rich workmanship, surrounded by figures of the 12 apostles. At the first French revolution this church was not only stripped of its revenues, but pillaged and defaced; its sculpture broken, and its painted glass for the most part demolished. The shrine escaped through the zeal of a citizen of the town, who buried it. The chapter is now supported by the Government, which has also laid out 20,000*l.* most judiciously in restoring the building. Many paintings covered with whitewash have been brought to light. At the back of the altar is some rich sculpture by Duquesnoy, and the marble monument of a Prince of Solms. There is also a painting by *Rubens*, the Souls in Purgatory; and in the Sacristy, among a gorgeous collection of priestly robes, is the coronation mantle of the Empr. Charles V.

King Childeric I., the father of Clovis, and whom some consider the real founder of the French monarchy, died in 482, and was buried in the *church of St. Brice*, on the opposite side of the Schelde. In his coffin were found a great many curiosities, now deposited in the *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris; among them the "Golden Bees," with which his royal robes are supposed to have been studded. They were, in consequence, adopted by Buonaparte in his coronation vestments, in preference to the *fleurs de lis*, as symbols of the imperial dignity.

The ancient Convent of St. Martin, with its Gothic church, is now converted into an *Hôtel de Ville*. It likewise contains a *Museum*, and adjoining it is a shady walk called the *Park*, and the Botanic Garden. There are some interesting specimens of domestic architecture in Tournay. See § 25, p. 96.

Perkin Warbeck, the pretender to the throne of Henry VII., who gave himself out as one of the princes murdered in the Tower, was, by his own confession, the son of a Jew of Tournay.

At Vaux, on the banks of the Schelde, 2 m. from Tournay, is a square structure with turrets in the corners, probably of Roman origin.

The valley of the Schelde around Tournay is very fertile, producing much corn. *Lime* is found in abundance: it is quarried in many places and exported far and wide.

About 5 m. S.E. of Tournay, on the rt. of the post-road to Ath, after passing the village of Bourquembrays, lies the battle-field of *Fontenoy*, where the English under the Duke of Cumberland, with the Dutch and Austrians, were defeated in 1745 by the French under Marshal Saxe, who was at the time so ill as to be unable to sit on horseback or to wear armour, and was therefore carried in a litter. Though the result was unfavourable to the English, the skill shown by their commanders and the bravery of the troops were highly creditable to them. The fortune of the day was in some measure decided by the bravery of the Irish battalions in the pay of France, who were driven abroad at that period by the political state of Ireland.

Bary Stat.

Leuze Stat. A town of 5000 inhab.

Ligne Stat.

ATH STAT.—(*Inns*: Cigne, good; Paon d'Or.)—Ath on the Dender, with 8500 inhab., is a fortress upon which Vauban employed his utmost skill, and for which, since the battle of Waterloo, modern art has done all that is practicable to increase its strength. It is a flourishing manufacturing town.

The principal buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville*, a structure of the time of the Archduke Albert (1600), and the *Church of St. Julien*, founded in 1393, destroyed by lightning, except its E. end, in 1817, and since rebuilt, but without its tall steeple. The most ancient monument in the town is a tower called *Four du Barbard*, which probably dates from 1150.

About 6 m. from Ath, not far off the

road, is *Belœil*, the patrimonial estate of the Prince de Ligne, celebrated as a diplomatist, a soldier, and an author. He gives in his letters a long description of his country seat and gardens: they were laid out in the formal French taste by le Nôtre, and excited the admiration of Delille, who mentions this spot in his poem "*Les Jardins*," as—

"Belœil tout à la fois magnifique et champêtre."

Both Voltaire and Delille visited the Prince in his retirement here. The Castle is an ancient Gothic edifice, built in 1146, surrounded by water. It contains some interesting historical relics and works of art; paintings by Dürer, Holbein, Van Dyk, Velazquez, L. da Vinci, Salv. Rosa; also a collection of firearms, from their invention. The number and length of the avenues and high hornbeam hedges, with windows cut in them, intersecting the grounds in all directions, form the singular and characteristic feature of the *Park*.

The cultivation of the mulberry and silkworm has been introduced at Meslin l'Evêque, near Ath, apparently with good success. An extensive establishment (*Magnanerie*) was formed here by the government of the King of Holland.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  posts from Ath, on the post-road to Brussels, is *Enguien*, a town of 3680 inhab. It was an ancient possession of the houses of Luxemburg and Bourbon, but was sold by Henry IV., King of France, to the Duke d'Arenberg, in 1607, and still remains in the possession of his family. The château of the Duke was destroyed at the French Revolution; but the beautiful park and gardens deserve notice. They served, it is said, as a model for the famous gardens of Versailles, and are laid out in the same formal style, with avenues, temples, statues, canals, basins of water, &c. 7 avenues of beech and horse-chestnuts diverge from a temple in the park. A fine conservatory has recently been added.

Maffles Stat.

Attre Stat.

Brugelette Stat.

Lens Stat.

Jurbise Stat. Here the railway joins

that from Valenciennes and Mons. For the rest of the route to Brussels see Rte. 32.

## ROUTE 16.

CALAIS TO COURTRAI, BY DUNKIRK AND YPRES.

58 kilom. and 13 Belg. posts = 83 Eng. m. Road good, but paved.

Diligences twice a day to Dunkirk, in 5 hrs.

24 Gravelines. A fortress and desolate-looking small town, with grass growing in its streets: it has 3000 inhab. "It is," to use the words of an old writer, "very strong, by reason that they can drown it round in 4 hours, so as no land shall be within a mile of it." It is surrounded by a plain, once a vast marsh, below the level of the sea, nearly 20 m. long by 12 broad: almost all this can be laid under water in case of need, to ward off a hostile invasion on this side of France. At present this district supports a population of 60,000. It is protected from the sea by the dunes or sand-hills, and is gradually being drained by its inhabitants. It would cost the arrondissement 10 millions of francs to repair the damage caused by admitting the waters upon the land.

The Empr. Charles V. here paid a visit to Henry VIII. on his return from his interview with Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.

Beyond Gravelines the road is paved.

20 DUNKIRK; Fr. DUNKERQUE (*Inns*: H. de Flandres, very good and not dear; table-d'hôte at 6, good,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; breakfast with eggs, 1 fr. 75 c.;—Chaperon Rouge); a considerable fortified town and seaport, with 25,400 inhab. Large sums have been expended in endeavouring to clear the mouth of the harbour from the bar of sand which obstructs it, by means of basins and sluices, which are filled by the flowing of the tide and discharged at low water, so as to scour a channel through the mud. They are said to have failed in producing the results anticipated. Dunkirk, nevertheless, is the best harbour which France possesses in the N. Sea, and ranks fourth in the value of its exports and imports of all the seaports in the kingdom. It serves



as the outlet for the manufacturing district of the Dépt. du Nord. "It is one of the cleanest towns in France, with wide streets, well paved—living cheap—baths very good."—*D. C.*

The *Quai*, usually crowded with vessels, and *Pier* extending far into the sea, are worth seeing; so is the Corinthian portico of the church of St. Eloi, a handsome but most incongruous frontispiece to a Gothic building: in front of it is a fine detached Gothic belfry containing the chimes. The interior of the church is fine: it has a double side aisle.

There is an English Protestant church, Rue des Sœurs Blanches—a proof of the number of British residents.

A statue of Jean Bart, a famous sea-captain, born here (temp. Louis XIV.), stands in the great market-place.

Dunkirk owes its origin to a chapel built by St. Eloi in the 7th cent. among the dunes or sand-hills, and thence comes its name—"Church of the Dunes." Here was equipped the Flemish division of the Spanish armada, designed to combine in the invasion of England under the command of the Prince of Parma; but that skilful general, perhaps foreseeing the result, refrained from putting out to sea. Dunkirk, after having been hardly won by the English, under Oliver Cromwell, from the Spaniards, 1658, was basely sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV. for 6 millions of livres, in 1662.

By the Treaty of Utrecht (1715) the French were compelled to demolish the town and fortifications; and an English commissioner was actually sent hither to ascertain that the stipulations of the treaty were complied with to the letter—a source of deep humiliation to French pride, but of more immediate misery to the poor inhabitants. The port and fortifications were not restored and rebuilt until 1740.

The country around is little better than a dreary waste of sand-hills thrown up by the wind. It was in the neighbourhood of them that Turenne defeated, in 1658, the Spanish army under Don John of Austria and the great Condé, who had sided at that time with the enemies of France, in the battle of the

Dunes. The siege of the town had been commenced by Mazarin, at the dictation of Cromwell, whose fleet blockaded it by sea. The Spaniards, unprovided with artillery, advanced to meet the French, by marching close to the sea. Condé remonstrated in vain with Don John against a measure so perilous: "Vous ne connaissez pas M. de Turenne," said he; "on ne fait pas impunément des fautes devant un si grand homme:" and just as the action began he turned to the young Duke of Gloucester and asked if he had ever been in a battle before. "No," answered the Duke. "Then you will see one lost in half an hour." The action was commenced by 6900 English soldiers of Cromwell, commanded by Lockhart, his ambassador, who formed the left wing of the French army, and distinguished themselves eminently: their charge carried everything before it, and contributed not a little to the result. The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) fought in the opposite ranks, at the head of a regiment of cavaliers; and it was from them that their fellow-countrymen suffered most. The Spaniards lost 4000 men, and Dunkirk surrendered 10 days after in consequence of this defeat.

There is a canal from Dunkirk to Furnes, Ostend, and Bruges, traversed daily by a barge.

*Diligences* daily to Ostend. Steamers to London and Hamburg every Saturday; to St. Petersburg the 1st and 15th of every month.

A railway connects Dunkirk with the line from Calais to Lille and Paris at Hazebrouck, passing by Bergues and Cassel. Its length is 41 kilom. = 25½ m.

8 Bergues Stat. (see below).

9 Esquelbecq Stat.

7 Arnecke Stat.

7 *Cassel Stat.*—(*Inns*: H. du Sauvage; H. du Lion Blanc.) It is worth while, in fine weather, to stop here for a short time to enjoy the view. Cassel is an ancient town of 4234 inhab. Here at length the country becomes more interesting. Cassel is most agreeably situated, commanding one of the most extensive views in Europe. Although it

has no striking features, it cannot be contemplated without deep interest, as exhibiting on a clear day an unusually extensive tract of highly cultivated and productive country. Its most remarkable feature is that the horizon is almost always equally distant in every direction, as no rising ground interrupts the sight. It extends over the flat and fertile plains of Flanders and as far as the white cliffs of England, into 3 different kingdoms; includes 32 towns and 100 villages. St. Omer, Dunkirk, Ypres, Ostend, and the beautiful steeple of Hazebrouck are the most prominent objects: no fresh water is visible in this vast expanse. Mount Cassel is only 515 Eng. ft. high. It was one of the principal signal stations of the great trigonometrical survey carried on during the reign of Napoleon. A small map of the country visible may be purchased on the spot for 20 sous.

The gardens and grounds of the late General Vandamme, who was born here, are commonly shown to strangers, and are very tastefully laid out. The stable is worthy of remark on account of its size.

"Flemish is the general language of the entire population in the N. parts of the Dépt. du Nord. It is spoken at Cassel, and as far as Watel."—*G. C. L.*

10 Hazebrouck Stat. (See Rte. 15.)

Route to Courtrai continued by railway to—

Bergues (*Inn*: Poste; small but cheap), a small and poor fortified town of 6000 inhab., situated on an elevation surrounded by marshes and salt lakes, called Moeren, formerly waste and insalubrious; but having been drained within a few years, by the construction of hydraulic works, they are now becoming more productive and less unwholesome. Though only a fortress of the third class, the possession of Bergues has been deemed of such consequence in every war that it has been 8 times taken and retaken and 9 times pillaged in the course of 8 centuries. It has a picturesque beffroi 150 ft. high. A very important corn-market is held here every Monday. The gates are closed at 10,

after which neither ingress nor egress is allowed.

The French frontier and custom-house is reached at Oest Cappel. Here the "acquit à caution" (p. 102) must be delivered up.

The country through which the road passes is most fertile, enclosed with hedges and abounding in wood, which gives it, though flat, a pleasing English character. Large quantities of hops are cultivated in this district.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Rousbrugge, a Belgian village.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  YPRES (*Inns*: la Châtellenie; Tête d'Or), a fortified town of 15,750 inhab., in a fertile plain. The marshes around it have, for the most part, been drained, and it is consequently less unhealthy than formerly. The kind of linen called *diaper*, that is, *d'Ypres*, was made here. The English word comes from the corrupt pronunciation of the name of the place where it was manufactured. Thread is the principal article made here at present.

The extent and prosperity of its manufactures had raised the number of its inhab. to 200,000 souls in the 14th cent., at which period 4000 looms were constantly at work.

Its importance has long since departed, and the only relic which remains to prove its former greatness is the *Town House*, called *Les Halles*, in the great market-place, a building of prodigious size, long and low, and in a rich style of Gothic architecture, surmounted by a stately *belfry* tower in the centre. It was begun in 1230, and continued till 1342. The E. end, supported on pillars, was added in 1730. It was, in fact, a cloth hall, devoted to the service of the cloth manufacturers in olden times. Close to it is the *Cathedral* of St. Martin, a Gothic edifice of considerable size, but not of great beauty. It contains a carved pulpit, and a picture representing, in compartments, the story of the Fall of Man, attributed to Van Eyck, but bearing the date 1525, and probably by *Peter Porbus*. It is well coloured, and a faithful representation of the human form, but without grace or beauty. A flat stone in the choir marks the tomb of Jansen, founder of the sect called Jansenists, so long persecuted by the Jesu-



its. He was Bishop of Ypres, and died 1683.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  MENIN (*Inn*: Faucon), on the Lys. Another frontier fortress, with 7640 inhab., very dismal and lifeless. It lies quite close to the boundary line of France, which actually touches the glacis.

On the way to Courtrai is the village of Bissegheem, near which the Duke of York was defeated in 1793 by General Souham, and lost 65 pieces of cannon.

COURTRAI (Flemish KORTRYK). *Inns*: Poste, called also the Damier, good and cheap; table-d'hôte at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ : Lion d'Or—both in the Great Place.

A manufacturing town of 21,500 inhab., on the Lys, remarkable for its cleanliness and for the table damask and other linen made here, which is sent to all parts of Europe. An immense quantity of flax of very fine quality is cultivated in the surrounding plain, and supplies not only the manufactories of the town, but many of the markets of Europe. There are large bleaching-grounds in the neighbourhood, the waters of the Lys being supposed to possess qualities favourable for bleaching as well as for the steeping of flax. The first Flemish cloth manufacture was established here in 1260.

The principal buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville* in the market-place, a Gothic edifice, built 1526, but defaced by a modern front. It contains two very singular carved chimney-pieces, containing figures of the Virtues and Vices, bas-reliefs of subjects relating to the municipal and judicial destination of the building, and to events in the early history of the town, including a procession of women on horseback, holding a banner in one hand and a dagger in the other. Many of them may be styled caricatures in bas-relief. They bear the date of 1587 and 1595. The statues of Charles V., and of the Archduke Albert and Archduchess Isabella, occupy conspicuous places.

The *Church of Notre Dame* is a Gothic edifice, founded 1238 by Baldwin Count of Flanders and Empr. of Constantinople, but modernised, except a small portion on one side, and lined with marble. It contains behind the high altar a celebrated painting by *Vandyk*, the Raising

of the Cross. The drawing is bold and powerful, reminding one of Rubens; only the colouring is inferior to his in freshness. The current story, that the canons of the church, being dissatisfied with the picture when sent home, abused it before the artist's face, and that he in consequence refused to paint any others for them after they had confessed their error, is rendered doubtful by the discovery at Ghent of Vandyk's autograph letter, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the money for the painting, as well as of some *goffres*, a thin sweet cake, for which Courtrai is still celebrated, presented to him by the canons. In *St. Martin's Ch.*, N. side of choir, is a beautiful tabernacle or shrine of carved stonework, in the richest Gothic style—date probably end of the 15th cent.—for holding the sacrament. Courtrai once boasted of a curious clock, in which 2 figures, male and female, came out alternately to strike the hours. This gave rise to the saying applied to a husband and wife who are never seen together: "Ils s'accordent comme Jacquemart (i. e. Jaken (Jem) op de markt) et sa femme." Charles the Bold carried it to Dijon in 1382.

The old bridge and its Flemish flanking towers make a picturesque group.

Under the walls of Courtrai was fought the famous *Battle of Spurs*, 1302 (not to be confounded with the "Battle of Spurs" in which Henry VIII. put the French chivalry to flight, 1513), gained by an army of 20,000 Flemings, principally weavers of Ghent and Bruges, under the Count de Namur, over the French under the Count d'Artois, in which the latter was slain, and with him 1200 knights, while several thousand common soldiers were left dead on the field. 700 gilt spurs (an ornament worn only by the French nobility) were gathered on the field from the dead, and hung up as a trophy in the church of the convent of Groenangen, now destroyed: from this circumstance the battle receives its name. A small chapel, built 1831, on the rt. of the road, a little way outside the Porte de Gand, marks the centre of the battle-field.

*Railroads* to Ghent and to Lille (see R. 15), with a branch to Tournay (p.

107), turning off at Mouscron, where the Belgian Custom-house is.

### ROUTE 17.

#### CALAIS TO OSTEND OR BRUGES.

66 kilom. to Furnes, thence to Ostend  $4\frac{1}{4}$  Belg. posts; Furnes to Bruges  $5\frac{3}{4}$  Belg. posts; Calais to Ostend  $61\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. m., to Bruges 69 m.

A very uninteresting route: the road is improved, but 2 leagues of sand near the frontier, a drive of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., remain unpaved.

24 Gravelines.

20 Dunkirk.

} See Rte. 16.

A well-appointed omnibus runs daily from Dunkirk to Ostend, in direct communication with the railway trains, in 5 hrs. Avoid the *trekschuit* from Dunkirk to Ostend.

The nearest way from Dunkirk to Furnes, when the state of the tide permits, is across the sands by the sea-side; but they are sometimes quick. At the extremity of the sands, about 4 m. from Furnes, is the boundary of France and Belgium, and the station of the custom-house.

22 Furnes (Flemish, Veuren). A sickly town, owing to the malaria from the surrounding marshes—4600 inhab. A great part of the linen manufactured in Belgium is sold here at large fairs held three times a year.

The portion of the *Abbey of St. Willebrod* which escaped the ravages of the French Revolution is curious. The choir is entire and fine, resembling that of the Dom at Cologne, though on a smaller scale, and less ornamented. It contains an image of the Virgin, which annually works a great many miracles, and her shrine is thickly furnished with votive offerings in consequence. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a Gothic building, profusely ornamented with carvings.

[At Dixmude, about 8 m. E. of Furnes, is a fine and large Gothic church, containing a stone *Roodscreen* of most elaborate and beautiful workmanship, in an excessively florid (flamboyant) style, corresponding, though not identical, with our Tudor architecture. Over the high altar hangs a chef-d'œuvre of *Jordaens*, the Adoration of the Magi.]

The direct road from Furnes to Ostend is a long stage of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  posts by Nieuwport, a strong fortress, memorable for the victory gained on the sand-hills outside its walls at Westende, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1600, over the Spaniards. His brother, Prince Frederic Henry, then only 15, and several young English noblemen, led on by Sir Francis and Horace Vere, served under him. When the action was about to commence, Maurice, who foresaw that it would be a bloody engagement, and had made up his mind to conquer or perish, recommended the youthful band to return to Ostend and reserve themselves for some other occasion. They scorned to accept the suggestion, and determined to share all the perils of the contest. In the first onset Sir Francis Vere was desperately wounded, and the English volunteers suffered severely, though they gave an eminent example of courage. The good generalship of Prince Maurice was never more conspicuous than on that day, and the arms of the patriots were eventually triumphant.

As there is nothing at all to see at Ostend, travellers had better make directly for Bruges by Ghisteltes, by which they will be gainers in time and distance.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Ghisteltes. This is a pretty village, named from the stable or stud of the Counts of Flanders, which was situated here, attached to the old *Castle*, slight remains of which still exist. In the neighbourhood is a nunnery and *Church*, containing the monument of *St. Godaliève*, wife of Bertulf Lord of Ghisteltes, in the 11th cent., who was strangled by her husband through jealousy, and is now worshipped as a saint. Her bones lie in a shrine of brass, before which a lamp burns night and day. Above her altar is a group of 3 figures, as large as life, representing the murder.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Bruges. See Rte. 21.

### ROUTE 18.

#### LONDON TO ANTWERP BY THE SCHELDE.

About 210 m. A Belgian and 2 English steamers go from London every



Sun. and Thurs.; from Antwerp every Sun. and Wed. Fares: chief cabin, 2*l.* 2*s.*; second cabin, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; a carriage, 4*l.*; and in returning much less. The voyage occupies from 20 to 24 hrs., 7 of which are taken up in descending the Thames and 6 in ascending the Schelde. The return passage is usually shorter.

The course from the Thames to the Schelde is almost a straight line. It was the situation of the Schelde, immediately opposite the mouth of the English river and the port of London, that caught the attention of Napoleon, who saw what advantageous use might be made of such a harbour to annoy the English in war or rival them in commerce.

On entering the mouth of the river called the Hond, or West Schelde, the land on the l. hand is Walcheren, the largest of the 9 islands which form the province of Zealand, or Zeeland (*Sea land*). The district is most appropriately named, since the greater part of it lies many feet below the level of the sea; it may, therefore, truly be said to appertain naturally to that element. The isles of Zealand, separated from one another by the different branches of the Schelde, are protected from the inroads of the ocean, partly by natural sand-banks or dunes (§ 12), partly by enormous dykes or sea-walls (§ 9), which measure more than 300 m. in extent, and cost annually more than 2 millions of florins to keep them in repair. Of the great dyke at West Kappel, in the island of Walcheren, it is said, that, had it been originally made of solid copper, the first cost would have been less than the sums already expended in building and repairing it. The polders, or drained and dyked meadows, are divided by the water engineers into two classes—those nearest the sea or river, which are of course most exposed to inundation, are called *polders calamiteux*; the more distant are distinguished as *non calamiteux*. The first class requires stronger dykes, the maintenance of which is considered so important that they are kept up partly at the expense of government; those further inland, not being equally exposed to danger, are maintained by the province or by private individuals.

A large portion of the country being thus partitioned out, as it were, by dykes, even should the outer or sea-dyke break, the extent of the disaster is limited by these inner defences, and the further ravages of the flood are prevented. Notwithstanding the care with which they are continually watched, a rupture took place, in 1808, in the great dyke of West Kappel, by which a great part of the island of Walcheren was inundated; the sea stood as high as the roofs of the houses in the streets of Middelburg, and the destruction of that town was prevented solely by the strength of its walls.

The whole province is most fertile and productive, especially in corn and madder, which may be considered the staple. Its meadows, manured with wood ashes, bear excellent grass. It is also exceedingly populous, abounding in towns and villages; but, owing to the embankments which enclose them, the only indications of their existence are the summits of spires, roofs, and tall chimneys, seen at intervals over these artificial mounds by those who ascend the Schelde. The industry of the Zealand peasant, and the economy with which he husband his resources, are very remarkable, and might furnish a good example to the same class in our own country. As an instance of the mode in which he makes a little go a great way, it may be mentioned, that even from the rushes and reeds on the river banks he gains a meal for his cattle. When boiled, mixed with a little hay, and sprinkled with a little salt, they are much relished by the cows who thrive upon them, and yield abundance of milk.

The island (*rt.*) opposite to Walcheren is Cadsand, memorable in the English expedition of 1809. Cadsand had been, at an earlier period, the scene of a glorious victory gained by the valiant Sir Walter Manny and Henry Plantagenet Earl of Derby, at the head of the chivalry of England, over a large body of Flemings, in the pay of Philip de Valois, King of France, in 1337. The English, effecting a landing in the face of the enemy, drove them from the sand-hills on which they

were posted, and took, burned, and razed the town. The cloth-yard shafts of the English archers did great execution, and the personal prowess of the two leaders contributed not a little to the issue of the day. The first town which is perceived on the l. of the spectator, and rt. bank of the river, is

(rt.) FLUSHING (Dutch, Vlissingen). *Inn*, Heerenlogement, not very good.

A fortified town of 7000 inhab., with dockyard and naval arsenal : 2 large and deep canals, communicating with the sea, enable the largest merchant vessels to penetrate into the town, and unload their cargoes on the quays, close to the warehouses.

It was bombarded and taken by the English, under Lord Chatham in 1809, when a great part of the town was destroyed, and 300 of the inhab. perished. This unprofitable and cruel exploit was the sole result of the Walcheren expedition, and the only achievement of the largest and best-equipped armament which ever left the shores of Britain, consisting of 37 ships of the line, 23 frigates, and 82 gun-boats, containing a force of 100,000 men, who might have carried Antwerp by a coup-de-main. Since then the works of Flushing have been greatly strengthened, and in combination with the Fort of Rammekens, lying to the E., and those of Breskens, on the opposite side of the Schelde (here from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 m. broad), completely command the entrance of the river.

Admiral de Ruiter was born here, the son of a rope-maker; a statue has been erected to him by his townfolk. The fine Stadhuis (Town Hall), 2 churches, and more than 100 houses, were destroyed by the bombs and Congreve rockets of the English. Within the walls there is nothing but the usual singularities of a Dutch town (§ 10) to excite the attention of a stranger, but at *West Kappel* the construction of the dykes is seen in the greatest perfection. At this point there is a gap in the Dunes, and the country behind would be at the mercy of the sea, were it not defended by a dyke 4700 yds. long and 30 ft. high, upon the stability of which the safety of the whole island depends.

[5 m. inland from Flushing is *Middelburg*, capital of Zeeland. (*Inn*, Heerenlogement, not bad.) 14,000 inhab. A remarkably clean town, with a splendid Town Hall, built, 1468, by Charles the Bold, ornamented with 25 colossal statues of Counts and Countesses of Flanders.

The telescope was invented at Middelburg, in 1601, by one Hans Lipperhey, a spectacle-maker.]

The climate of Walcheren is most unhealthy in spring and autumn, when even the natives are liable to ague, or a species of marsh fever called the *koorts*. This disease is far more fatal to strangers, as was proved by the deaths of 7000 English soldiers, who perished here during the disastrous and ill-contrived expedition of 1809. The fever, however, is not contagious, and may be avoided by protecting the person with warm clothes against the sudden transitions of temperature, and by careful diet. Many of the inhabitants are very long-lived; and the mortality among the English became so great from the circumstance of their arriving during the most unhealthy season, from their being exposed in tents to the night-air, and from their incautious consumption of green fruit.

The distance from Flushing to Antwerp up the river is reckoned to be about 62 m. The island next to Walcheren, forming the rt. bank of the river, is Zuid Beveland.

On the l. bank, but at some distance off, is Biervliet, a small town, only deserving of mention because a native of this place, named William Beukels, invented in 1386 the art of curing herrings. A monument was erected in the church to him as a benefactor to his country; and it is related that Charles V., and his sister the Queen of Hungary, visited his tomb, out of respect to the memory of the fisherman to whom Holland owes a large part of her wealth.

Biervliet was detached from the continent by an inundation in 1377, which submerged 19 villages and nearly all their inhab. Dutch industry and perseverance have long since recovered every acre.



(*l.*) Terneusen.—Near this are the sluice-gates which close the entrance of the new canal extending to Ghent, which gives that city all the advantages of a seaport, as it is 16 ft. deep, and wide enough to admit vessels of very large burthen. It serves also as a drain to carry off the water from the district through which it passes. At Sas van Gend are sluices, by means of which the whole country can be laid under water.

The artificial embankments on each side of the Schelde are protected against the current, and masses of floating ice brought down in winter, by piers and breakwaters of piles driven into the river bed, or by masonry brought from a considerable distance in the interior, principally from Namur.

Below this both banks of the Schelde belong to Holland; but, after passing the termination of the island of Zuid Beveland, the river flows through Belgian territory.

The strait or passage called Kreek Bak, which separates Zuid Beveland from the main land, is commanded by the very strong Fort Batz, which lies on the limits of the Dutch territory. Rte. 13.

On approaching Forts Lillo (*rt.*) and Liefkenshoek (*l.*), the city of Antwerp with its tall spire appears in sight. These two strong works remained after the Belgic revolution in the hands of the Dutch down to 1839, when they were dismantled and given up to the Belgians in exchange for Venloo in Limburg, and abandoned in conformity with the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. They completely commanded the passage up and down the Schelde, which here puts on the appearance of a river; lower down it is more an arm of the sea, flowing between the islands of Zeeland.

The polders (§ 11) above Fort Liefkenshoek, on the *l.* bank, were laid under water during the contest with the Dutch, by cutting the dykes, and down to 1838 an extensive tract of country remained in consequence desolate and useless. 5 or 6 other forts are passed on either side of the river previous to arriving at Antwerp. Between (*l.*) Calloo and (*rt.*) Oordam, in

1585, the Duke of Parma threw across the Schelde his celebrated bridge 2400 ft. long, which, by closing the navigation of the river, and preventing the arrival of supplies of provisions to the besieged city of Antwerp, mainly contributed to its surrender. The bridge was so strongly built that it resisted the floods and ice of winter; 97 pieces of cannon were mounted on it, 2 forts guarded its extremities, and a protecting fleet was stationed beside it to assist in repelling any attack. The besieged, who, at first, laughed to scorn the notion of rendering such a structure permanent, when they found that all communication with their friends was cut off by it, began to tremble for the result, and every effort was made by them to effect its destruction. One night, the Spaniards were surprised by the appearance of 3 blazing fires floating down the stream, and bearing directly towards the bridge. These were fire-ships invented by a foreign engineer then within the walls of Antwerp. The Prince of Parma rushed to the bridge to avert the threatening danger, and, had he not been forcibly removed from it, would probably have lost his life; for one of the vessels, reaching its destination with great precision, blew up with such tremendous force as to burst through the bridge in spite of its chains and cables, and demolished one of the stockades which connected it with the shore. 800 Spanish soldiers were destroyed by the explosion, and Parma himself was struck down senseless by a beam. Had the Zeeland fleet been at hand, as proposed, the city might have been relieved; unfortunately some untoward mistake prevented its co-operation at the right moment, and allowed the Spanish general time to repair the damages, which, with his usual activity, he effected in an incredibly short space. Another attempt on the part of the besieged to destroy the bridge, by means of an enormous floating machine called the "End of the War," an unprophectic name, was entirely frustrated by the vessel running aground; and Antwerp, reduced by famine, was compelled to surrender.

It was immediately in front of the fort of St. Laurent, below the town of Antwerp, that an instance of patriotic devotion was manifested on the part of a Dutch officer, which deserves to rank by the side of the heroic deeds of the Spartans and Romans. In February, 1831, while hostilities were still in progress between Holland and Belgium, one of the Dutch gun-boats, in sailing up the Schelde from Fort Austruweel to the citadel during a heavy gale, twice missed stays. In spite of all the exertions of the crew, the vessel took the ground close under the guns of the fort, and within a few yards of the docks. The helpless situation of the gun-boat had been marked by crowds of Belgians from the shore; and the moment she was fast, a body of Belgian volunteers leaped on board, in haste to make a prize of the stranded vessel. The commander, a young officer named Van Speyk, was called on, in a triumphant tone, to haul down his colours and surrender. He saw that all chance of rescue, and of successful resistance against unequal numbers, were alike vain; but he had repeatedly before expressed his determination never to yield up his vessel, and he proved as good as his word. He rushed down to the powder magazine, laid a lighted cigar upon an open barrel of gunpowder, and then, falling on his knees to implore forgiveness of the Almighty for the crime of self-destruction, he calmly awaited the result. In a few moments the explosion took place; and, while the vibration shook the whole city, the dauntless Van Speyk, and all but 3 out of his crew of 31 men, were blown into the air. Van Speyk was an orphan; he had been educated at the public expense in an orphan house at Amsterdam: thus nobly did he repay his debt, and his country and king were not unmindful of him. A monument was set up to his memory by the side of that of De Ruiter, and it was decreed that henceforth a vessel in the Dutch navy should always bear the name of Van Speyk.

ANTWERP. See Rte. 22.

## ROUTE 19.

### GHENT TO BRUSSELS BY ALOST.

$6\frac{1}{4}$  posts =  $30\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m.

The *Railroad* by Mechlin to Brussels, though longer, is a quicker way to Brussels than this high road, on which the diligences take 7 hrs.

The gate by which we quit Ghent, called the *Porte de Bruxelles*, or *de l'Empereur*, dates from 1300. A stone bridge, built 1820, connects it with the fine suburb of *La Pêcherie*.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Quadrecht, on the Schelde. Near this the railway crosses the road.

2 Alost (or Aalst).—*Inns*: H. Pays-Bas; Trois Rois. A town of 14,800 inhab., on the Dender. The name signifies "to the east," *i. e.* of the Imperial province of Flanders, of which it was the frontier town in that direction.

The *Cathedral* or *Ch. of St. Martin* is unfinished, or in part destroyed; what is left is very beautiful, and said to be by the architect of Amiens. In it is a celebrated picture, *St. Roch* interceding with our Saviour to appease the plague at Alost, by *Rubens*. It is one of his most sublime works, and was carried to Paris by the French. "The composition is upon the same plan as that of *St. Bavon* at Ghent. The picture is divided into two parts. The Saint and Christ are represented in the upper part, and the effects of the plague in the lower part of the picture. In this piece the grey is rather too predominant, and the figures have not that union with their ground which is generally so admirable in the works of *Rubens*. I suspect it has been in some picture-cleaner's hands, whom I have often known to darken every part of the ground about the figure, in order to make the flesh look brighter and clearer, by which the general effect is destroyed."—*Sir J. R.* Near the *H. de Ville*, recently rebuilt by *Roelandt*, is the ancient *Maison Commune*, founded in 1200; its tower and balcony in front date from 1487.

Alost is a great hop-market, and has considerable cloth manufactures. It is 3 m. S. of the Audeghem station (see p. 135). Omnibuses ply to and from the railroad.



1½ Assehe. A small town of 4000 inhab., trading in flax and hops. "A particular sort of cake is made here: the Flemish name of it has a marvelously uncouth appearance; it is *suiker-koekjes*; nevertheless they are good cakes, and sold by Jodocus de Bischoep, next door to the auberge La Tête de Bœuf."—*Southey*.

1½ BRUSSELS. (See Rte. 23.)

### ROUTE 20.

#### VOYAGE FROM LONDON OR DOVER TO OSTEND.

*Steamers* to and from London, in summer 4 times a-week, starting from London Wed. and Sat. morning, and returning Tues. and Fri. The average passage is 15 hrs., 7 of which are occupied in descending the Thames. Fares: chief cabin, 1*l.* 4*s.*; fore cabin, 1*s.*; carriages, 3*l.* 3*s.* Ostend presents more frequent opportunities of reaching London than either Antwerp or Rotterdam.

Between Dover and Ostend there is now a daily mail communication by first-rate iron steamers, belonging to the English and Belgian governments. The departures on both sides are so arranged as to avoid (excepting in extraordinary cases) all landing in boats. The great power of these steamers (120 to 140 h. p.) as compared with their tonnage (190 tons), and their light draft of water (5 to 6 ft.) enable them to save the tide, and to perform the voyage in 4 or 5 hrs. The distance is 63 m. Fares: chief cabin, 15*s.*; fore-cabin, 10*s.*; children half-price. Carriages, 2 wheels, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 4 wheels, 3*l.* 3*s.* Persons leaving London by the mail train at 8.30 P.M. may reach Brussels or Antwerp at 11.30 next morning, and Cologne in the evening; Hamburg at 5, and Berlin at 9 o'clock on the following evening. In the Belgian government steamers the luggage is examined during the voyage.

Steamers sometimes run during summer from Ramsgate, which harbour they can leave at all times of the tide, and therefore have less chance of missing the tide at Ostend.

The light of Dunkirk, about 15 m. S., is seen before the Ostend light. The

harbour of Ostend, which is dry at low water, is flanked by 2 jetties, furnishing agreeable walks; at the entrance is a bar of sand, which is kept down by the discharge of the sluices connected with the canal to Bruges.

OSTEND.—*Inns*: Hotel d'Allemagne, close to Railroad stat., good;—H. Fontaine, Rue Longue, new 1850;—H. des Bains: charges, table-d'hôte, 3 fr.; half-bottle of wine 1 fr. 50 c.; bed 1 fr. 50 c.; tea or breakfast 1 fr. 50 c.;—Hotel Marion;—Cour Impériale;—Lion d'Or; quiet. Travellers should be on their guard against drinking water, which is filtered rain-water. Seltzer water is drunk in preference. (§ 6.)

The *Passport-Office* and *Custom-house* are both near the harbour: they open at 5 A.M. in summer, to prevent delay to passengers who may desire to proceed on their journey. If the traveller reaches Ostend in time to proceed on to Bruges the same evening, he will find it the better place to spend the night at. A commissioner will attend to the passport and secure places, and consider himself well paid by 2 fr.

N.B. Passengers going direct to Cologne need not have their baggage searched at Ostend. They may place it under the charge of an officer of the railroad, who is to be found at the Custom-house, who takes charge of it at once, and it will be delivered again on the production of the ticket at Cologne, where it is examined. Such luggage is marked "in transit." Vigilantes, § 22 A.

English is much spoken, and there is even an *English Chapel* here.

A few hours at Ostend exhaust a traveller's patience; while the visit to the douane, and the extortions of inn-keepers and commissionaires, are not likely to improve his temper. The best advice which can be given to any one about to embark hence to England is not to set out for this place a moment sooner than will enable him to go comfortably on board the steamer. Those whom accident or design may detain will perhaps be glad of the following information:—

Ostend contains 14,244 inhab.; it stands in an angle between the sea and the harbour, and even on the land-side

is nearly surrounded by water. The land lies very low all round, and the waters are controlled by means of sluices.

Ostend is strongly fortified, and surrounded by ramparts and broad ditches. It endured one of the most famous sieges recorded in history, from the Spaniards; it lasted  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years, from 1601 to 1604. The town yielded to the Spanish general Spinola at last, only by command of the States-General, who had gained their point by its obstinate resistance. 50,000 men of the besieged, and 80,000 Spaniards, are said to have fallen during the siege. The victors paid dearly for their conquest; all that they gained was a plot of ground covered with a heap of ruins; for their cannon had levelled every house with the earth; and they lost 4 other towns, which were wrested from them by the Dutch while their armies were engaged in this unprofitable enterprise. The noise of the bombardment was, it is said, heard in London at times.

As a fortress Ostend forms the first member of that great chain of defences which were intended to protect Belgium on the side of France.

Neither the public buildings here, nor the churches, are remarkable, except to those who have never before seen the paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic religion. The only thing worth seeing, and the most agreeable spot in Ostend, is the *Digue*, a sea-wall 40 ft. high and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, extending between the sea and the ramparts, faced with stone and paved with bricks, which forms a public promenade, and commands a wide extent of dunes and flat sands to the sea, not a tree being visible. This and the wooden *Piers* stretching on both sides of the harbour's mouth are much resorted to in the evening.

Ostend is a favourite watering-place, and is much resorted to in summer (Aug. and Sept.); even the King and Queen of the Belgians repair hither, and occupy 2 or 3 ordinary-looking houses in the Rue Longue. There are 80 *Bathing Machines* on the beach, and the sands are very extensive and smooth, and crowded with bathers of both sexes, decorously clad in bath dresses, by

order of the police. A bathing-house, *Pavillon des Bains*, has been established close to the sea, on this *Digue*.

In the Town-hall, on the Place d'Armes, is the *Casino*, a sort of assembly-room or club, the subscription to which amounts to 12 fr. for the season. It contains a ball-room 150 ft. long, where there is dancing 2 or 3 times a week. Beneath it are reading-rooms, provided with newspapers, coffee and billiard rooms. Max. Korniker, bookseller, has a shop at Ostend.

An *English consul* (Mr. Curry) resides at Ostend; a British subject may obtain from him a passport, should he have neglected to provide himself with one in England.

Outside the Bruges gate are the *Oyster Parks* (*Huitrières*), salt-water reservoirs filled with oysters brought from Harwich, Colchester, and elsewhere on the English coast, and fattened here. Another is near the Lighthouse. They are transported hence as far as Paris, under the name of *Huitres d'Ostende*.

*Steamers* to London and to Dover, see p. 119.

*Diligence* daily to Calais, by Dunkirk, in 9 hrs.

*Railroad*, see § 22, and Rte. 21.

## ROUTE 21.

OSTEND TO BRUGES, GHENT, TERMONDE, AND MECHLIN.—RAILROAD.

Ostend to Bruges 22 kilom.=13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.;  
Bruges to Ghent 45 kilom.=28 $\frac{1}{8}$  m.;  
Ghent to Mechlin 56 kilom.=35 m.

The country is rich in an agricultural point of view, but flat, tame, and tiresome to other eyes than those of a farmer. A *Canal* connects Ostend with Bruges, a fine broad sheet of water, 3 or 4 times wider than the narrow strips to which we are accustomed in England. In 1798 a detachment of English troops landed at the mouth of it and destroyed the sluices; but the wind shifted before they could make good their retreat, and they were taken prisoners by the French.

7 Plasschendaal Stat. The Dunkirk canal here joins that from Ostend to Bruges. At Oudenburg are kitchen



gardens which supply Ostend with vegetables.

6 Jabbeke Stat.

9 BRUGES Stat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Ostend.

BRUGES (Flem. BRUGGE).—*Inns*: H. de Flandres, in the Rue Noordzand; table-d'hôte at 1; the fish dinners on Fridays are renowned.—H. du Commerce in the Rue St. Jacques; fair and cheap.—Fleur de Blé.—Ours d'Or.

This city, the Liverpool of the middle ages, which was rich and powerful when Antwerp and Ghent were only in their infancy, is now reduced to 49,437 inhab., of whom 15,000 are paupers. In the 14th cent. the commerce of the world may be said to have been concentrated in it: Factories, or privileged companies of merchants, from 17 kingdoms were settled here as agents; 20 foreign ministers had hotels within its walls; and natives of many distant countries, of which little was then known but their names, repaired hither annually. Early in the 13th cent. Bruges was made the staple place of the cities of the Hanseatic League, and of the English wool trade, and became the centre of resort for the Lombard and Venetian traders, who brought hither the manufactures of India and the produce of Italy, to exchange them for the merchandise of Germany and the Baltic. Richly laden argosies from Venice, Genoa, and Constantinople, might, at the same time, be seen unloading in its harbour; and its warehouses groaned beneath bales of wool from England, linen from Belgium, and silk from Persia. It stands on the little river Rege, formerly navigable, but now almost absorbed by canals. Bruges was long the residence of the Counts of Flanders; but it reached the height of its splendour in the first part of the 15th cent., when the Dukes of Burgundy fixed their court here.

At present it wears an air of desolation; the people in its streets are few, and it has lost the indications of commercial activity. Its appearance is the more mournful from its great extent, and the size and unaltered splendour of many of the public buildings and private houses,—vestiges of its former wealth and prosperity.

[N. G.]

Fair city, worthy of her ancient fame!

The season of her splendour is gone by,  
Yet everywhere its monuments remain:  
Temples which rear their stately heads on high,  
Canals that intersect the fertile plain—  
Wide streets and squares, with many a court  
and hall,

Spacious and undefac'd—but ancient all.  
When I may read of tilts in days of old,  
Of tournaments grac'd by chieftains of renown,  
Fair dames, grave citizens, and warriors bold—  
If fancy could portray some stately town,  
Which of such pomp fit theatre may be,  
Fair Bruges! I shall then remember thee.

SOUTHEY.

It has still many objects of interest, which deserve at least a day to be devoted to them. They may be conveniently visited in the following order:—Start from the railroad station, close to which is a Capuchin convent, by the Rue Zuidzand, which leads to the *Cathedral* (rt.); thence to *Notre Dame*, which is at a short distance to the S.E.—on the W. of this is the *Hospital of St. Jean*; thence, by the Dyver canal, through the fish-market, to the *Hôtel de Ville*, *Palais de Justice*, and *Chapelle du S. Sang*; thence by the Rue Haute, Pont des Moulins, and Rue Molenmaersch, to the Jerusalem Church, beyond which, near the rampart, are the garden of St. Sebastian and Convent of English ladies; return by Rue and Pont des Carmes to the *Academie* and the *Grande Place*.

The *Cathedral* (*St. Sauveur*), on the rt. side of the Staen street, leading from the railway into the town, is a Gothic building, externally of brick, and ugly; but within, the handsomest church in Bruges (date after 1358). Of the pictures which it contains some are curious for their antiquity, and most as contributions to the history of Flemish art. Against the wall of the S. aisle hangs a small picture with shutters, representing the martyrdom of St. Hippolytus, who was torn in pieces by horses, by *Hans Hemling*. On the outside of the shutters are 4 saints in grey: inside, a crowned figure, and the donor and his wife, capital portraits. There is also a good picture of the Last Supper, with Abraham and Elijah in the centre and at the side, by *Peter Porbus*. There are several paintings by the brothers *Van Oost*. On either side of the altar is a fine marble tomb. In the *Chapelle*

des Cordonniers, in the N. aisle, is a series of monumental *Brasses* built into the wall, interesting examples of early Flemish art in the 15th and 16th centuries.

*Notre Dame* (Onze Vrouw) is a church surmounted by a tall brick tower, with stunted spire, less remarkable for its architecture than for the works of art to be found in it. The pulpit is one of those specimens of elaborate carving in wood, so common in the churches of the Netherlands. In a chapel in the S. side of the Ch. is a statue of the Virgin and Child, said to be by *Michael Angelo*, and believed by Sir Joshua Reynolds to have certainly the air of *his school*. There is a grandeur about the upper part of the Virgin's figure, and in the turn of the head and in the features, which resemble some of M. Angelo's works. The tradition in Bruges is, that a vessel which was conveying it to England was lost on the neighbouring coast of Flanders. Horace Walpole is said to have offered 30,000 fl. for it. It was carried to Paris by the French. Beyond, in a chapel in the aisle S. of the choir, are the *Tombs* of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Empr. Maximilian, the last scions of the house of Burgundy, and the last *native* sovereigns of the Netherlands. The effigies of both father and daughter, made of copper, richly gilded, but not displaying any *high* excellence as works of art, repose at full length on slabs of black marble. Beneath and round the sides are coats of arms richly enamelled, "which record the string of duchies, counties, and lordships which this illustrious and amiable heiress brought to the house of Austria, and which afterwards swelled the empire, on which the sun never set, of her grandson Charles V. The exquisite richness of the monuments, the historical interest attaching both to the father and daughter, and the affection of the Flemish for the memory of this young countess, who died when pregnant at the age of 25, by a fall from her horse, while hawking with her husband near Bruges, having long concealed, out of affection for him, the mortal injury she had received, render

them objects worthy of considerable attention." The Duke wears a crown on his head, and is decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece.

The *Monument* of Mary of Burgundy was erected in 1495, and is far superior to the other. In 1558 Philip II. bespoke one exactly like it for his great-great-grandfather, Charles the Bold, and paid one Master Jonghelinck for it 14,000 fl., besides 40 fl. to each of the workmen as compensation for the loss of his teeth in the process of enamelling. During the French Revolution these monuments were concealed, to preserve them from rapacity and Vandalism, by the beadle of the church, Pierre Dezutter, at the peril of his life, since a price of 2000 fr. was put upon his head in consequence of this good deed. Both monuments have been recently (finished in 1848) cleaned and regilt by a goldsmith of Bruges, M. Allard; a charge of 50 cents per person is made for showing them. A wooden planking affixed to the railing of the chapel conceals them from view. A richly carved Gothic balcony, of the pew of the family of Gruthuyze, on the l. of the high altar, and a painting in the style of *John Mabuse* (16th cent.), representing a Madonna (*Mater Dolorosa*) in the centre, with 7 scenes from the life of Christ round it, deserve to be looked at. The Crucifixion and the Last Supper, by *Peter Porbus*, hang in the side aisles, and are among the finest works of that artist.

In the *Ch. of St. Jacques* (close to the Hôtel du Commerce), a handsome building, rich in altars and marbles, are some interesting monumental *brasses* of a Spanish family: observe one, dated 1577, to Don Francisco di Lapuebla and his lady, in the Chapel of Ste. Croix. They are worthy of notice, because few are now to be seen in Belgium.

Close to Nôtre Dame is the *Hospital of St. John*, an ancient charitable institution, where the sick are attended by the religious sisters of the house, whose duties resemble those of the *Sœurs de la Charité*. Portraits of some of the directors and superiors of the establishment hang in the Chapter House, which also contains the celebrated pictures,



the pride of the city and admiration of travellers, painted by *Hans Hemling*, or more correctly *Memling*, and presented by him to the hospital out of gratitude for the succour which he had received while a patient in it, suffering from wounds received in the battle of Nancy, 1477. The subject of one is the Virgin and Child, with St. Catherine; and on the shutters the Decollation of St. John Baptist, and St. John Evangelist at Patmos: on the outside are several figures of saints. The artist never surpassed, or even equalled, this great performance. The stiffness of the figures is usual in paintings of the period at which these were executed; but the careful finish of the heads,—equal to that employed in the finest miniatures,—the exquisite character which they discover, and the beauty and vividness of the colouring, are rare and truly admirable: They were executed in 1479, and bear his name. There is another small altarpiece by *Hemling*, also with wings: the principal subject is the Adoration of the Magi; at the sides are the Nativity and the Purification in the Temple. Besides these there are two heads by *Hemling*; also a Crucifixion by Franks, and a Holy Family said to be by Vandyk.

Another not less interesting object is the *Reliquary* or *Chasse de St. Ursula*, a wooden coffer for holding the arm of the saint, painted by *Hemling*. On each side of the cover are 3 medallions, the smaller of which contain angels playing instruments, the larger a coronation of the Virgin and the glorification of St. Ursula. On one gable end is the Virgin and Child, on the other St. Ursula. On the long sides are subjects from the legend of *St. Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins at Cologne*. St. Ursula was the daughter of an English king; with a train of 11,000 virgins, her lover Conan, and an escort of knights, she made a pilgrimage to Rome. On their return they all suffered martyrdom at Cologne. The paintings are executed with the most delicate finish. 1. In the first, representing the landing at Cologne, the traveller will recognise the cathedral, churches, and other buildings of that

city, copied with considerable fidelity. 2. The landing at Cologne. 3. The arrival at Rome; the Pope receives the pilgrims. 4. Return to Basle, and embarkation on the Rhine. 5 & 6 form one picture, the groups and background being continued from one to the other—the martyrdom of Conan and of St. Ursula in the camp of the Emperor Maximin, on the banks of the Rhine. “These little pictures are among the very best productions of the Flemish school. The drawing in these small figures is much more beautiful than in the larger ones by the same master. There is nothing in them meagre, stiff, or angular: the movements are free; the execution and tone of colour, with all its softness, very powerful; the expression in the single heads of the highest excellence.”—*Kugler*.

The large hall, divided by partitions into wards and dormitories, and kitchen for the use of the patients, is interesting for its cleanliness and good order, and, above all, for its antiquity. It is a Gothic hall, with rows of pointed arches on piers dividing it into aisles, and, probably, has undergone no change since the day when *Hemling* was received into it. Admission is given at any time except when service is going on in the church.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is an elegant Gothic structure, though of small dimensions, built in 1377. The niches in front were decorated with curious statues of the Counts of Flanders; but on the arrival of the French revolutionary army, in 1792, all these “representations of tyrants” were pulled down, broken, and burnt in the great square in a bonfire, the materials of which were composed of the gallows, the scaffold, and the wheel. At a window or balcony in front of the building the Counts of Flanders presented themselves to the citizens after their accession, and took the oaths, promising to obey the laws and maintain the privileges of the town. The *Public Library* (open 10–3) is now placed in the Grand Hall, extending nearly the whole length of the building, and is remarkable for its Gothic roof of wood. It is well furnished in the departments of

French and Flemish literature, and contains a few curious MSS. Among other curiosities is a Missal of the 14th cent., and the scheme of a lottery drawn at Bruges in 1445—an earlier date than is usually given to the invention of lotteries, which renders it probable that they originated in Flanders, and not in Italy, as is commonly believed.

Adjoining the H. de Ville is the *Palais de Justice*, anciently called Palais du Franc de Bruges (the liberty of Bruges, an extensive district independent of the town). The back view of this building, toward the Fish-market, is curious. The *Council Chamber* of the magistrates is particularly deserving of notice: it is antique, though the rest of the building dates from 1722. It contains a magnificent chimney-piece, occupying one side of the room, carved in wood (date 1529), including statues as large as life, and well executed, of Charles V., Mary of Burgundy and Maximilian, Charles the Bold and Margaret of York, his third wife, surrounded with coats of arms of Burgundy, Spain, &c. It is also decorated with marble bas-reliefs representing the story of Susannah.

There is a Gothic chapel in the corner of the square at the opposite end of the Town House, on the site of the 1st dwelling of the Counts of Flanders, and called *La Chapelle du Sang de Dieu*, from some drops of our Saviour's blood, brought by Count Thierry of Alsace from the Holy Land, and presented by him to the town, and now deposited in a richly jewelled and enamelled shrine of silver gilt, executed in 1617 by Jean Crabbe. This is to be seen in the upper chapel, where is a pulpit with medallions carved in wood. The interior has been recently restored, and is not worth seeing. Admission by tariff, 50 cents. The exterior of the staircase leading to the chapel is in a florid Gothic, and dates from 1533. The crypt, called the Chapel of St. John, is the oldest building in Bruges, perhaps of the 9th cent.

John Van Eyck, the painter, who died at Bruges, 1441, was buried in the former cathedral of *St. Donatus*, demolished by the French, which stood op-

posite the Hôtel de Ville. Its site is now planted with trees, among which stands a vile clumsy statue of Van Eyck, being a painted plaster cast of the marble statue in the Academy, executed by Calloigne, 1775-1830, a native of Bruges, and director of the Academy.

The *Jerusalem Ch.*, in a very remote part of the town, is only remarkable on account of a copy of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem contained in it, from which it gets its name. It is a fac-simile of the interior of the tomb, and it is recorded that the founder of the chapel, a burgomaster of Bruges, Pierre Adorner, who is buried here, with his wife, made 3 journeys to the Holy Land to perfect the resemblance.

There is an *English nunnery* here; it was founded more than a cent. ago, for 40 nuns, natives of England and Ireland. The chapel is much admired. Strangers are admitted to hear the service, which is exquisitely chanted by the nuns.

The *Academy of Painting*, in the Gothic building called Het Poorters Huis, originally the factory of the Biscayans, Academie Plaets, contains some fine *old paintings*. The most remarkable are,—by *J. Van Eyck*:—1. The Virgin and Child, with St. George and St. Donatus; the donor on his knees, holding a pair of spectacles; date 1436. "It has great character of nature, and is very minutely finished, though the painter was 66 years old when it was done." 2. A *portrait of his wife* is painted in a very superior style, and deserves minute attention. 3. A head of Christ, with the date 1440. The second figure 4 has been partly erased, so as to look like 2, which has given rise to the erroneous assertion that this was the first picture painted by this artist with oil colours. (§ 25.)

*Hans Hemling*:—An altar-piece with folding-doors; in the centre the Baptism of Christ; on the wings portraits of the donor of the picture, his wife and family; and on the outside the Virgin and Child. This is a beautiful painting, remarkable especially for the sweet expression of some of the countenances, and their elaborate finish. It was



formerly in the Town-house. Another altar-piece by the same master, but inferior to the preceding, represents *St. Christopher* with the infant Jesus on his shoulders. The portraits of the donors of this picture, and their family, are very fine. 3 or 4 other pictures shown here are attributed to Hemling, but their genuineness is doubted; at all events, they are far below the others in excellence. Not undeserving of notice are 2 portraits of a burgess of Bruges and his wife (1554), and 2 Last Judgments, by *Porbus* the elder; and the Judgment of Cambyses, 2 subjects, by *Ant. Claessens* the elder.

On one side of the *The Grande Place* stands *Les Halles*, a large building (date 1364), one wing of which was intended to be a cloth-hall; the other is occupied as a flesh-market. The tower or belfry in its centre is an elegant Gothic structure, imposing from its height. The view from its top is, as may be supposed, extensive; it commands the roofs of the city, and a sort of map-like panorama of the surrounding country. The Chimes (§ 26) from this tower are the finest in Europe, and almost incessant: they are played 4 times an hour by machinery, which may be seen near the top of the tower. It consists of an enormous brass cylinder, acting like the barrel of an organ, and setting in motion the keys of the instrument; but on Sundays, from 11½ to 12, the chimes are played by a musician. On the S. side of the square, at the corner of the Rue St. Amand, is the house inhabited by Charles II. during his exile from England. It bears the sign "*Au Lion Belge*." Even in his banishment he was not without a regal title, for the Burghers of Bruges elected him "King of the Company of Crossbowmen." (*Roi des Arbalétriers*.)

An Estaminet, in the opposite corner of the Rue St. Amand, now occupies the site of the *Craenenburg*, historically remarkable as having been the prison of the Empr. Maximilian, 1487-8, when his unruly Flemish subjects, irritated at some infringement of their rights, rose up against him, seized his person, and shut him up in this building,

which they had fortified, and converted into a prison by barring the windows. For several weeks he remained in close confinement, and the citizens kept watch and ward over him. The Pope menaced them with excommunication, and the armies of the Empire were put in march against them. Nevertheless, Maximilian was not released until he had sworn upon his knees, before an altar erected in the middle of this square, in presence of magistrates, corporation, and people, to resign his claims to the guardianship of his son, to respect the liberties of Bruges, and to grant a general amnesty for past offences against his person and government. He ratified this treaty by the most solemn oaths on the sacrament, the relics of St. Donatus, and a fragment of the true cross, in spite of which he broke it a few weeks after.

The *Prinssenhof*—the ancient palace of the Counts of Flanders, in which the marriage of Charles the Bold with Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV., was celebrated in 1468, and where Philip le Bel, father of Charles V., was born—is reduced to a few fragments of ruined wall included in a private house, but retains the old name; it is near the Rue Noordzand.

The *Hall of the Serge-makers' Guild* (date 1383), with a bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon over the door; the *house of the English Merchants' Company*, in which Caxton is said to have resided while learning the art of printing; the house of Count Egmont, a few paces from the H. du Commerce, are buildings interesting from age, architecture, or associations.

The *Béguinage*, or *Convent of Béguine Nuns*, near the western extremity of the town, is inferior in extent to the one at Ghent; but travellers ought to visit one or other of these interesting establishments.

The *Archers' Guilds* deserve notice; in the hall of the Fraternity of St. Sebastian or the cross-bowmen is a bust of our Charles II., and a portrait of his brother the D. of Gloucester. From the tower in the archery ground there is a good view of Bruges.

Service is performed on Sundays in an *English Protestant Church*.

The *Ramparts*, extending all round the town, are an agreeable walk.

The principal manufacture carried on in the town is that of lace; but even it is much fallen of.

In the three Latin lines already quoted, § 25, this town is said to be famed for pretty girls. Bruges has not lost its reputation in this respect; and many a fair face and pair of black eyes will be met with peeping out from under the black hood of the mantle, called *faillie*, which is generally worn by the females of the lower orders, or surrounded by the primly plaited frills of a lace cap.

The invention of *decimal arithmetic* has been attributed to Simon Stevin, of Bruges. He was one of the best mathematicians of his age; he recommended, but did not invent, decimal arithmetic. He is the inventor of what is now called Bramah's press. There is a heavy, ill-draped statue of him in the Place de Simon Stevin.

The famous order of the *Golden Fleece* was established by Philip the Good, in 1430, at Bruges. In the symbol of this institution he paid a just compliment to the skill of the weavers of Flanders, who, by the perfection to which they had brought the *manufacture of wool*, had mainly contributed to the rapid advancement in prosperity of this country during the middle ages. The fleece, therefore, was very appropriately chosen as an emblem of the power and splendour of the rulers of Flanders. During the discontents which broke out in Belgium in the 14th cent., Edward III. invited many Flemings to England, who brought over with them the art of manufacturing the finer woollen cloths, previously unknown, and by their assistance we soon surpassed those of Flanders in excellence.

Six canals concentrate at Bruges, from Ghent, Sluis (Écluse, the port of Bruges), Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Ostend.

Damme, now a small village, about 3 m. on the Sluis road, is said to have been the port of Bruges, flourishing chiefly about 1200; tales are told of basins holding 1000 sail, where now is

a fertile plain. At Damme is a fine church, partly in ruins, built early in the 13th cent.; the tombstones forming the pavement of the nave are beautifully carved.

BRUGES TO GHENT. (45 kilom. = 28½ m.)

Trains in 1 hr. The *Railway Station* at Bruges is on the Vrijdags Markt.

The Grand Canal between Bruges and Ghent is bounded by high banks on each side, and for the greater part of the distance is lined with tall trees, enlivened by occasional villas and neat gardens.

"Europe can boast no richer, goodlier scene,  
By fertile fields and fruitful gardens green."

Dante (*Infer.* xv. 4-6) compares the embankment, which separated the River of Tears from the sandy desert, with that which the Flemings have thrown up between Ghent and Bruges against the assaults of the sea:—

"Quale i Fiamminghi tra Guzzante e Bruggia,  
Temendo 'l fiotto che inver lor s'avventa,  
Fanno lo schermo, perchè 'l mar si fuggia."

The *Railroad* is carried a little to the S. of the canal.

12 Bloemendael Stat.

10 Aeltre Stat.

7 Hansbeke Stat.

3 Landeghem Stat.

13 GHENT STAT., on the S.E. side of the town, which stands principally on the rising ground beyond the station. The trains leave the station by the same rails on which they enter it. On the high ground to the l., on arriving, and on the other side of the Schelde, is the new Citadel; the church on the hill, with a dome, is St. Pierre.

GHENT (French, Gand; Flem. Gend; Germ. Gent).—*Inns*: H. Royal; Poste—both on the Kauter or Place d'Armes; H. de Flandre, clean and quiet. 2nd *Class*: Paradis; Lion d'Or; H. des Pays-Bas, Marché aux Grains, very comfortable, but small.

Ghent lies upon the rivers Schelde and Lys, whose numerous branches, traversing the town, form canals in all directions: it has 103,729 inhab. In the time of Charles V. this was, per-



haps, the largest and most populous city of Europe. It contained 35,000 houses and 175,000 inhab. ; and that emperor used sportively to say that he could put all Paris into his glove (gant). The circumference of its walls at the present day measures between 7 and 8 m. In the 10th cent. it was the capital of Flanders, but in process of time the turbulent weavers, among whom a spirit of independence had early begun to work, rose up against their feudal superiors, and threw off their yoke, or obtained from them concessions and immunities which formed the origin of popular rights in Europe. At length its burghers became so bold and warlike, that they were able to repulse from their walls 24,000 English, commanded by Edward I., in 1297 ; and contributed to beat the *élite* of the French chivalry at Courtray, in the "Battle of Spurs." Their allegiance, both to the Counts of Flanders and Dukes of Burgundy, seems to have been little more than nominal ; since, whenever these seigneurs attempted to impose a tax which was unpopular, the great bell sounded the alarm, the citizens flew to arms, and slew or expelled from the town the officers appointed by their sovereign. It did not take long to equip an armament of burghers and artisans, who had weapons always at hand, and who repaired to the scene of action in their every-day or working dress, only distinguished by a badge, such as a white sleeve worn over it, or a white hood. Thus it happened that popular tumults were as frequent in the 14th and 15th cent. in Ghent as they have been in Paris in the 19th, and rather more difficult to quell. On the other hand, it not unfrequently happened that the seigneur, aroused by some act of atrocity or insubordination, collected his forces together, and took signal and terrible vengeance. These courageous but undisciplined citizens then atoned for their audacity on the field of battle, being mowed down in thousands. Afterwards came the season of retribution and humiliation for the town : enormous subsidies were levied on it ; its dearest privileges were confiscated ; and its most honoured citizens and magis-

trates were condemned to march out of the gates in their shirts, with halters round their necks, and to kiss the dust before the feet of their imperious lord and conqueror. The city of Ghent was several times forced to make such an abject and ludicrous act of submission. The immediate cause of its decline and ruin may be traced to this spirit of revolt. The citizens, "intoxicated with the extent of their riches and the fullness of their freedom," engaged in a contest with their sovereign, Philip the Good. It is no little proof of their vast resources that they were able to maintain it from 1448 to 1453 ; but in the end they were compelled to submit, with abject humiliation, heavy fines, and loss of trade.

In 1400 the city of Ghent is said to have contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. The number of weavers then amounted to 40,000, and they alone could furnish 18,000 fighting men out of their corporation. A custom derived from that period still exists in the town :—a bell was rung at morning, noon, and evening, to summon the weavers to their work and meals : while it tolled, the drawbridges over the canals could not be raised for the passage of vessels ; and other persons were even enjoined not to go out into the streets, for fear of interrupting the vast stream of population ; while children were carefully kept within doors, lest they should be trodden under foot by the passing multitude.

Though fallen from its high estate, it does not display the same signs of decay and listlessness as Bruges : it is still the *Belgic Manchester*. In 1804, while united to France, it was ranked by Napoleon as the third manufacturing town in his dominions,—after Lyons and Rouen. The Revolution of 1830, however, inflicted another vital blow on its prosperity. Several considerable manufactures are, however, carried on here, especially that of cotton. In 1801 a clever Fleming, named Lieven Bauens, brought over from Manchester English workmen and spinning jennies. The manufacture quickly took root, so as to employ in a few years more than 30,000 workmen. 60 steam-engines

were employed, not long ago, in the town and neighbourhood to set in motion the machinery of the various cotton-mills. But since the Revolution many have ceased to work, and several proprietors have removed their establishments to Holland.

The picturesqueness of the houses of Ghent, the fantastic variety of gable ends rising stepwise, or ornamented with scrolls and carving, arrest the stranger's eye at every turn. (See § 25.) Among the chief buildings—

The *Beffroi*—*Belfry Tower*—is one of the most ancient in the town, dating from 1183. One of the earliest privileges which the citizens obtained from their feudal lords was to be allowed to build a belfry, and they long regarded it as a kind of monument of their power and wealth. It originally served as a watch-tower, from which the approach of an enemy might be descried, and it contained the tocsin-bell, by the tolling of which the citizens were called together to arms or to debate. One of the bells still bears this inscription:—"Mynen naem is Roelant, als ick clippe dan ist brandt; als ick luyde, dan ist Storm im Vlaenderlandt." The Gilt Dragon on the top, which the Gantois carried off from Bruges in the wars of the 14th cent., as a trophy of their conquest of that town under the generalship of Philip Van Artevelde, has been re-gilt 1851. It originally decorated one of the Greek churches in Constantinople, and was brought from thence by the men of Bruges who went on the first crusade as soldiers of Baldwin Count of Flanders. The charters, title-deeds, and records of Ghent were originally deposited in the lower part of the building; it now serves as a prison.

The view from the top is certainly far more striking than that from the great tower at Bruges; the watch-maker, through whose shop, at its base, the entrance lies, exacts 2 francs for admission.

Charles V., when recommended by the cruel Alva to raze to the ground this town, whose rebellion had given him so much trouble, took him to the top of the Beffroi, and, showing him the vast city spread out beneath, asked,

"Combien il fallait de peaux d'Espagne pour faire un *gant* de cette grandeur?"—How many skins of Spanish leather would it take to make such a glove?—thus rebuking the atrocious suggestion of his minister.

It is, indeed, an interesting prospect; the number of the squares, and width of the streets, admit the eye to range over something more than mere roofs of houses. Besides the towers and steeples of many churches, and the imposing mass of the Town Hall close at hand, in the distance may be perceived the site and ruined walls of the Citadel, built by Charles V. to overawe the citizens. Beyond this, if we continue the survey, is the Great Béguinage, with its streets and squares; and, following the line of ramparts, still further to the left, near the Promenade of the Coupure, the Maison de Force, a vast building, resembling a wheel in its ground plan, with the steeple of the prison church rising in the centre.

The *Cathedral of St. Bavon* (Flem. St. Baefs), though somewhat heavy externally, is one of the most handsome in its internal proportions and splendid in its decorations of all the churches in Belgium. It was founded in 944, the choir and crypt were rebuilt in 1228, and the whole was finished in the beginning of the 16th cent. The choir and transepts are lined with black marble; the balustrades are of white or variegated marble, a species of decoration which, though splendid, yet, being in the Grecian style, by no means befits a Gothic church: the gates of the chapels are of brass, and statues and paintings ornament every vacant space. Over the choir, at a considerable elevation, are affixed the arms of the knights of the Golden Fleece. The last (23rd) chapter of the order was held in this church by Philip II. of Spain, 1559. The pulpit was carved by Delveaux, an artist of Ghent.

The high altar itself is a remarkable object, bearing the statue of St. Bavon, in his ducal dress, by Verbruggen. In front of it are 4 tall copper candlesticks, remarkable as having belonged to King Charles I. It is supposed that they may have adorned the chapel of White-



hall, or St. Paul's church, and that they were sold and sent out of England in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. They still bear the arms of England. On each side of the choir, near the altar, are handsome monuments, with statues of 4 bishops of Ghent. The finest is that of Bp. Van Triest, by Duquesnoy.

The 24 chapels in the side aisles and round the choir contain pictures, which are here enumerated in order, beginning with that on the rt. hand as you enter the west door; those in the 5th, 10th, 13th, and 14th chapels are productions of first-rate excellence, which deserve attentive consideration.

In the first chapel on the rt. is a painting by *G. de Crayer*—The Beheading of St. John. 2. *Paelinck*—St. Colette receiving a Grant from the Magistrates of Ghent to establish a Convent. 3. *Caver*—St. John baptizing Christ. 4. *Jansens*—Our Saviour's Body in the Lap of the Virgin. 5. The first chapel in the upper church behind the choir: *Francis Porbus*—Jesus in the midst of the Doctors: most of the faces are portraits; among them Charles V. and Philip II. may be distinguished: it is a beautiful painting, but in a bad light. 6. *G. de Crayer*—Martyrdom of St. Barbe. 7. *Vander Meiren* (a pupil of Van Eyck)—Christ between the Two Thieves. 8. *Vander Heuvel*—The Woman taken in Adultery. In the 10th chapel or 6th beyond the transept is one of the finest works ever produced by the early Flemish school—the masterpiece of the brothers HUBERT and JOHN VAN EYCK (date 1432), celebrated all over Europe. The subject is the Adoration of the spotless Lamb. In the centre is seen the Lamb as described in the Revelations, surrounded by angels, and approached by worshippers in 4 groups: on the rt. (of the spectator), above, the holy virgins and female saints; below, the apostles and saints of the New Testament: on the l. above, the bishops and founders of monastic orders, while below appear the patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament (W.J.F.); while in the horizon rise the Towers of the New Jerusalem, copied from some old Flemish town.

Two of the figures in the rt. hand corner of the picture represent the brothers Van Eyck. More than 300 heads may be counted in this wonderful production, all finished with the most scrupulous minuteness. The upper part of the picture contains, in three compartments, the figures of God the Father, with John the Baptist on the one side, and the Virgin on the other. The beauty and grace of her countenance are only surpassed, probably, by some of the Madonnas of Raphael.

Considering the period when it was painted, this picture is remarkably free from the stiffness of the early school: the finish of the faces is most elaborate, and the strength and freshness of the colours in a painting 400 years old is truly wonderful. Sir Joshua says, "The figures are painted in a hard manner, but there is great character of truth and nature in the heads, and the landscape is well coloured."

Two pairs of shutters or folding doors below, and two above, painted within and without, also by the Van Eycks, originally formed part of this picture. The whole was taken to Paris by Napoleon, but the centre portions alone have been restored. The 6 most important of the wings are now in the Royal Museum at Berlin, having been originally bought by a picture-dealer for 6000 fr. (250*l.*), and afterwards sold for at least 10 times that sum to the King of Prussia. The 2 exterior lower wings are said to be still in the possession of the chapter, but are shut up from motives of false delicacy, because they represent Adam and Eve in a state of nature.

11. *G. Honthorst*—The Descent from the Cross; and, at the side, *G. Crayer*, the Crucifixion. 12. *N. Roose*—The Virgin, surrounded by Angels; on the rt. is the monument of Bp. Van der Noot, who is kneeling before the Virgin; opposite is the monument of another bishop, who is represented meditating on the scourging of our Lord. 13 contains a masterpiece of *Rubens*, but not well preserved—St. Bavon renouncing the profession of a Soldier to enter the Convent of St. Amand as a Monk,

The figure of the saint is said to be a portrait of the artist himself. "This picture was formerly the ornament of the high altar of this cathedral, but was displaced to make room for an ordinary piece of sculpture. When Rubens was thus degraded, one may conclude his fame was then not established: he had not been dead long enough to be canonised, as he may be said to be at present. The saint is represented in the upper part of the picture, in armour, kneeling, received by a priest at the door of a church: below is a man, who may be supposed to be his steward, giving money to the poor. Two women are standing by, dressed in the fashion of the times when Rubens lived: one of them appears to be pulling off a chain, which falls from her neck, as if she intended to follow the example before her. This picture, for composition, colouring, richness of effect, and all those qualities in which Rubens more particularly excelled, claims a rank among his greatest and best works."—*R.* It was also carried to the Louvre. 14. *Otto Vennius*—The Resurrection of Lazarus; very good. 15. *Seghers*—Martyrdom of St. Lieven. 16. A copy from *Rubens*—The Martyrdom of St. Catherine. 17. Opposite this chapel is the monument of Bishop Van Eersel. 18. *M. Coexie*—The Seven Works of Mercy. Descending again into the lower church, we reach the 20th chapel. Here stands the brazen font at which Charles V. was baptized. 20. *G. Crayer*—Assumption of the Virgin. 21. *G. Crayer*—St. Macarius praying for those afflicted with the Plague, whilst he is himself struck by the Pestilence; a good picture. 22. *Huffel*—St. Lambert carrying coals on his Surplice to set fire to the Incense. 23. *Rombouts*—The Descent from the Cross.

Under the choir is a low subterranean chapel, in one corner of which lie buried Hubert Van Eyck and his sister, also a painter, who may be said to have been literally wedded to the art, since she rejected all offers of marriage in order to devote herself to it. This *Crypt* is reputed very ancient, but a large proportion of the low stumpy pillars are probably of the same age as

the upper structure, and added as supports to it. St. Bavon suffered material injury from the fanatic depredations of the iconoclasts in 1566; 400 of the lowest class of the people, entering the church by night, commenced by torch-light the work of demolition, dashing the images and painted glass to pieces with their pole-axes, effacing the rich sculpture, and cutting the pictures to shreds. Within 3 or 4 days every church in Ghent shared a like fate. Philip II.'s vengeance, thus aroused, brought upon Belgium the curse of the Inquisition and the scourge of an Alva:—confiscation, exile, or death, were the consequences.

In the *Church of St. Michael* "is, or rather was, the celebrated Crucifixion of *Vandyk*, for it is almost destroyed by cleaning. It appears, by what remains, to have been one of his most capital works. *Vandyk* has here introduced a most beautiful horse in an attitude of the utmost grace and dignity. This is the same horse on which he drew Charles V., which is in the gallery at Florence; the head of the emperor he copied from Titian."—*R.* The picture has been so much injured and repainted that its original merits can hardly be determined. It stands in the N. transept, with a curtain before it. Next to it is a modern picture by a Belgian, representing the finding of the Cross by the Empress Helena, whose figure is a portrait of the Empress Josephine. There are numerous paintings by modern Belgian artists in this church. The pulpit of carved mahogany, with a bas-relief of the Ascension, deserves notice.

The most ancient church in the town is that of *St. Nicholas*, though much altered by repairs, conflagrations, &c. No other churches in Ghent are of equal interest with the foregoing, either in their architecture, or the pictures they contain.

The *University* is a truly handsome modern edifice, with a noble Corinthian portico, copied from the Pantheon at Rome, built partly on the site of a college of Jesuits. It was founded by William I., King of Holland, in 1826. The entrance-hall, the staircase, and



the amphitheatre, where academic meetings are held and the prizes are distributed, are very fine, exhibiting great taste, and reflecting the highest credit on the architect, M. Roelandts. The *Museum* of natural history is of considerable extent, without any claim to great superiority for its collections. The library amounts to 60,000 volumes. The number of students is about 350. The entrance is behind, in the Rue Longue des Marais.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, not far from the Belfry, has two façades in totally different styles of architecture: having been built at intervals between 1482 and 1620, according to 3 or 4 different plans, by as many architects:—one is “a florid mixture of French flamboyant and English Tudor Gothic: the flat pointed arches are quite in the English pattern.”—*F. S.* The elegant turret or tribune at the corner, with the part adjoining, in the richest flamboyant Gothic, is by Eustace Polleÿt, 1527-1560; the other façade (1600-20), facing the *Marché au Beurre*, has columns of 3 different orders one above another. The Congress of Confederates, who assembled in 1576 to expel the Spaniards from Belgium, signed the treaty known in history as the *Pacification of Ghent* in the *Salle du Trône*. The interior of the building contains one or two modern paintings, but is not entitled to very great admiration.

The *Cabinet of M. von Saceghem* contains some very superior old paintings.

The *Museum* or *Academy*, Rue St. Marguërite (entrance at the side of the Augustine Church, admission at all hours with a fee), has no good pictures. These are the best: *Rubens*—St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, or 5 holy wounds; formerly in the Church of Recollets, where Sir J. R. saw it. He says of the figure of St. Francis, that it is “without dignity, and more he ought surely to be represented with like a beggar; though his dress is mean, the dignity and simplicity of a saint. Upon the whole, Rubens would appear to no great advantage in Ghent, if it was not for the picture in St. Bavon.”—21. The Last Judgment. *M. Coxie*—The Emperor Charles V. land-

ing in Africa.—Francis I., made prisoner at Pavia, yields up his sword to De Lannoy, a Flemish knight.—Rough sketches executed with great boldness, and made by *Gaspar de Crayer* to decorate the arch of triumph, erected on the occasion of the visit of the Infant Ferdinand to Ghent. *J. Jordaens*—The Woman taken in Adultery. *T. Duchatel*—The Installation of the Emperor Charles VI., 1668, as Count of Flanders, in the *Marché au Vendredi*. A great number of figures in the manner of Teniers. A great part of the collection consists of modern pictures.

The *Marché au Vendredi* (Vrijdags Markt) is a large square surrounded by ancient houses, named from the day on which the market is held in it. The ceremonies of the inauguration of the Counts of Flanders were celebrated on this spot with a pomp and splendour hardly to be conceived at present. Here also was the rendezvous of the “Trades Unions” of the middle ages, whenever a real or supposed breach of the privileges of their guilds or corporations on the parts of their rulers excited these turbulent spirits, “ces têtes dures de Flandres,” to rebellion. Here their standards were planted, around which they rallied in arms. On this spot, Jacques van Artevelde, descended from one of the noblest families of Flanders, but called the Brewer of Ghent, because he had enrolled himself in the corporation of brewers to flatter the popular vanity by ranking himself among the people, at the head of his partisans, chiefly weavers, encountered the opposite faction of fullers, in a civic broil, with such bloodthirsty fury, that the presence of the host, which was brought out upon the spot to separate the combatants, was disregarded, and 1500 corpses of citizens slain by fellow-citizens were left on the square. The day was afterwards marked in the annals of the town as Evil Monday. It was in this place, 40 years after, that Jacques’s son, Philip van Artevelde, was saluted Ruwaert or Protector of Ghent, and received (1381) the oath of fidelity from his townsmen, when called upon to lead them against their oppressor, Louis de Mâle. The story

of Van Artevelde is told in Henry Taylor's drama.

In the *Marché au Vendredi*, also, at a later period, under the Duke of Alva, were lighted the fires of the Inquisition. Many thousands perished during those religious persecutions, which dispersed the best and most industrious citizens of Ghent over other lands, and struck a fatal blow at her commercial prosperity.—In a street close to the *Marché*, called the *Mannekens Aert*, is an enormous cannon, one of the largest in existence, being 18 ft. long and 10½ in circumference, named *De duille Griete*, or Mad Margery; it is of hammered iron, was made in the days of Philip le Bon, and used by the Gantois at the siege of Oudenarde, 1382, and again in 1452.

In the Place St. Pharaïlde, near the *Marché aux Poissons*, still stands the old turreted gateway, called the *Oudeburg*, or 's *Gravensteen*, the Count's Stone (*i. e.* castle), a relic of the castle of the Counts of Flanders, built by Baldwin Bras de Fer, 868. The small portion that remains of the building, consisting of an old archway and turret, is now incorporated in a cotton factory. The area within is occupied by houses of the meanest kind. It deserves to be visited, however, as one of the oldest existing buildings in Belgium, and the interior contains some curious vestiges of its ancient origin. In the years 1338-9 it was the residence of Edward III. and his family; and his Queen Philippa here gave birth to a son, who was called, from his birth-place, John of Gaunt. An intimate alliance existed for many years between the men of Ghent, or Gaunt, and the English, particularly during the reigns of the Edwards. The Flemings were deeply interested in procuring our wool for their cloths; the English sovereigns, on the other hand, were glad to secure "the good towns" and weavers of Flanders as allies to assist them in their designs upon the crown of France, and threatened to prohibit the exportation of wool when the men of Gaunt opposed their wishes, or refused to embrace their cause.

Jacques van Artevelde, the Brewer of Ghent, was a faithful ally of Edward

III., who used familiarly to call him "his dear gossip;" and the Queen Philippa stood godmother to his son Philip. It was at his suggestion that Edward assumed the title of King of France, and quartered the fleurs de lis with the arms of England, from which they were not removed till the end of the last cent. The English connection was in the end fatal to Jacques, and led to his being killed by the citizens whom he had so often led as easily as sheep, by his talents, courage, and eloquence. In 1344 Edward III. crossed over to Sluis at the invitation of Jacques, who, relying on his influence with the citizens, had promised to make him lord and heritor of Flanders. But this proposal was distasteful to the men of Ghent, who were unwilling to disinherit their natural lord; and, during Van Artevelde's absence to confer with Edward, the popular discontent against him, increased by rumours that, during his administration of the affairs of Flanders, he had secretly sent large sums of money out of the country to England, was excited in a high degree, and "set them of Gaunt on fire." "As he rode into the town about noon, they of the town knew of his coming, and many were assembled together in the street where he should pass, and when they saw him they began to murmur, and to run together their heads in one hood, and said, 'Behold yonder great master who will order all Flanders after his pleasure, the which is not to be suffered.' As he rode through the street he perceived that there was some new matter against him, for he saw such as were wont to make reverence to him as he came by turn their backs towards him and enter into their houses. Then he began to doubt, and as soon as he was alighted in his lodging he closed fast his doors, gates, and windows. This was scant done but all the street was full of men, and especially those of the small crafts, who assailed his house both behind and before." Though stoutly resisted, their numbers prevailed. Artevelde in vain addressed them from an upper window; the eloquent tongue was now little heeded in the frenzy of popular excite-



ment. "When Jacques saw that he could not appease them, he drew in his head and closed the window, and so thought to steal out on the backside into a church that joined his house, but it was so broken that 400 persons were entered in, and finally there he was taken and slain without mercy, and one Thomas Denys gave him his death stroke." — *Froissart*. A metal shield on the balcony of a house near the corner of the Place du Calendre marks the scene of his murder.

Van Artevelde's house was situated in the Padden Hoek (Toad's Corner). Many military and commercial treaties were made with the English by both the Artevelde's: they aided each other with troops on land and ships at sea; and the connection between the two countries was not finally broken off until the time of Philip the Bold.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, heiress of Charles the Bold, was celebrated at Ghent 1477. By this alliance the Low Countries were added to the Austrian dominions. A short time before it took place the famous Oliver the Barber, called *Le Diable*, was despatched by his master, Louis XI., to obtain the hand of Mary for his son, or, failing in this, to stir up rebellion among the men of Ghent. His mission failed, his intrigues were frustrated, and he was dismissed with disgrace, after having imprudently demanded a private audience with the princess, which her council of state refused, alleging the laws of etiquette, and even of decency, forbade such an interview with "*cette jeune demoiselle qui étoit à marier*."

The Empr. Charles V. was born at Ghent, in the palace now pulled down, but its site is marked by a street named after it, *Cour des Princes*. It is related that he first saw the light in a water-closet, which ignoble birth-place was afterwards handsomely furnished and transformed into a splendid apartment. The turbulence and sedition of his subjects and fellow-citizens of Ghent repeatedly gave annoyance to Charles, till at length a more formidable insurrection broke out, which, spreading through Flanders, threatened to sever the pro-

vince from his dominions. It originated in the discontent caused by his demand of an enormous subsidy from the citizens to carry on the war against France, which was soon fomented into open rebellion. Having put the town into a state of defence, they secretly tendered their allegiance to Francis I. He, however, not only declined the offer, but very treacherously disclosed the secret to the Emperor. Charles was in Spain, but no sooner did this intelligence reach his ears than he decided upon putting down the treason in person. To save time he daringly resolved to cross the dominions of his rival Francis (with whom he had recently been partially reconciled), trusting to his chivalrous generosity not to take advantage of this confidence. Great was the consternation in Ghent when it was announced that Charles, who was supposed to be many hundred miles off, had suddenly arrived before the city, and had surrounded it with a large army. Messengers were despatched to sue for his forgiveness, but, without granting conditions, he demanded instant admittance within the walls; then posting guards at the gates, he proceeded to take measures for chastising the inhabitants. It was while deliberating on the punishment to be inflicted that the infamous Duke of Alva suggested the annihilation of the whole city (p. 128). Charles, however, was satisfied with a cruel but less sweeping retribution; 14 of the ringleaders were beheaded, others were banished, and their goods forfeited. The city was declared guilty of *lèse-majesté*, and, in consequence, the magistrates and principal citizens, the chiefs of the guilds and of the corporation of weavers, were compelled to present themselves before Charles in black gowns, with bare heads and feet, and with halters round their necks, and to demand pardon on their knees. He exacted as a further penalty that the magistrates should never appear in public without the halter. This, which was intended as a badge of ignominy, was afterwards converted into a decoration. The rope, in the course of years, became a rich silken cord, and was worn round the neck as an ornament,

tied with a true lover's knot in front. By the same sentence all the privileges of the city, together with the cannon and other arms of the commonalty (*commune*), of the trades, and of the weavers' guild, were confiscated; and even the famous bell, called Roland, which was convicted of having played a very turbulent part with its tongue during the insurrection, was taken down from the Beffroi.

As a further check to their turbulence, and for the entire restriction of their liberties, the Emperor soon after laid the first stone of the *Citadel* (*château des Espagnols*), situated on the E. side of the town, not far from the *Porte d'Anvers*; to make room for it he removed 800 houses from the ancient quarter of St. Bavon. This fortress served afterwards as a prison to the Counts Egmont and Horn; and when the Flemings took up arms to throw off the Spanish yoke 1570, it was besieged by the townspeople under the Prince of Orange. It was long and vigorously defended by the Spaniards. At last 3000 men of Ghent, wearing white shirts over their clothes to distinguish themselves, attempted to carry it by assault Nov. 10. The ladders, however, were too short, and they were compelled to retire with loss. The next morning, while they were preparing to renew the attack, the Spaniards sent to capitulate. When at length terms were granted the besiegers were not a little astonished to see the Senora Mondragon march out at the head of 150 men and a number of women and children, the sole remains of the garrison, whom she had headed and commanded during the whole siege, in the absence of her husband the governor, assisted by the other females.

The *Old Citadel* was afterwards levelled with the ground by a decree of the States General; and the citizens, with their wives and children, working like common labourers, assisted in demolishing the stronghold of tyranny; but some of the casemates and shattered walls remain, as well as parts of cloisters of the monastery of St. Bavon, and a small octagonal Chapel of St. Macarius, in the Romanesque style

(date probably about 1067). It is not far from the Railway station to the E.

The *Béguinage* is one of the few nunneries not suppressed by Joseph II., or swept away by the torrent of the French Revolution. It is of great extent, with streets, squares, and gates surrounded by a wall and moat. It is certainly worthy a visit. At the hour of vespers strangers should repair to the chapel, where they will have an opportunity of seeing the whole sisterhood assembled. They amount to more than 600, and many are persons of wealth and rank. The sight of so large an assemblage, all in black robes and white veils (the ancient Flemish *faillie*, which they still retain), barely illuminated by the evening light and a few lamps, has a picturesque effect. The novices are distinguished by a different dress; and those who have just taken the veil wear a chaplet round their heads. "The chanting of a small, but by no means select choir, in the music gallery, derives its interest and impressiveness from the framework (so to say) of scenery and costume in which it is set. As a whole the service is very striking, and should on no account be missed."—*H. F. C.* The sisters live generally in separate houses. On the doors are inscribed the names, not of the tenant of the house, but of some saint who has been adopted as its protectress. This is the principal establishment of the order, which numbers in Belgium 6000 sisters. The *Béguines* are bound by no vow; they may return into the world whenever they please: but it is their boast that no sister has ever been known to quit the order after having once entered it. They attend to the sick in the *Béguinage*, or go out as nurses into the town, and are constantly seen at the Hospital.

There is an *English Church* appropriated to the Episcopal Service on the Braband Dam. It is the only Protestant church in Ghent.

The *Byloque* (a Flemish word signifying enclosure) is the principal Hospital of Ghent: it was founded 1225, and is capable of holding 600 sick. Jacques van Artevelde, it is believed, was buried in the church of the By-



loque, after having been assassinated in his own house. It was in the Byloque that he was proclaimed by his townsmen Ruwaert, or Protector of Flanders, and here he assembled the men of Ghent to plead in favour of an alliance between them and Edward III.

The *Promenades* at Ghent are the double avenue of trees by the side of the *Coupure*, or canal, cut in 1758, to unite the Lys and the Bruges canal together. Near it is the *Penitentiary* (*Maison de Détention*), an octagon building of vast extent, begun 1772, and finished 1824. A prison truly is an object which an Englishman can see frequently enough in his own country, but this is particularly well managed; it was held up as a pattern by Howard the philanthropist, and has served as a model for many others, not only in Europe, but in America.

The *New Cassino*, a handsome building by Roelands, stands also near the *Coupure*, and is well worth notice. It has a literary and scientific, as well as a social destination. Exhibitions of flowers take place in the lower apartments.

The *Kauter* (a Flemish word signifying a field), or *Place d'Armes*, within the town, is a large square planted with trees, and surrounded by large buildings, among them 3 *Chubs*—of the military, nobles, and merchants. A military band usually plays here on summer evenings. The *Boulevards* around the town, anciently the ramparts, are also agreeable walks.

On the *Quai aux Herbes* stands the *Maison des Bateliers*, the oldest house, and perhaps the most picturesque, in Ghent, having the date 1513. The insignia of the watermen's craft (whose guild was held here) are carved on its gables (§ 25).

Hubert Van Eyck, the painter, lived in a house at the corner of the *Rue des Vaches* and the *Marché aux Oiseaux*, near the *Kauter*: it has received a modern front.

A splendid collection of enamelled stone ware (*Grès de Flandre*), and of German and Venetian glass, belonging to the family *Huyvetter*, is well worth a visit. *Rue Haute Porte*, near *H. de Ville*.

Several buildings recently erected by the town of Ghent would do credit to the first capitals of Europe.

A *New Theatre* has been built in the corner of the *Place d'Armes*. Its saloon, concert and ball-rooms are magnificent, and they are well worth a visit. The building cost the town of Ghent 2,500,000 fr.

The *Palais de Justice*, another striking new building by Roelands, stands in the *Rue du Théâtre*, a new and handsome street. The ground floor serves as the Exchange; the upper chambers are appropriated as courts of justice.

The *Jardin des Plantes*, belonging to the University, said to be the finest in Belgium, is far from deserving the praise commonly given to it.

The *Post Office* is in the *Rue de l'Université*. *Vigilantes*, § 22. A.

The *modern Citadel*, begun 1822, and finished 1830, is situated on *Mont Blandin*, which is the end of the high land on which the western part of the city stands. It is one of the chain of fortresses defending the Belgian frontier, and commands the course of the *Schelde* and *Lys*.

Ghent communicates with the sea by a grand *Canal* which enters the *Schelde* at *Terneuse*. It gives the city all the advantages of a seaport; vessels drawing 18 ft. water can unload in the basin under its walls. At *Sas van Ghent*, about 14 m. N., are sluices, by means of which the whole country could be laid under water.

*Railroad*.—Ghent to Courtrai and Lille (on the way to Paris). Rte. 15.

*Railroad, Ghent to Mechlin*, 56 kilom.

Trains in 1½ hr. On quitting Ghent the Railway crosses the *Schelde*, and is carried along the S. side of it, approaching now and then one of its sweeping curves.

7 Melle Stat.

7 Wetteren Stat. 9000 inhab.

6 Wichelen Stat.

7 Audeghem Stat. Alost is 3 m. from this Stat.: omnibuses ply thither, meeting the trains (see R. 19, p. 118).

The river *Dender* is crossed on leaving the station.

2 Dendermonde Stat. (*Inns*: Aigle;

Demi-Lune.) *Termonde*, or DENDER-MONDE, a name rendered familiar to English ears by "my Uncle Toby's" constant reference to the siege of 1706, is a primitive Brabant town of 8000 inhab. and a strong fortress on the rt. bank of the Schelde, at its junction with the Dender. By means of sluices the surrounding country, which is marshy, can be laid under water. Louis XIV., who had been nearly drowned, along with his army, in attempting its siege in 1667, when told that Marlborough was about to besiege it, replied, "he must have an army of ducks to take it." Nevertheless, owing to the prevalence of a drought of 7 weeks, the garrison were quickly obliged to surrender unconditionally to the English. The *Ch. of Notre Dame*, the oldest building, surmounted by an octagon tower, contains a Crucifixion and Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Van Dyk*; a Virgin and Saints by *Craayer*; and an ancient font sculptured in the style of that at Winchester, out of a square block. The house of Teniers is still pointed out.

9 Malderen Stat.

10 Capelle-aux-Bois Stat. The Brussels canal is crossed just after leaving this station.

The Louvain canal is crossed shortly before the railway reaches

8 MECHLIN STAT. (See Rte. 23.)

## ROUTE 21 A.

### BRUGES TO COURTRAI.—RAILWAY.

Bruges. (Rte. 21.) Station the same as that of the Ghent and Ostend Railway. Trains in 2 hrs.; many stops.

Thorout Stat. Thorout stands in a fertile country. A little coarse woollen cloth and much excellent lace are manufactured here. Two annual fairs in June and July are held here. It is a very ancient town, and at the beginning of the eighth cent. is mentioned as a place of considerable traffic. It has a small *Stadhuis* and a large collegiate church, but neither remarkable. Near it is the Castle of Wynendale, once a hunting-seat of Robert the Frison, 10th Earl of Flanders (1090), and said to

have been built by Odoacer V., Grand Forester of Flanders, in the early part of the 9th cent. Here the Bp. of Lincoln and his fellow-commissioner, sent by Edward I. (1297), negotiated the marriages of Edward P. of Wales and the daughter of Philip King of France, and of Edward himself and the sister of that monarch.

Lichtervelde Stat.

Roulers (Rousselaere, Flem.) Stat. This town is seated on a smaller stream, called the Mander, amidst very fine meadows. In ancient records it is called *Rollarium in pratis*. The *Stadhuis* is a long ancient building in the market-place, in the middle of the town. It has a large square tower, apparently more ancient than the body of the building, at its S. end, and a slender but graceful miniature spire in its centre. The *Ch. of St. Michael* is a plain and rather small structure, with a very beautiful spire. It stands to the rear of the W. side of the market-place; its date must be about the beginning of the 16th cent. Some of the best lace in Flanders is manufactured at Roulers, and a small quantity of woollen stuff.

Iseghem Stat. The Lys is crossed.

Courtrai Stat. (See Rte. 16.)

## ROUTE 22.

### GHENT TO ANTWERP.—RAILROAD.

31 Eng. m., 2 hrs., including ferry.

The road passes through the *Pays de Waes*, one of the most populous districts, the best cultivated, and the most productive for its extent in all Europe. At the time of the civil wars in Flanders it was nothing more than a bare and open heath. At present there is not an inch of ground which is not rendered productive in the highest degree: every field receives as much care and attention as a garden, or a bed of tulips; and the natural soil, little better than barren sand, has been covered artificially with the richest mould. (See Holland, Introd. § 17.) Though the country is flat, it is far from uninteresting, being varied with large villages and neat farms, covered with beautiful cattle, the richest







### References.

1 Cathedral .....	Ed	17 House of the
2 St Jacques .....	Ff	Hanseatic League
3 St Paul (Dominicans) .....	Fd	18 Beguinage .....
4 St Augustin .....	De	19 Palais de Justice
5 St Andre' .....	Dd	20 Salle d'Exposition
6 St Antoine (Capuchins) .....	Gf	21 Theatre des Varietes
7 St Charles (Jesuits) .....	Fe	
8 Museum .....	Fe	
9 Hotel de Ville .....	Ed	
10 Bourse .....	Ee	
11 Post Office .....	Ee	
12 Place Verte .....	Ed	
13 Place de Meir .....	Ef	
14 Palais du Roi .....	Ef	
15 Rubens's House .....	Ef	
16 Theatre .....	Ef	

ERP.

with 4° 22' E.

1/2 Mile



and closest fields of corn or crops of flax, and inhabited by a healthy population. The district of St. Nicholas, perhaps the most thickly peopled in Europe in proportion to its extent, numbers 5210 inhab. upon every square league. The mode of farming pursued in this district is worthy the attention of every agriculturist. Such a pattern of laborious cultivation is not to be found in the whole of Europe. The land is singularly subdivided among a great number of small proprietors. In a distance of 30 kilomètres, 705 plots, belonging to 500 different persons, are crossed. Each holding averages  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a hectare, and is surrounded by hedges and trees.

The castle of Loochristy, not far to the N. of the road, is an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th cent. It is surrounded by a wide moat, approached by a draw-bridge. It was once a hunting-seat of the Bishops of Ghent.

Bienvelde Stat.

*Lokeren Stat.* (*Inn*, Quatre Sceaux), a town of 16,500 inhab. There are extensive bleaching-grounds here.

*St. Nicholas Stat.* (*Inn*, H. de Flandres), 20,500 inhab., said to have the largest market of flax in the world. Its great square is scarcely big enough to hold the crowd assembled on market-days.

Beveren Stat.

Beyond the neat village of Zwyn-drecht, the cathedral of Antwerp comes in sight. For 3 years the whole district, and even the high road, lay many feet under water, introduced by cutting the dykes above the Tête de Flandre during the siege of Antwerp. 12 Dutch gun-boats floated over the polders, or fields, which are many feet lower than the level of the river at high-water. The coming and receding tides covered the surface with sand; and the ground, saturated with salt water, and deprived of all vegetation, for a long time remained a barren morass, interspersed with pools. The industrious efforts of the owners have made some progress in reclaiming from the condition of an unproductive waste this territory, which, owing to its natural fertility and its

vicinity to a large city, was of very great value.

Near Antwerp the Schelde makes so great a bend as to convert its l. bank into a tongue of land. The only approach to Antwerp on this side lies along the top of the dykes which intersect the low polders, and divide them from one another and from the Schelde. At the extremity of this tongue of land is situated the Fort called

*Tête de Flandre* (het Vlaemsche Hoofd), Terminus, on the l. bank of the river, exactly opposite Antwerp, forming a principal outwork and tête du pont to that fortified town. It contains a few small houses within its rampart. Napoleon considered its situation more advantageous than even that of Antwerp, and designed to found a new city here. See p. 149.

The Ghent railway station is here; the passengers and private carriages are embarked in a steam ferry-boat, which plies across the Schelde every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. The best view of Antwerp is obtained from this point. The Schelde is nearly 500 yards wide here, and is deep enough for a 74-gun ship. The "coupure," or cutting of the dyke, by which the Dutch laid the land on the l. bank under water, was made a little way above the Tête de Flandre, opposite the citadel. The repairs of this breach cost 2 millions of francs.

ANTWERP (French, ANVERS; Flem. ANTWERPEN; Span. AMBERES). *Inns*: H. du Grand Labreur, Place de Meir, an old established house;—H. St. Antoine, probably the best;—H. du Parc, also good: these 2 hotels are on the Place Verte, near the cathedral; both well managed and much commended; tables-d'hôte at 2 and 4½; good, and respectably attended. 2nd class Inns: H. des Étrangers, on the Quai; H. d'Angleterre; H. des Pays-Bas.

Antwerp is a strongly fortified city, with a citadel, on the rt. bank of the Schelde (L'Escaut, Fr.), which is here navigable for vessels of large burden; the tide rises 12 ft., and the water is brackish. The most probable and simple derivation of the name is from the Flemish words "aen't werf," on the wharf, or quay. Antwerp contains







90,000 inhab. In the height of its splendour and prosperity, that is to say, in the 16th cent., it is said to have numbered 200,000, but it was then the richest and most commercial city in Europe. Its merchants, indeed, were princes in wealth, and their houses splendid palaces. No city of Belgium presents grander streets and squares, the finest of which is the *Place de Meir*; and its magnificent line of *Quays* along the Schelde are unrivalled in the country. The cathedral, near the centre of the town, is surrounded by several open squares, but there is a want of a main street between it, the *Place de Meir*, and the Schelde, to pierce the intervening stacks of buildings intersected by an intricate labyrinth of narrow lanes, inhabited by the lower orders. An old author, describing the condition of Antwerp in the days of Charles V., says that 2500 vessels were sometimes seen *at one time* lying in the river, laden with the productions of all quarters of the globe: 500 loaded waggons on an average entered its gates daily from the country. The money put into circulation annually exceeded 500,000,000 guilders, and 5000 merchants met twice every day on the Exchange.

The decay and fall of its prosperity is to be traced to the tyranny of the cruel Alva, under the directions of his bigoted master, Philip II. of Spain. The establishment of the Inquisition by him, and the persecutions occasioned by it, drove thousands of industrious inhabitants to seek an asylum elsewhere. To this persecution England is indebted for her silk manufactures, which were introduced by Flemish refugees from Antwerp, in the reign of Elizabeth. Another blow to its prosperity was the memorable siege of 14 months in 1585, which ended in its capture by the Duke of Parma, one of the most memorable exploits of modern warfare, whether we consider the strength of the place, the hearty resistance offered by the citizens, who yielded at last only when starved out by famine, or the political consequences resulting from it. (See p. 117.) Then came the loss of the navigation of the Schelde, which fell into the hands of the Dutch at the

union of the Seven United Provinces; and the subsequent closing of the river by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, completed its commercial ruin, from which it was only beginning to recover when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. In consequence of that event, the most profitable commerce which Antwerp carried on with the Dutch colonies is annihilated; the richest merchants have quitted it, repairing to Rotterdam or Amsterdam; its manufactures are nearly ruined, its docks comparatively empty, and its streets deserted. Within the last few years it has recovered a part of its former prosperity.

Antwerp enjoys a high reputation from its encouragement of the arts, and the eminent artists it has produced. It would be sufficient to mention the great names of Rubens (who lived here, and whose parents were of Antwerp), and of Vandyck, without alluding to others also great in their way, as Teniers, Jordans, Quentin Matsys, &c., who were all natives of Antwerp or its neighbourhood. Trade and commerce have, indeed, deserted it, but their consequences, in a variety of instances, particularly in the great works of art produced here, still remain behind: the power and genius of Rubens especially, whose masterpieces still exist here, are nowhere else to be equally understood and appreciated. The Academy or Corporation of St. Luke, in this city, for the encouragement of painting, was one of the oldest societies of the kind in Europe; it was founded in 1454 by Philip the Good, and endowed by Philip IV. of Spain, and may be regarded as the cradle of the Flemish school. A colossal *statue* of Rubens, by Geefs, a native of Antwerp, has been erected on the *Place Verte*, in front of

The *Cathedral of Notre Dame*, one of the largest churches and most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in the Netherlands. It is believed to have been commenced in the middle of the 13th cent., and to have taken 84 years to finish. It was burnt in 1533, but the tower and choir were preserved. It was rebuilt the following year. The interior is simple and imposing: it is 500 ft. long and 250 wide, and the



effect of the vastness of its lofty choir and nave, with *treble* aisles on each side, is assisted by its being all finished on the same uniform plan, and left open. It was sacked by the fanatic iconoclasts in 1566, when its rich altars, ornaments, and sculptures, were either burned or carried off. In the choir a chapter of the Golden Fleece was held in 1555 by Philip II. of Spain, at which *nine* kings and sovereign princes were present, and assisted as knights of the order.

The great attraction in this church is the *masterpiece of Rubens—the Descent from the Cross*. It hangs in the S. transept, near the door leading out of the Place Verte. On one of the lateral pieces or folding doors is represented the Salutation of the Virgin; on the other the Presentation of the Infant Jesus in the Temple; and on the back of them are a colossal figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour; and a hermit.

“This picture, of all the works of Rubens, is that which has the most reputation. I had consequently conceived the highest idea of its excellencies; knowing the print, I had formed in my imagination what such a composition would produce in the hands of such a painter. I confess I was disappointed. However, this disappointment did not proceed from any deficiency in the picture itself; had it been in the original state in which Rubens left it, it must have appeared very different; but it is mortifying to see to what degree it has suffered by cleaning and mending. That brilliant effect, which it undoubtedly once had, is lost in a mist of varnish, which appears to be chilled or mildewed. The Christ is in many places retouched, so as to be visible at a distance; the St. John’s head repainted; and other parts, on a close inspection, appear to be chipping off, and ready to fall from the canvas. However, there is enough to be seen to satisfy any connoisseur that in its perfect state it well deserved all its reputation.

“The composition of this picture is said to be borrowed from an Italian print. The greatest peculiarity of this

composition is the contrivance of the white sheet on which the body of Jesus lies: this circumstance was probably what induced Rubens to adopt the composition. He well knew what effect white linen, opposed to flesh, must have, with his powers of colouring,—a circumstance which was not likely to enter into the mind of an Italian painter,\* who probably would have been afraid of the linen’s hurting the colouring of the flesh, and have kept it down by a low tint. And the truth is, that none but great colourists can venture to paint pure white linen near flesh; but such know the advantage of it. I consider Rubens’s Christ as one of the finest figures that ever was invented; it is most correctly drawn, and, I apprehend, in an attitude of the utmost difficulty to execute. The hanging of the head on his shoulder, and the falling of the body on one side, give it such an appearance of the heaviness of death, that nothing can exceed it.

“Of the three Maries, two of them have more beauty than he generally bestowed on female figures, but no great elegance of character. The St. Joseph of Arimathea is the same countenance which he so often introduced in his works—a smooth, fat face,—a very unhistorical character. The principal light is formed by the body of Christ and the white sheet; there is no second light which bears any proportion to the principal. In this respect it has more the manner of Rembrandt’s disposition of light than any other of Rubens’s works; however, there are many detached lights distributed at some distance from the great mass, such as the head and shoulders of the Magdalen, the heads of the two Maries, the head of St. Joseph, and the back and arm of the figure leaning over the cross; the whole surrounded with a dark sky, except a little light in the horizon and above the cross.

“The historical anecdote relating to

\* Rubens probably obtained the idea of this picture from a celebrated one of the same subject, in the church of the *Trinità de’ Monti* at Rome, by Daniel di Volterra, who was assisted in it by Michael Angelo; there is considerable similarity in the two works.

this picture says that it was given in exchange for a piece of ground (belonging to the guild of Arquebusiers) on which Rubens built his house; and that the agreement was only for a picture representing their patron, St. Christopher, with the infant Christ on his shoulders. Rubens, who wished to surprise them by his generosity, sent 5 pictures instead of 1,—a piece of gallantry on the side of the painter which was undoubtedly well received by the Arquebusiers, since it was so much to their advantage, however expensive to the maker of it. It was undertaken 1611, and set up 1612. All those pictures were intended to refer to the name of their patron *Christopher*.

“In the first place, the body of Christ on the altar is borne by St. John, St. Joseph of Arimathea, Mary Magdalen, &c. On one side of the left door is the Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth. The Virgin here bears Christ before he is born.”—*R*.

The two doors when closed form a single picture, representing St. Christopher himself bearing the Infant on his shoulders, guided by the light of a hermit's lantern. “The hermit appears to be looking to the other side; one hand holds the lantern, and the other is very naturally held up to prevent the light from coming upon his eyes. On the reverse of this door we have another Christopher, the priest Simeon bearing Christ high in his arms, and looking upwards. This picture, which has not suffered, is admirable indeed, the head of the priest more especially; which nothing can exceed; the expression, drawing, and colouring are beyond all description, and as fresh as if the piece were just painted. The colouring of the St. Christopher is too red and bricky, and the outline is not flowing. This figure was all that the company of the Arquebusiers expected; but Rubens justly thought that such a figure would have made but a poor subject for an altar.”—*R*.

This picture was taken by the French to Paris, and while there underwent a very judicious reparation and cleaning; so that it is probably in far better condition now than when seen by Sir

Joshua. At any rate, it is the opinion of the best judges that his praise of this truly wonderful picture is on the whole too qualified. He has omitted to mention the well-known story of the share which Vandyck is said to have had in the painting. While the work was in progress, and during the absence of Rubens, the picture was thrown down by accident or carelessness of his pupils, and received serious injury in the fall. Vandyck was selected as the most skilful hand among them to repair the damage, and succeeded so well, that Rubens, on his return, declared that he preferred his scholar's work to his own. The parts restored by him were the cheek and chin of the Virgin, and the arm of the Magdalen.

In the opposite or N. transept is the *Elevation of the Cross*, “the first public work which Rubens executed after he returned from Italy. In the centre is Christ nailed to the cross, with a number of figures exerting themselves in different ways to raise it. One of the figures appears flushed, all the blood rising into his face from his violent efforts; others in intricate attitudes, which, at the same time that they show the great energy with which the business is done, give that opportunity which painters desire, of encountering the difficulties of the art, in foreshortening and in representing momentary actions. This subject, which was probably of his own choosing, gave him an admirable opportunity of exhibiting his various abilities to his countrymen; and it is certainly one of his best and most animated compositions.

“The bustle which is in every part of the picture makes a fine contrast to the character of resignation in the crucified Saviour. The sway of the body of Christ is extremely well imagined. The taste of the form in the Christ, as well as in the other figures, must be acknowledged to be a little inclinable to the heavy, but it has a noble, free, and flowing outline. The invention of throwing the cross obliquely from one corner of the picture to the other is finely conceived—something in the manner of Tintoret: it gives a new and uncommon air to his subject, and we



may justly add that it is uncommonly beautiful. The contrast of the body with the legs is admirable, and not overdone.

"The doors are a continuation of the subject. That on the right has a group of women and children, who appear to feel the greatest emotion and horror at the sight: the Virgin and St. John, who are behind, appear very properly with more resignation. On the other door are the officers on horseback attending; behind them are the two thieves, whom the executioners are nailing to the cross.

"It is difficult to imagine a subject better adapted for a painter to exhibit his art of composition than the present; at least Rubens has had the skill to make it serve, in an eminent degree, for that purpose. In the naked figures of the Christ and of the executioners he had ample room to show his knowledge of the anatomy of the human body in different characters. There are likewise women of different ages, which is always considered as a necessary part of every composition in order to produce variety; there are, besides, children and horsemen; and, to have the whole range of variety, he has even added a dog, which he has introduced in an animated attitude, with his mouth open, as if panting; admirably well painted. His animals are always to be admired; the horses here are perfect in their kind, of a noble character, animated to the highest degree. Rubens, conscious of his powers in painting horses, introduced them in his pictures as often as he could. This part of the work, where the horses are represented, is by far the best in regard to colouring; it has a freshness which the other two pictures want; but those appear to have suffered by the sun.

"The central picture, as well as that of the group of women, does not, for whatever reason, stand so high for colour as every other excellence. There is a dryness in the tint; a yellow-ochrey colour predominates over the whole; it has too much the appearance of a yellow chalk drawing. I mean only to compare Rubens with himself: they might be thought excellent, even in

this respect, were they the work of almost any other painter. The flesh, as well as the rest of the picture, seems to want grey tints, which is not a general defect of Rubens; on the contrary, his mezzotints are often too grey.

"The blue drapery about the middle of the figure at the bottom of the cross, and the grey colour of some armour, are nearly all the cold colours in the picture, which are certainly not enough to qualify so large a space of warm colours. The principal mass of light is on the Christ's body; but, in order to enlarge it and improve its shape, a strong light comes on the shoulder of the figure with a bald head: the form of this shoulder is somewhat defective; it appears too round.

"Upon the whole, this picture must be considered as one of Rubens's principal works."—*R.* It was executed in 1610, and retouched in 1627 by the painter, who added the Newfoundland dog at that time. A commission was appointed in March, 1849, to superintend the restoration of these two works of Rubens—the Descent from the Cross and the Crucifixion.

Over the high altar of the choir, which is very splendid, hangs a third of Rubens's most famous pictures, *The Assumption of the Virgin*. "She is surrounded by a choir of angels; below are the apostles and a great number of figures. This picture has not so rich an appearance in regard to colour as many other pictures of Rubens; proceeding, I imagine, from there being too much blue in the sky: however, the lower part of the picture has not that defect. It is said to have been painted in 16 days"—*R.*—for 1600 florins; Rubens's usual terms being at the rate of 100 florins a-day.

*The Resurrection of our Saviour*, by Rubens (in a small chapel S. of the choir), painted by him to adorn the tomb of his friend Moretus the printer. "An admirable picture, about half the size of life; Christ coming out of the sepulchre in great splendour, the soldiers terrified, and tumbling one over the other; the Christ is finely drawn, and of a rich colour. The St. John the Baptist on the door is likewise in

his best manner, only his left leg is something too large. On the other door is St. Barbara (? St. Catherine); the figure without character, and the colouring without brilliancy. The predominant colour in her dress is purple, which has a heavy effect.”—*R.* Some curious pictures by *Otto Vennius*, lately discovered within one of the pillars near the roof, now hang in the small chapels.

The *New Stalls* in the choir, designed by Professor Geerts, of Louvain, and executed by Durllet, of exquisite Gothic tabernacle work, foliage, &c., interspersed with figures of saints, apostles, and scriptural groups, are remarkable for their elaborate execution. Only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of them are fully completed; the figures occasionally betray rather a pedantic affectation of an archaic style, in long, lean forms, and stiff angular drapery.

The *Pulpit*, carved in wood by *Verbruggen*, is a singular and tasteless piece of workmanship, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; while the upper part consists of twining shrubs, and interlaced branches of trees, with various birds—mostly of species unknown in nature—mere fanciful inventions of the artist, perched upon them. Some of the confessionals are also by *Verbruggen*, as well as several tombs and statues of marble in the choir; and the chapel of the Holy Sacrament contains an altar carved by him.

In the chapel of St. Antoine is a painting by the *younger Franck*, of our Saviour disputing with the Doctors, among whom the painter has introduced portraits of Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, and other reformers. “There are some fine heads in this picture, particularly the three men that are looking on one book are admirable characters; the figures are well drawn and well grouped; the Christ is but a poor figure.”—*R.*

The *Steeple*, one of the loftiest in the world, 403 English ft. 7 in. high, is of such beautiful and delicate Gothic workmanship as to have caused the Empr. Charles V. to say it deserved to be kept in a case; while, from the minuteness of the carved work, Napo-

leon compared it to Mechlin lace. It was begun by the architect Jan Ame-lius 1422, and completed by Appelmans, of Cologne, 1518. It is not, however, to be regarded as a structure solely of stone, but rather as a framework of iron bars, with bits of stone strung upon them like beads, held together by copper bolts, the gaps and interstices being filled up with plaster, and the joints partly covered with lead. The foundations of the tower descend many feet below the ground. It has been carefully repaired and restored at great cost. According to the original design, it was intended to raise both towers to the same height. In the tower which is completed there is a very extensive set of chimes, composed of 99 bells and one very large bell, at the baptism of which the Empr. Charles V. stood god-father. It requires 16 men to ring it. The view from the upper gallery takes in the towers of Bergen-op-Zoom, Flushing, Breda, Mechlin, Brussels, and Ghent. It commands the course of the Schelde, the position of the citadel, Antwerp itself, and the surrounding fortifications, with the entire theatre of the military operations of the French and Dutch in 1832 and 1833. (See pp. 137 and 149.)

During the partial bombardment of the town from the citadel in 1830, Gen. Chassé’s artillerymen knocked off one or two small pinnacles of the steeple, and several shells fell into the houses immediately around the cathedral, and are preserved to this day as memorials.

The tower-keeper (*conciërge*) receives 75 c. for 1 person, 1 fr. for 2, and 1 fr. 50 c. for 3 or more.

Near the foot of the tower is an old draw-well, covered with an elegant Gothic canopy of iron, which deserves notice as the work of *Quentin Matsys*, the blacksmith of Antwerp, who, having fallen in love with the daughter of a painter, changed his profession to obtain her father’s consent to their marriage, and succeeded even better with the palette and pencil than he had at the forge and hammer, as his great work in the Museum here will testify. The figure which surmounts the graceful canopy of Gothic iron-work is a knight



in armour, with a glove in his hand, probably having reference to the glove-market, which was once held on this spot. At the side of the W. door of the Cathedral is a tablet to his memory, with this Latin verse—

Connubialis Amor de Muliebri fecit Apellem.

"'Twas love connubial taught the smith to paint."—L. F. m.

The original tablet has been removed to the Museum. His body, which was interred at his death in a church which the Spaniards pulled down to make way for the citadel, was re-interred in 1629, at the foot of the spire, on the l. hand of the entrance.

*St. Jacques* is a very handsome church, even more splendid than the cathedral in its internal decorations of marbles, painted glass, carved wood, and fine monuments. The principal families of the town had their burial vaults, private chapels, and altars in this church. The most remarkable is that which belonged to the family of Rubens, situated exactly behind the high altar. The tomb of the great painter is covered by a slab of white marble, bearing a long inscription, let into the pavement of the chapel. In 1793, when every other tomb in the church was broken open and pillaged by the revolutionary French, this alone was spared. The altar-piece in this chapel was painted for it by Rubens, and is considered one of his best and most pleasing works. It is a *Holy Family*, in which he has introduced his own portrait as St. George, those of his two wives as Martha and Mary Magdalen, his father as St. Jerome, his aged grandfather as Time, and his son as an Angel; one of the female heads is said to be the same as that called the Chapeau de Paille. Sir Joshua says of it, "For effect of colour this yields to none of Rubens's works, and the characters have more beauty than is common with him. To the painter who wishes to become a colourist, or learn the art of producing a brilliant effect, this picture is as well worth studying as any in Antwerp. It is as bright as if the sun shone upon it." The white marble statue of the Virgin, above the picture, of beautiful workmanship, executed by *Du Quesnoy*, was

brought from Italy by Rubens himself. The entrance to *St. Jacques* is in the *Longue Rue Neuve*: the best time for visiting it is between 12 and 4½, when there is no service; the presence of the *Koster* must be secured to unlock the chapel.

In the S. transept is a very curious Raising of the Cross, carved in high relief, out of a single stone, by *Vervoort*. In the second chapel on the l., as you enter the nave, is a good portrait (oval), by *Vandyck*, of *Cornelius Landschot*.

On the outside of *St. Paul*, or the *Dominican Church* (entrance in the *Rue des Sœurs Noires*), is an object deserving notice only as illustrative of the Romish religion. It is a representation of Calvary—an artificial eminence raised against the walls of the church, covered with slag or rock work, and planted with statues of saints, angels, prophets, and patriarchs. On the summit is the Crucifixion, and at the bottom is a grotto, copied or imitated, it is said, from the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. On entering it, the body of Christ is seen encircled with vestments of silk and muslin; while to the face of the rock, near the entrance, are attached boards carved and painted to represent the glowing flames of Purgatory, in the midst of which appears a number of faces, bearing the expression of agony, and intended to remind the spectator of the suffering of the souls of the wicked in that place of torment.

Within the church, as you enter from the side of the Calvary, on the l. of the door, is a singular painting by *Teniers* the father, representing the Seven Acts of Mercy. There is also here an excellent and wonderful picture, the Scourging of Christ, by *Rubens*. "This picture, though admirably painted, is disagreeable to look at; the black and bloody stripes are marked with too much fidelity; and some of the figures are awkwardly scourging with their left hand."—*R.* The Adoration of the Shepherds is also attributed to him, "but there is nothing in the picture by which his manner can be with certainty recognised; there are parts which were certainly not painted by him, particularly the drapery of the

Virgin.”—*R.* A Crucifixion, by *Jordaens*, “much in the manner of Rubens.”—Christ bearing the Cross, an early picture by *Vandyck*. “It is in many parts like the works of Rubens, particularly the figure with his back towards the spectator, which is well drawn.”—*R.* The wood-work in this church is remarkably fine. There are 8 or 10 finely ornamented confessionals.

*St. Andrew's Ch.* contains a fine altar sculptured by Verbruggen, and one of the most beautiful as well as singular of the carved pulpits so common in the Netherlands; it represents Andrew and Peter called from their boats and their nets by our Saviour, and was executed by Van Hool, the figures by Van Gheel. It is a work of high merit; the figure of our Saviour displays a dignity not to be expected in this department of art. In the l. transept is a picture of the Crucifixion of St. Andrew, by *Otto Vennius*, Rubens's master; and against a pillar facing the right transept is a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, attached to a monument erected to the memory of two English ladies named Curle, who served her as ladies in waiting. One of them received her last embrace previous to her execution.

*The Ch. of the Augustins* contains an altar-piece by *Rubens*, representing the marriage of St. Catherine, with the Virgin and Child surrounded by many saints. “From the size of the picture, the great number of figures, and the skill with which the whole is conducted, it must be considered as one of the most considerable works of Rubens.” “The Virgin and Infant Christ are represented at one distance, seated on high on a sort of pedestal, which has steps ascending to it: behind the Virgin is St. Joseph; on the right is St. Catherine, receiving the ring from Christ. St. Peter and St. Paul are in the background; and to the left, on the steps, St. John the Baptist, with the Lamb and Angels. Below are St. Sebastian, St. Augustin, St. Lawrence, Paul the Hermit, and St. George in armour (*Rubens* himself). By way of link to unite the upper and the lower part of the picture, are 4 female saints half-way up the steps. The subject of this

picture, if that may be called a subject where no story is represented, has no means of interesting the spectator: its value, therefore, must arise from another source—from the excellence of art, from the eloquence, as it may be called, of the artist. And in this the painter has shown the greatest skill, by disposing of more than 20 figures, without composition, and without crowding. The whole appears as much animated, and in motion, as it is possible for a picture to be where nothing is doing; and the management of the masses of light and shade in this picture is equal to the skill shown in the disposition of the figures.” “I confess I was so overpowered with the brilliancy of this picture of Rubens, whilst I was before it, and under its fascinating influence, that I thought I had never before seen so great powers exerted in the art. It was not till I was removed from its influence, that I could acknowledge any inferiority in Rubens to any other painter whatever.”—*R.* The head of St. Catherine is one of the most beautiful Rubens ever painted.

In the same church is the Ecstasy of St. Augustin, by *Vandyck*; it is, however, by no means a faultless composition. “This picture is of great fame, but in some measure disappointed my expectations; at least, on just parting from the Rubens, the manner appeared hard and dry. The colouring is of a reddish kind, especially in the shadows, without transparency. The colours must have suffered some change, and are not now as *Vandyck* left them. This same defect of the red shadows I have observed in many of his pictures. The head of an elderly woman, said to be the saint's mother, is finely drawn, and is the best part of the picture; and the angel sitting on a cloud is the best of that group. The boy with the sceptre is hard, and has no union with the blue sky. This picture has no effect, from the want of a large mass of light. The 2 angels make 2 small masses of equal magnitude.”—*R.*

The Martyrdom of St. Appolina, by *Jordaens*. “There is not much to be admired in this picture, except the grey horse foreshortened, biting his knee,



which is indeed admirable. Jordaens' horse was little inferior to those of Rubens."—*R.*

The *Church of St. Anthony of Padua*, or of the Capuchins, is only remarkable for two paintings contained in it—a Dead Christ, by *Vandyck*; a Virgin and Child appearing to St. Francis, by *Rubens*. "The Virgin and Christ are in a wretched hard manner, and the characters are vulgar. There is, indeed, nothing excellent in this picture but the head of St. Francis, and that is exquisite."—*R.*

*Church of St. Carlo Borromeo* or of the *Jesuits*. The very elegant façade, erroneously attributed to Rubens, was designed by a Jesuit, Fr. Aguilon. The interior was decorated with many fine pictures by Rubens, but it was destroyed by lightning, with its contents, 1718. It was used as an hospital for wounded English soldiers after the battle of Waterloo.

The *Museum* or *Academy of Painting* occupies the building of the suppressed convent of Recollets, partly rebuilt and newly arranged for its reception. It is opened to strangers daily from 10 to 3. Catalogue, 1 fr. 30 c. Entrance, Rue des Fagots.

It contains a great many pictures, brought from suppressed convents and churches in the town, where they were seen and described by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The works of Rubens and *Vandyck* give the highest celebrity to this collection. There are no less than 12 or 14 finished works of the former, of the highest excellence, and 6 of *Vandyck*.

Here is appropriately preserved, under a glass case, the chair of Rubens, President of the Academy of St. Luke—an interesting relic.

Among the paintings of the older masters are,—*Quentin Matsys*—(136) The Descent from the Cross, with two wings or shutters, formerly in the cathedral, considered the masterpiece of the artist. It displays the science and talent which are evinced in the famous *Misers at Windsor*, and, in spite of the stiffness of the figures, is worthy of minute attention. "The middle part is what the Italians call a *Pietà*, a dead Christ on the knees of the Virgin, ac-

companied by the usual figures." On the door on one side is the daughter of Herodias bringing in St. John's head at the banquet; on the other St. John Evangelist in the caldron of boiling oil. In the *Pietà* the Christ appears as if starved to death, in which manner it was the custom of the painters of that age always to represent a dead Christ; but there are heads in this picture not exceeded by *Raffaëlle*, and indeed not unlike his manner of painting portraits—hard and minutely finished. The head of Herod, and that of a fat man near Christ, are excellent. The painter's own portrait is here introduced. In the banquet the daughter is rather beautiful, but too skinny and lean. She is presenting the head to her mother, who appears to be cutting it with a knife."

*Frans Floris* (properly de Vriendt), called the Flemish Raphael (but with little real claim to that honour)—St. Luke at his Easel. The Descent of the Fallen Angels (132), painted 1524, has some good parts, but without masses, and dry. On the thigh of one of the figures he has painted a fly for the admiration of the vulgar. There is a foolish story of this fly being painted by Q. Matsys, and that it had the honour of deceiving Floris. (133) The Nativity. "A large composition, and perhaps the best of his works. It is well composed, drawn, and coloured. The heads are in general finely painted, more especially St. Joseph and a woman in the foreground."

The principal works of RUBENS are—(215) a *Pietà*, the dead body of Christ laid on a stone table, covered with straw, mourned over by the Virgin. "This is one of his most careful pictures. The characters are of a higher style of beauty than usual, particularly the Mary Magdalen, weeping, with her hand clenched. The colouring of the Christ and the Virgin is of a most beautiful and delicately pearly tint, opposed by the strong high colouring of St. Joseph. I have said in another place that Rubens does not appear to advantage but in large works. This picture may be considered as an exception."—*R.* The Virgin holding the infant Jesus, "who stands on a table. The infant appears

to be attentively looking at something out of the picture. The vacant stare of a child is very naturally represented; but it is a mean ordinary-looking boy, and by no means a proper representation of the Son of God. The only picture of Christ in which Rubens succeeds is when he represents him dead: as a child, or as a man engaged in any act, there is no divinity; no grace or dignity of character appears." "St. John, finely coloured, but this character is likewise vulgar." (219) *A Holy Family*. "Far from being one of Rubens's best pictures; it is scarce worthy to be considered a pattern for imitation, as its merit consists solely in being well coloured. And yet this is the picture which Rubens painted for the Corporation of St. Luke, and it was hung up in their Hall of Meeting." At least the head of the Virgin is pleasing. (220) *Our Saviour on the Cross*, admirable. (212) "The famous Crucifixion of Christ between the two thieves. To give animation to this subject, Rubens has chosen the point of time when an executioner is piercing the side of Christ, while another with a bar of iron is breaking the limbs of one of the malefactors, who, in his convulsive agony, which his body admirably expresses, has torn one of his feet from the tree to which it was nailed. The expression in the action of this figure is wonderful. The attitude of the other is more composed, and he looks at the dying Christ with a countenance perfectly expressive of his penitence. This figure is likewise admirable. The Virgin, St. John, and Mary the wife of Cleophas, are standing by with great expression of grief and resignation, whilst the Magdalen, who is at the feet of Christ, and may be supposed to have been kissing his feet, looks at the horseman with the spear with a countenance of great horror; as the expression carries with it no grimace or contortion of the features, the beauty is not destroyed. This is by far the most beautiful profile I ever saw of Rubens, or, I think, of any other painter; the excellence of its colouring is beyond expression. To say that she may be supposed to have been kissing Christ's feet may be thought too refined

a criticism; but Rubens certainly intended to convey that idea, as appears by the disposition of her hands, for they are stretched out towards the executioner, and one of them is before and the other behind the Cross, which gives an idea of her hands having been round it; and it must be remembered that she is generally represented kissing the feet of Christ—it is her place and employment in those subjects. The good Centurion ought not to be forgotten, who is leaning forward, one hand on the other, resting on the mane of his horse, while he looks up to Christ with great earnestness."

"The genius of Rubens nowhere appears to more advantage than here—it is the most carefully finished picture of all his works. The whole is conducted with the most consummate art. The composition is bold and uncommon, with circumstances which no other painter had ever before thought of, such as the breaking of the limbs and the expression of the Magdalen, to which we may add the disposition of the three crosses, which are placed perspectively in an uncommon picturesque manner: the nearest bears the thief whose limbs are breaking; the next, the Christ, whose figure is straighter than ordinary, as a contrast to the others; and the furthestmost, the penitent thief. This produces a most picturesque effect, but it is what few but such a daring genius as Rubens would have attempted. It is here, and in such compositions, we properly see Rubens, and not in little pictures of Madonnas and Bambinos.

"I have dwelt longer on this picture than any other, as it appears to me to deserve extraordinary attention. It is certainly one of the first pictures in the world, for composition, colouring, and what was not to be expected from Rubens, correctness of drawing."

(214) *St. Theresa interceding for the Souls in Purgatory*. "The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace, than is usual with Rubens: the outline remarkably undulating, smooth, and flowing. The head of one of the women in purgatory is beautiful, in Rubens's way: the whole has great harmony of colouring and freedom of



pencil. It is in his best manner." (221) The Trinity: Christ lying dead in the arms of God the Father. An unimpressive and irreverent representation of the Deity, under the figure of an old man. The Christ is foreshortened with great skill in drawing."

(213) The Adoration of the Magi. "A large and magnificent composition of nearly 20 figures, in Rubens's best manner. Such subjects seem to be more peculiarly adapted to Rubens's style and manner; his excellence, his superiority, is not seen in small compositions. One of the kings, who holds a cup in his hand, is loaded with drapery. His head appears too large, and upon the whole he makes but an ungraceful figure. The head of the ox is remarkably well painted."—*R.*

(222) A small sketch or copy of the Descent from the Cross, in the cathedral—good, though perhaps not by Rubens himself.

(217) The Virgin instructed by St. Anne. "This picture is eminently well coloured, especially the angels: the union of their colour with the sky is wonderfully managed. It is remarkable that one of the angels has Psyche's wings, which are like those of a butterfly. This picture is improperly called St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read, who is represented about 14 or 15 years of age, too old to begin to learn to read. The white silk drapery of the Virgin is well painted, but not historical. The silk is too particularly distinguished, a fault of which Rubens is often guilty in his female drapery; but by being of the same colour as the sky, it has a soft harmonious effect. The rest of the picture is of a mellow tint."

(216) The Communion of St. Francis. He is accompanied by many of his order, and "appears more like a Lazar than a Saint. Though there are good heads in this picture, yet the principal figure is so disgusting it does not deserve much commendation." It was the design, however, of the painter to exhibit the Saint in the act of receiving extreme unction immediately before his death, his body emaciated by disease and abstinence, so that, however disagreeable, the picture has at least truth.

(218) Christ showing his wounds to St. Thomas. The expression in the face of the Saint is perfect. "The head of the Christ is rather a good character, but the body and arms are heavy. It has been much damaged. On the inside of the 2 folding doors are portraits of the Burgomaster Nicholas Rokkox and his wife, half-lengths. His is a fine portrait; the ear is remarkably well painted, and the anatomy of the forehead is well understood. Her portrait has no merit but that of colour."—*R.*

*Vandyck*—(262) A Crucifixion: St. Catherine of Sienna (Sir Joshua calls her St. Rosaria) at the feet of Christ, and St. Dominick. "A sepulchral lamp and a flambeau reversed are here introduced to show that Christ is dead. Two little angels are represented on one side of the cross, and a larger angel below. The 2 little ones look like embryos, and have a bad effect, and the large angel is not painted with equal success to many other parts of the picture. The shadows are too red, and the locks of the hair are all painted in a hard and heavy manner. For its defects ample amends are made in the Christ, which is admirably drawn and coloured, and a breadth of light preserved over the body with the greatest skill, at the same time that all the parts are distinctly marked. The form and character are of a more elegant kind than those we see commonly of Rubens. The idea of St. Catherine closing her eyes is finely imagined, and gives an uncommon and delicate expression to the figure. The conduct of the light and shadow of this picture is likewise worth the attention of a painter. To preserve the principal mass of light, which is made by the body of Christ, of a beautiful shape, the head is kept in half shadow. The under garment of St. Dominick and the angel make the second mass, and the St. Catherine's head, handkerchief, and arm, the third."—*R.*

(265) The dead Christ, with the Virgin supporting the body on her knees, in an attitude of the deepest agony; Mary Magdalen kneeling. "This has been one of the most chaste pictures, but the colouring is gone. The expression of the Virgin is admirable; it

conveys an idea that she is petitioning with an earnest agony of grief. The Virgin's drapery and the sky being exactly of the same colour has a bad effect: the linen is remarkably well folded."—*R.*

(246) Same subject, differently treated. The Virgin behind; the Magdalen, and St. John. "The Virgin's head is admirable for drawing and expression. The figure of Christ is likewise finely drawn, every part carefully determined; but the colouring of this figure, and indeed of the picture in general, is a little too cold: there is likewise something defective in one of the hands of the Virgin."—*R.*

(267) Portraits of Cæsar Scaglia, one of the Spanish negotiators at the Congress of Münster, and of Malderus Bishop of Antwerp.

*Seghers* — Marriage of the Virgin; "one of his best pictures."

*Schut* — Martyrdom of St. George. "It is well composed and well drawn, and is one of his best pictures; but the saint has too much of that character which painters have fixed for Christ. There is a want of brilliancy, from its having too much harmony: to produce force and strength a stronger opposition of colours is required."—*R.*

*Ambrose Franck* — "The Martyrdom of St. Crispin and Crispinian has some good heads, but in a dry manner."—*R.*

*Cornelius de Vos* — St. Norbert and another Saint receiving the Sacrament. (240) The Family Snoeck presenting an offering to the Church of St. Michael. The portraits are extremely well painted. "De Vos was particularly excellent in portraits."—*R.* Of this there can be no better proof than is afforded by the portrait (237) of the keeper of the corporation of St. Luke, *i.e.* the Academy of Antwerp, covered with the medals and other decorations presented, along with the goblets on the table before him, to that institution by princes and potentates, all of which have long since disappeared. It is painted with wonderful force and truth.

*Titian* — Pope Alexander VI. introducing to St. Peter the admiral of his fleet against the Turks (a Bishop of

Paphos) is an interesting picture, in the early style of this master. It once belonged to the collection of King Charles I.

*Teniers* — (297) Boors smoking, a brilliant specimen of the artist, purchased from the collection of M. van Schamps for 14,600 francs.

A modern work (382), the Death of Rubens, by *Van Bree*, President of the Academy, looks cold, raw, and feeble by the side of the pictures enumerated above, but it has the good fortune to be highly admired by the citizens.

A collection of paintings, chiefly of the older schools of Flanders and Germany, has been bequeathed to the city by the burgomaster Van Ertborn. The very dear and slovenly catalogue contains no notice of them, though they have been in the Museum for many years, nor are they numbered. The following, which may be found from their descriptions, are most worthy of notice:—*Giotto*, 2 small pictures, one representing St. Paul, the other a Bishop and a Nun. *Fra Angelico*, an Emperor humbling himself before a Pope. *Anton di Messina*, a Crucifixion. *A. Dürer*, Mater Dolorosa. *Holbein*, Francis II. when Dauphin; Portrait of Erasmus; of Sir Thos. More. *John van Eyck*, Portraits of a Magistrate and of two Monks; Interior of a Gothic Church. *Margaret v. Eyck*, Flight into Egypt. *Memling*, Annunciation of the Virgin; Adoration of the Shepherds; the Virgin in a church and a Bishop praying; Virgin and Child, white; surrounded by Angels, red. *Jean de Mabuse*, Mount Calvary. *Quentin Matsys*, Head of Christ and of the Virgin.

*The Docks and Basins.*—Napoleon laboured unceasingly to make Antwerp the first seaport and naval arsenal of the N., to render it the rival of London in its commerce, and of Portsmouth as a naval establishment. He well knew that the trade of London would to a certain extent be at the mercy of a hostile fleet stationed so near to the mouth of the Thames as Antwerp. The works carried into execution by him are said to have cost 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The English all along endeavoured to frustrate so formidable a design; and the



ill-fated expedition of 1809 to Walcheren was designed for the destruction of these works. Napoleon's estimate of their importance may be gathered from his own declaration to Las Casas at St. Helena: "The works hitherto erected were nothing to what I intended. The whole sandy plain which now stretches for miles behind the Tête de Flandres, on the left bank of the river, was to have been enclosed by fortifications and formed into a vast city. The imperial dockyards and basins, the arsenal and magazine, were to have been constructed there, and those on the right bank were to have been abandoned to private merchants. Antwerp was to rise a province in itself—France without the frontier of the Rhine and Antwerp is nothing." At the conclusion of the peace of Paris, in 1814, the dockyards were demolished in accordance with one of the articles of that treaty.

The two basins were allowed to remain for commercial purposes, and form a chief source of prosperity to the city. In 1843, 1560 vessels entered here. One of the basins is capable of containing 34, the other 14 ships of the line. The entrance to them is difficult, owing to the strength of the current, which sometimes catches the stern of a vessel and drives it ashore. The docks in winter are of great service in protecting vessels, which, if allowed to remain in the open river, would be seriously injured by the floating ice. They are lined with capacious warehouses (*l'Entrepot*), and between the two stands a venerable edifice, originally the factory of the Hanseatic League (*Domus Hansæ Teutonicæ, Sacri Romani Imperii*, 1568), called the *Oostervliet*. This building, a palace in extent, served as a warehouse and residence for the Consul or director of that celebrated association of merchants. At the head of the inner dock rises the handsome range of new *Warehouses*, 5 stories high, vaulted with stone, intended by the King of Holland for a custom-house and bonded warehouse. The centre is ornamented with a Doric portico, but is unfinished.

The *Citadel*, remarkable for the siege which it endured in 1832, was erected

by a celebrated engineer named Pacciotti, for the Duke of Alva, to keep in awe the citizens. It was long regarded as a model of a fortress, especially after the celebrated General Carnot had strengthened greatly its works and exhausted all his science and skill as an engineer upon it. It withstood, under his command, a blockade of 4 months in 1814, and was at length yielded up to the British under General Graham.

The siege of 1832 began Nov. 29 and ended Jan. 23, when the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The whole French force in Belgium, under the command of Marshal Gerard, may be estimated at 66,400 men—the troops actually employed in the siege at 55,000. Such a numerous army and tremendous train of artillery were probably never before brought to the siege of a fortress of so small extent, and were far greater than necessary to reduce such a place according to the usual practice of war. The troops in the trenches were commanded by the late Duke of Orleans, and the chief engineer was General Haxo. The Belgians were allowed to fire the first gun from Fort Montebello. The Lunette St. Laurent, the part nearest the town, was first attacked, and was taken on the 14th. On the 21st batteries began to breach the Bastion de Toledo. On the 23rd the breach was nearly practicable, when General Chassé sent a flag of truce and the garrison surrendered. The total loss sustained by the town on this occasion has been estimated at nearly 4,000,000 guilders.

The number of the Dutch garrison under the veteran Chassé amounted to 4500 men, with 145 pieces of ordnance. The French had 223 guns—an overwhelming weight of metal. The trenches dug by them measured between 8 and 9 English m., and no less than 63,000 projectiles were thrown by them, so that every wall or building within the fortress was all but razed to the ground; even many of the casemates and other parts which had been considered bomb-proof were shattered, and the subterraneous galleries, used as an hospital, threatened to fall and

crush the wounded and dying deposited in them towards the end of the siege. In looking afterwards at the solid walls rent from top to bottom and tottering, it might have been supposed that nothing but an earthquake could have caused such total desolation. The whole interior space presented a mass of ruins, the very ground being furrowed and ploughed up by the shot and shells; and, to use the words of an eye-witness, there was not a foot's space of ground or building that was not shattered or pierced. Of the little Gothic chapel which stood within the citadel scarcely any part remained whole.

In a military point of view the injuries done to the outer fortifications, excepting the breach, were not considerable. They have all been repaired, and a new demi-lune has been erected to strengthen the works. *Admission* to see the citadel may be obtained by application through a laquais de place at the Hôtel de Ville. At present no traces of the siege remain, except in the absence of the houses, barracks, and church, which previously filled the interior. The only objects worth notice are—the confined casemate in the Bastion Duque, originally used as a prison for galley-slaves, in which General Chassé was lodged for a month, deprived of the light of day, and the temporary Hospital, erected by the Dutch, consisting of a bomb-proof roof of earth 8 ft. thick, supported on planks by numerous trunks of trees 6 ft. high, with sloping beams of wood at the sides, instead of walls.

There is a large *Theatre*, splendidly fitted up, but open only part of the year.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (1581), in the Grande Place, is not equal in splendour to those of Ghent, Brussels, or Louvain, but is still a handsome edifice, of Italian architecture, designed by Corn. de Vriendt (Floris), ornamented externally with the 5 orders, one over the other. It contains, in the Passport Office, a painting of the Judgment of Solomon, by F. Floris; in the Salle des Mariages, a richly carved chimney-piece, representing the Marriage at Cana; in the Salle de Justice, another,

an elegant work in the style of the Renaissance; and the town *Library*.

The *Bourse*, built in 1531, is interesting, because it was "there where merchants most *did* congregate" in the times when the whole world's trade was carried on in it. Sir Thomas Gresham, who resided at Antwerp (1550) as British Agent, chose it as a model for the Royal Exchange in London. Round the inner court runs a species of cloister, supported by columns of florid Gothic, not without beauty. The English established a connection with Antwerp at an early period: they had an Exchange of their own here, which still exists, retaining the name *Engelsche Beurs*. Edward III. visited the city in 1338, and a son borne to him here by Queen Philippa was named Lionel of Antwerp in consequence.

Other antique buildings worthy of notice are, the Maison du Géant, Rue des Nattes, long occupied by the knights of the Teutonic Order; in the same street, a *chapel*, of the 15th cent., in the house of M. van Cannaert; the *Vieilles Boucheries* (1505), near St. Paul's church, now a corn warehouse. The Council Room of the Brewers' Company is remarkable as one of the few which have escaped modern changes. It retains its original fireplace and furniture, and is still hung with stamped and gilt leather, and lighted by chandeliers, all dating from the end of the 17th cent. A chef-d'œuvre of Jordaens is over the fireplace, which was painted for the place in which it now hangs.

There is a fine collection of paintings and antiquities belonging to *Mdlle. Herry*, Everdyk Street.

The *Post Office* is in the Place Verte, next door to the Hôtel du Parc. Letters may now be posted at the branch offices (Bourse, &c.), as at Brussels.

The house in which *Rubens* resided and died was situated in the Rue de Rubens, No. 1450, not far from the Palais du Roi. The screen, of rich Italian architecture, with the archway leading into the garden, was designed by Rubens himself. In the garden stands the pavilion where he painted, and the stone table at which he sat,



The loyal Duke of Newcastle (the horseman), having quitted England in disgust after the battle of Marston Moor, resided in this house, which he rented of Rubens's widow, and entertained here Charles II. and other refugee cavaliers.

The *Quai*, extending by the side of the Schelde more than a mile, forms an agreeable promenade. At the entrance of a street is a *Triumphal Arch*, erected (1624) in honour of Philip IV. of Spain,

“Cui Tagus, et Ganges, Rhenus cui servit et Indus.”

On the *Porte de Malines* is inscribed in large letters S. P. Q. A. (*Senatus Populusque Antverpiæ*)—a poor conceit, but adopted by all the Belgian cities in their prosperous days.

The *Place de Meir* should be seen on market-day (Friday), when it presents a most lively scene, crowded with country-women in the picturesque Flemish costume.

*English Service* is performed twice every Sunday and Holidays, at a church in the *Rue des Tanneurs*, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Max Kornicker, a respectable bookseller, has a shop in the *Rue des Tanneurs*, No. 1054, near the *Place de Meir*.

“*Baillie's Indian Warehouse* is worth visiting; the traveller will there see the best specimens of the black silk for which Antwerp has always been celebrated, of which the mantillas are made. It is sold by weight: the richest quality, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  English yard wide, costs about 25 f. the Flemish ell. The colour does not change even on the application of lemon juice. Mr. Baillie possesses a fine collection of paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools.”

British and American (U.S.) Consuls reside at Antwerp.

A *Canal*, capable of admitting vessels of 70 tons, runs from Antwerp, through the desolate district of heath and morass called the *Campine*, to *Herrenthals*, a distance of 10 leagues.

*Railways* (§ 22).—To Malines, Brussels, Liège: terminus outside the *Porte Borgerhout*; omnibuses call at the hotels to convey passengers to and fro (See Rte. 23);—to Ghent: terminus

beyond the Schelde, at the *Tête de Flandres*.

*Steamers* to Rotterdam daily in summer, in 9 or 10 hrs. (Rte. 13); to London, Sun., Wed., and Thurs.

*Vigilantes* (cabs) stand in the *Place Verte* and *Place de Meir*: fare  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. for a drive within the walls: or by hour,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and 1 fr. (§ 22A.)

## ROUTE 22 A.

ANTWERP TO TURNHOUT AND THE BELGIAN PAUPER COLONIES, AND ROUND TO LOUVAIN.

Diligence daily to Turnhout.

The road traverses a wide district of heath, much of which is unreclaimed, but at first it passes many pretty villas; the waste begins about 8 m. from Antwerp.

A little way short of Westmael is the convent of the monks of La Trappe, who have reclaimed an estate of 400 acres from the barren heath. It is a plain building, somewhat like a work-house. The brothers, nearly 60 in number, observe the strict rule of the order, in preserving silence, passing the night in prayer, &c. The garden is also the burial-ground, and a grave lies always open to receive him who is next to drop. Cleanliness is little attended to.

Westmael. About 7 m. N.E. of this is *Wortel*, a pauper colony established by the Dutch government in 1822, and containing 460 inhab. It stands in the midst of a heath. “It was placed, at its foundation, under the direction of Capt. Van den Bosch, brother to the General, and the plan of operation was similar to that of Frederiksord. (See Rte. 7.) The company at Wortel contracted to maintain 1000 paupers for 35 florins each per ann.; other paupers were afterwards taken. Another pauper settlement was undertaken by one person near Bruges, who also agreed with government to maintain 1000 paupers for 35 florins each per ann.; but whether from the separation of Belgium from Holland, or whether the pauper colonists, chiefly idle vagrants sent from Brussels, being of an inferior class,

certain, however, it is, that the pauper settlements in Belgium are far behind the colony of Frederiksdord in prosperity."—*Commerc. Statistics*. 4 m. beyond is Merxplas, a colonie forcée, to which convicts are sent, and are compelled to work.

Turnhout. *Inn*—Porte d'Or, clean, small, and cheap.

12 m. S. of this, in the midst of the desolate tract of moor and heath called the Campine, is Gheel, a village of 7500 inhab., a large part of whom are occupied in taking charge of lunatics sent hither from various parts of Belgium, amounting to 700 or 800. Some are sent hither by their friends—the paupers are supported by the government or their parish. The native peasants here have for generations devoted themselves to this charge. The mild system of treating lunacy has long prevailed here. St. Dymphna, the patron saint of lunatics, was an Irishwoman, a daughter of a king of that island; and she is said to have suffered martyrdom here by the hand of her father, from whom she had fled in order to devote herself to devotion and celibacy, in company with a Christian priest named Gerebernus. From the cures wrought upon pilgrims to her shrine Gheel became famous for the treatment of mental diseases. The *Church*, dedicated to her, contains her altar, at which is some curious and elaborate carving in stone and oak, representing the legends of the saint and a crucifixion. The *altar-piece*, surmounted by the Holy Rood, is in the style of some of the *retablos* of the churches in Spain. A tabernacle contains some of her relics. Here is also a sculptured monument to a Count de Merode and his Countess, 1550, resembling that of Sir F. de Vere in Westminster Abbey, being supported by marble figures at the corners.

The road runs hence S. about 8 m. to Vesterloo, where it crosses the river Neethe; and about 10 m. farther, just after crossing the Démer, is the village of Aerschot. In the *Church* here is a rood-screen or *Jube*, remarkable not only for its elaborate execution, but also for the excellent preservation of not only the tracery but even its numerous bas-

reliefs and statuettes, all in a good style of art. The chandelier in front of the screen is a work of Quentin Matsys, presented by him to the church as a memorial of his wife, to hang over her grave in the aisle in which she is buried. It is a frame of metal rods, set with flames or flowers of hammered metal. About 12 m. from Aerschot is LOUVAIN. (See Rte. 26.)

### ROUTE 23.

ANTWERP TO BRUSSELS.—RAILWAY, BY MECHLIN.

44 kilom. = 27½ Eng. m. *Trains* in 40 min. to Mechlin, and in 35 thence to Brussels.

Rt. is the village of Berchem, the head-quarters of the French general, Marshal Gérard, during the siege. In the orchards and gardens on the rt. the French commenced the trenches by which the approach to the citadel was effected.

Many pretty country seats and gardens of the merchants and citizens of Antwerp lie near the railroad.

Vieux Dieu (Oude God) Stat.

Contich Stat.—The village (3500 inhab.) lies to the W.; not far from it appears the Gothic castle of Ter Elst.

Duffel Stat.—The town is on the l. At Liere (13,500 inhab.), 1½ m. distant (no inn, but a pot-house), the noble *Ch.* of St. Gommaire contains an exquisite flamboyant rood-loft, restored in a creditable manner. *Observe*—The Marriage of the Virgin, a fine work of *Meninging*, a gift to the ch. from the Archduke Philip of Austria—some fine painted glass at the E. end of the ch.—and the shrine of St. Gomes. Beyond Duffel the river Neethe is crossed.

rt. At the entrance of the village of Waelhem, about 2 m. on this side of Mechlin, the remains of a low rampart or fortification may be seen on either side of the road. This is a relic of the struggle between the Dutch and Belgians, 1830-31. The narrow wooden bridge was the scene of a sharp skirmish, in which the insurgent Belgians succeeded in driving the retreating army of the Dutch from a strong position and compelled them to retire under the walls of Antwerp.



MECHLIN STAT., where the trains stop for a few min., is the point of departure from which 4 lines of railway ramify through Belgium. These are called in the time-tables, *Ligne du Nord*, which leads to Antwerp; *Ligne de l'Est*, to Louvain, Liège, Verviers; *Ligne de l'Ouest*, to Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend; *Ligne du Midi*, to Brussels, and thence to Mons, Charleroi, and Namur, or to Lille. There is almost invariably great confusion, and frequently delay here, from the meetings of the trains. Travellers should take care they are not put into the wrong train, and that they are not run over in crossing the numerous lines of rails. Sheds, at least, ought to be constructed to protect passengers and their baggage from the rain. Mechlin is equi-distant from Antwerp, Brussels, and Louvain. A handsome approach has been made from the railway stat. into the town (5 min. walk).

MECHLIN (Fr., Malines; Flem., Mechelen; Germ., Mecheln). *Inns*: H. St. Jacques; La Grue, in the Grande Place. Mechlin is situated on the Dyle, and has 29,660 inhab. It is one of the most picturesque Flemish cities, from the quaint architecture of its houses and the multitude of signs over the shops, but presents now a deserted aspect. The railway was planned to traverse the midst of the city, but the magistrates (gaudet Mechlinia stultis, § 25), like the wise men of Northampton, Oxford, and Maidstone, stoutly resisted this, and with success. Now few of the millions who pass this city annually enter it, and still fewer stop here. Mechlin is the see of the Belgian Primate.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Rumbold (the choir finished in 1451, the nave in 1437), deserves to be visited. The interior is large and lofty. It has a carved pulpit, representing the Conversion of St. Paul, with the fallen saint and his fallen horse below; and an altar-piece in the N. transept, by *Vandyck*, of the Crucifixion, painted after his return from Italy. "This, perhaps, is the most capital of all his works, in respect to the variety and extensiveness of the design, and the judicious disposition of the whole. In the efforts which

the thieves make to disengage themselves from the cross he has successfully encountered the difficulty of the art, and the expression of grief and resignation in the Virgin is admirable. Upon the whole, this may be considered as one of the first pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Vandyck's powers: it shows that he had truly a genius for history painting, if it had not been taken off by portraits. The colouring of this picture is certainly not of the brightest kind, but it seems as well to correspond with the subject as if it had the freshness of Rubens. St. John is a mean character, the only weak part in the picture, unless we add another circumstance, though but a minute one—the hair of the Magdalen, at the foot of Christ, is too silky, and indeed looks more like silk drapery than hair."—*R.* The picture was carefully cleaned in 1848, and seems to have been little retouched. In the side chapels, around the choir, are 25 paintings by *Michel Coexie*, or at least of his time, representing events in St. Rumbold's life—very curious. The organ possesses a rich and full body of tone.

The massive though unfinished Tower, begun 1452, is 348 ft. high, that is, only 18 ft. lower than the cross of St. Paul's: had the steeple been completed, it would have been 640 ft. high. A story is told of an alarm being given in the town that the tower was on fire; but, when fire-engines were brought and the inhabitants had flocked together in haste to put out the conflagration, it was found to be nothing more than the light of the moon shining through the Gothic open work. This, which was probably only a malicious joke, has given rise to a sort of proverb, not at all relished by those to whom it is applied—"The wise men of Mechlin tried to extinguish the moon."

This church was built with the money obtained by the sale of indulgences to pilgrims, who flocked hither in 1452, to celebrate a Jubilee proclaimed by the Pope throughout Christendom, on the occasion of the war against the Turks.

In the *Grande Place*, in which the cathedral stands, are several ancient buildings,—*Les Halles*, with a turret, date

1340, and the *Town Hall*, called Beyard, a structure of the 15th cent. In the midst is a statue of Jeanne de Brabant, by Geefs, surrounded by elegant iron-work.

In the *Church of St. John* is a very famous altar-piece with wings by Rubens, composed of the following pieces: The Adoration of the Magi. "A large and rich composition; but there is a want of force in the Virgin and Child—they appear of a more shadowy substance than the rest of the picture, which has his usual solidity and richness. One of the Kings holds an incense vase. This circumstance is mentioned to distinguish this picture from the many others which Rubens has painted of this subject. On the inside of one of the doors is the Decollation of St. John the Baptist; on the other, St. John the Evangelist in the caldron of boiling oil. The figures which are putting him into the caldron want energy, which is not a common defect of Rubens. The character of the head of the Saint is vulgar, which, indeed, in him is not an uncommon defect. The whole is of a mellow and rich colouring. On the outside of those doors are John baptizing Christ, and St. John the Evangelist in the Isle of Patmos writing the Apocalypse. Both of these are in his best manner. The Eagle of St. John is remarkably well painted. The Baptism is much damaged."—*R.*

Sir Joshua mentions 8 small paintings in panels under these, all by Rubens, but showing little merit, except facility of hand. The subjects were the Crucifixion, the Nativity, and Resurrection. The first alone remains; the others, it is believed, were not returned with the rest of the pictures from France. "Rubens was paid for these 8 pictures 1800 florins of Brabant, about 180*l.* English, as appears by the receipt in his own handwriting, still preserved in the sacristy, and the whole was begun and finished in 18 days."—*R.*

The elegant Gothic Ch. of *Notre Dame*, passed on the l. hand in coming from the railway, contains behind the high altar the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, by *Rubens*, painted for the Guild of Fishmongers, and considered one of his most masterly works. His excel-

lence of colour and rivalry of the Venetian school are nowhere more conspicuous than in this picture. It ought not to be passed over unseen. On the wings or shutters are painted—The Tribute Money taken from the mouth of the fish; Tobias and the Fish; Peter, Andrew, James, and John, the 4 disciples who were fishermen. Beneath these were three small pictures which also disappeared with the French. Rubens painted these 8 subjects in 10 days for 1000 florins.

There is another *Church of Notre Dame* here, called *De Hanswyk*. It owed its existence to a statue of the Virgin which floated up the river against the stream by miraculous agency till it stopped and remained fixed at the spot where the church, which was built in consequence, now stands! This was not the only miracle performed by the image, for it obtained such a high reputation for curing all kinds of maladies that the weak and the devout made pilgrimages to it from far and near. The image exists no longer, having been destroyed by sacrilegious hands when the army of the Confederates, under Oliver Temple, in 1580, took and pillaged the city.

Mechlin was the seat of the Imperial Chamber, founded by Charles the Bold, 1473, which continued to maintain the reputation of a most upright court of justice for many centuries. Charles V. and Philip II. presided over it in person.

Mechlin is the birthplace of Ernest Count Mansfeld, the celebrated leader in the 30 years' war; of Michel Coexie (1497), the scholar and imitator of Raphael; and of Dodonæus the botanist (d. 1585).

The manufacture of *Lace*, which receives its name from Mechlin, is much fallen off. Only 8 houses are now employed in making it. It is a coarser and stouter variety than that made at Brussels.

A group of 3 very picturesque old houses in the Kraam Straat are a fit subject for the pencil. "The Porte d'Egmont, and the pile of buildings called Béguinage, near the entrance of Mechlin, are curious relics of antiquity."—*P. H.*



The *Railroad* to Brussels, 20 kilo., on leaving Mechlin, crosses the canal leading to Louvain.

[The *Château of Rubens* at Steen, of which place he was seigneur, still exists, though fast falling to decay, near the village of Elewyt, a little on the E. of the road between Malines and Vilvorde. It is surrounded by a moat. *Teniers's house* at Perck, 3 m. from Vilvorde and 2 m. from Steen, is called, from its 3 towers (none of which remain), *De Drie Toren*, and is marked by the original gabled gate-house and the moat which surrounded it. A spread eagle on the folding-doors is said to be the work of the artist himself. In the village church is his wife's tomb, and a painting by him.]

10 *Vilvorde Stat.* (2700 inhab.), a dull town, has an interesting Ch. containing fine carvings in wood. Tindal, translator of the Bible into English, suffered martyrdom here as a heretic, in 1536, being strangled at the stake, and then burnt outside the town, near the *Penitentiary*, a huge edifice, with loop-hole windows, on the l., which stands on the site of his prison.

On quitting Vilvorde many pretty country-seats are seen on the banks of the broad canal which goes to Brussels, and outside of Vilvorde the vast *Penitentiary* mentioned above.

On approaching Brussels, the *Palace of Laeken*, belonging to the King of Belgium, appears at some distance on the rt. It is handsomely furnished, but there is nothing to distinguish it from other kingly residences, of which a traveller may see enough in a continental journey. It was originally built for the Austrian governor of the Netherlands before the French revolution, and was afterwards inhabited by Napoleon, who here planned his disastrous Russian campaign. The gardens and park are very beautiful. It is 3 m. from Brussels. Madame Malibran is buried in the *Cemetery of Laeken*. A statue of her in marble, by *Geefs*, has been set up in a so-called temple, as a monument, by her husband, who caused her body to be removed hither from Manchester. The statue, however, is placed too high to be seen to advantage. The *Allée Verte*,

a long avenue of trees, extends nearly all the way to Brussels from Laeken.

The railroad runs on the opposite side of the canal, and terminates [*Brussels Stat.*] at the *Porte de Cologne*, near the botanic garden, opposite the *Longue Rue Neuve*.

10 BRUSSELS (Fr., Bruxelles; Flem., Brussel; Germ., Brüssel).—*Inns*: H. de Bellevue; charges, 1 wax candle, 1 fr.; tea, 1 fr. 50 c.; breakfast, do.; table-d'hôte, 3 fr.; bottle of ordinary wine, 3 fr. 50 c.; dinner in private, 4 to 5 fr.; lodging, 2 fr. H. de Flandre; very good, the table-d'hôte is celebrated. H. de l'Europe; good. These 3 in the *Place Royale*. H. de France, *Rue Royale*, corner of the *Mont du Parc*; highly recommended, comfortable and moderate. H. Royal, new, in the lower town. H. de la Régence, near the *Place Royale*; good, quiet, and moderate. H. de la Grande Bretagne, *Place Royale*. H. de l'Univers, *Longue Rue Neuve*. H. des Princes, *Place de la Monnaie*. H. de Saxe. H. des Quatre Saisons.

The expense of living at one of the principal hotels ought not to exceed 12 fr. a day, including a bottle of Bordeaux wine.

*2nd class Inn*: H. de Hollande, where the expenses ought not to exceed 8 fr. daily.

*Hôtel Garni*. *Hôtel Kreuznach*, in the *Rue Royale*.

There are also several *Boarding-houses*, among which may be mentioned one in the new *Quartier Louise*, leading from the *Boulevard de Waterloo*, kept by Mrs. Haydon.

Brussels, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, and seat of government and of the Chambers, on the small river Senne, has 124,461 inhab., or, including the suburbs, 160,000. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, the upper being the newest as well as the most fashionable and healthy quarter, from its elevated site. It contains the King's palace, the Chambers, and the chief hotels. The foreign ambassadors reside in the *Rue Ducale*. The *Rue de la Loi* is occupied by public offices. The lower town abounds in fine old picturesque buildings, the residences in for-

mer times of the Brabant noblesse, now occupied by merchants and tradespeople. The Grande Place, with its splendid Hôtel de Ville, in this quarter, is beyond doubt unrivalled as a specimen of Gothic splendour in civic edifices. The Quartier Léopold, containing some fine houses, is becoming the favourite part of the town. French is the prevailing language, though many among the lower orders, and the majority of the population in the lower town, speak only Flemish.

Those who are acquainted with the French metropolis will find here many similarities, which give Brussels the character of *Paris on a small scale*. Besides the language, which is the same, and a certain affectation of French manners and habits perceptible in society here, the town of Brussels has its little opera, in imitation of that of Paris; its cafés, in the manner of those of the Palais Royal; a palace-garden, which pretends to a similarity with that of the Tuileries; and miniature Boulevards around the town.

Brussels abounds in English in search of cheapness, which their presence has banished. From the long sojourn of so many of our countrymen, the English language is very generally spoken, from the landlord of the hotels down to the shoeblack in the streets.

The *Park* is a considerable enclosure in the higher town, forming the interior of a large square, laid out with avenues of trees, shady walks, and verdant turf, and ornamented with statues; serving as a promenade to the inhabitants, who are indebted to the Empress Maria Theresa for it. The most fashionable evening walk is on the l. of the entrance to the Place Royale. The park was the scene of the principal combat during the revolution of 1830. It was occupied by the Dutch troops, and the trees still bear marks of the wounds they then received. The Hôtel de Bellevue, standing between the Place Royale, where the Belgian insurgents were posted, and the Park, was the centre of action, and was riddled with shot.

Among the buildings which form the sides of this square, and which immediately overlook the Park, are—

The *King's Palace*; it has nothing very remarkable without or within. It is furnished in a costly manner, as palaces usually are; and those to whom suites of splendid apartments, and a few pictures of no great value, by *David*, &c., are an attraction, may obtain permission to see the interior when the royal family is absent, though with difficulty.

Near to it is the *Palace of the Prince of Orange* (the late King of Holland), erected at the cost of the city of Brussels, and presented to the Prince. The building was finished and inhabited only one year before the revolution of 1830 broke out. The fine collections of pictures and furniture have been removed and sold.

The *Chambers of Representatives*, or Palais de la Nation, built by Maria Theresa for the meetings of the Council of Brabant, are situated Rue de la Loi, at the end of the Park, facing the Royal Palace; within they resemble the French Chambers at Paris previous to 1848. There is nothing to particularise in them, except perhaps 3 pictures by modern artists—the commencement of the Belgian *Trois Jours* of 1830, by *Wappers*; the Battle of Woeringen, by *De Keyser*; and the Battle of Waterloo. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are admitted during the debates. The entrance is behind, in the Rue de l'Orangerie.

In the Place Royale stands a spirited bronze equestrian statue of Godfrey of Bouillon, by *M. Simonis*, erected in 1848. It was cast at Paris by Soyer.

In one of the last houses in the Rue Ragule, near the Porte de Schaerbeek, the Duchess of Richmond gave the grand ball to the Duke of Wellington and his officers on the eve of Waterloo (June 15, 1815), which the Duke would not allow to be put off, although he had previously heard of the advance of Napoleon.

The *Museum*, in the Old Palace, formerly the residence of the Spanish and Austrian Governors of the Low Countries, and before that of the Dukes of Brabant, and now called Palais des Beaux Arts, contains—1st. *The Picture Gallery*. Here are 7 works reputed to





a



1	King's Palace	Dr
2	Palace of Pr. of Orange	Dr
3	Chamber of Represent <sup>s</sup>	Ff
4	Place des Martyrs	Fd
5	Museum	Dd
6	Palais d Industrie	De
7	Hotel de Ville	Ec
8	Broodhuis or Maison du Roi	Ed
9	Church of St Gudule	Fe
10	Church of Notre Dame	Dd
11	Palais de Justice	Dd
12	Prison des Petits Carmes	Ce
13	Palais d'Arenberg	Ce
14	Place du Petit Sablon	Ce
15	Porte de Hal	Ac
16	University	Ee
17	Theatre Royal	Fd
18	Theatre du Parc	Er
19	Post Office	Fd
20	Place des Barricades	G



be by Rubens, mostly inferior to those at Antwerp, and probably executed by his pupils. They are, however, not deficient in many traces of his transcendent power. Among them are, *The Martyrdom of St. Lieven*—a Coronation of the Virgin—Adoration of the Magi—Christ falling under the Cross—a Dead Christ at the Sepulchre—Christ armed with Thunder to destroy the World; an extravagant and unchristian allegory. “Christ, with Jupiter’s thunder and lightning in his hand, denouncing vengeance on a wicked world, represented by a globe lying on the ground with the serpent twined round it: this globe St. Francis appears to be covering and defending with his mantle. The Virgin is holding Christ’s hand, and showing her breasts; implying, as I suppose, the right she has to intercede and have an interest with him whom she suckled. The Christ, which is ill drawn, in an attitude affectedly contrasted, is the most ungracious figure that can be imagined: the best part of the picture is the head of St. Francis.”—*R.* *The Assumption of the Virgin*:—“The principal figure, the Virgin, is the worst in the composition, both in regard to the character of the countenance, the drawing of the figure, and even its colour; for she is dressed, not in what is the fixed dress of the Virgin, blue and red, but entirely in a colour between blue and red, heightened with white; and this coming on a white glory gives a deadness to that part of the picture. The Apostles and the two women are in Rubens’s best manner. The angels are beautifully coloured, and unite with the sky in perfect harmony; the masses of light and shade are conducted with the greatest judgment; and, excepting the upper part, where the Virgin is, it is one of Rubens’s rich pictures.”—*R.* *De Crayer*, St. Peter Fishing. *P. Neefs*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral. *Ger. Douw*, a small candlelight piece, very capital. The number of pictures here exceeds 300: the bad preponderate much over the good; and the whole collection is far inferior to that at Antwerp; but it is full of instruction, and contains the works of some early Flemish masters

that can nowhere be found in equal excellence. Several very fine paintings, purchased by the government at the King of Holland’s sale, have, however, recently been added to the collection. *Bernard van Orley*, The body of Christ, mourned over by his friends and by the women, one of his best works. “It has a great nature, but is hard, as the whole picture is in a dry Gothic style.”—*R.* In the fatal bombardment of Brussels on the 20th of August, 1695, by the French under Marshal Villeroy, there were destroyed, in less than 48 hours, several thousand houses and 14 churches, the latter adorned with some of the finest works of Rubens, Vandyck, and other eminent painters, which thus perished in the flames, or were buried in the ruins. In the ante-rooms are specimens of the *modern Belgian School of Art*, very well worthy of attention, especially the works of *Wappers*, *Gallait*, *de Keyser*, *Verboekhoven*—*The Sheepcot in a Storm*, *Le Poiteven*, *de Caisne*, &c.

The collections of painting and natural history are open to the public Sun., Wed., and Thurs. A stranger will gain admittance at all times by feeing the porter. There is also a curious collection of models of engines, sluice-gates, machinery, &c.

2nd. *The Burgundian Library*, under the same roof as the gallery, contains 18,000 MSS., &c., of great interest and value. They were collected at a very early period by the Dukes of Burgundy; many are richly adorned with precious miniature paintings of the greatest beauty by the scholars of Van Eyck. *The Chronicle of Hainault*, consisting of 17 folio volumes, illuminated, deserves particular notice; also the *Missal of Matthias Corvinus*, King of Hungary, and the *Psalter of Louis de Mâle*. This collection has been twice carried off to Paris by the French as the spoils of war. This library has been united to the Royal library, which was formed in 1837 by the union of the libraries of the state and of the town of Brussels with that of Van Hultem, which was purchased for 315,000 francs. It contains 200,000 vols. of printed books. The library is open every day except









Sun. from 9 to 3. Nothing can exceed the comfort of the reading-room.

3rd. *The Museum of Natural History*, on the lower story of the same building, is probably the most complete in Belgium. The zoological department includes many specimens brought from the Dutch East Indian colonies. That of mineralogy is enriched by an interesting collection of Russian minerals presented by the late Queen of Holland. The specimens of chromate of lead and malachite are fine. There is a very complete series of the volcanic products of Vesuvius, and of the fossils of Maestricht.

This building serves likewise as a *College*, and public lectures, instituted by government, are given daily, at particular seasons, in various branches of science, literature, and art, to which all persons are admitted gratis. In the courtyard is preserved the inscription from the monument of Lipsius.

The *Palais d'Industrie*, opposite the Ch. of St. Jacques Caudenberg, 1., in the corner, is appropriated to an exhibition, every 4 years, of the products of national arts and manufactures. It contains an incipient collection of antiques, some old armour, the cradle of Charles V., a font from Tirlemont (date 1149), &c.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Grande Place, is the grandest of those municipal palaces which are found in almost every city of the Netherlands, and nowhere else of the same splendour. The part S.E. of the tower was begun 1401. The beautiful tower, of Gothic open work, 364 ft. high, was built by Jan van Ruysbroek, the architect of the first portion, in 1444. It originally stood at the end of the building: the wing to the N.W. of the tower was added about the end of the cent. It differs in length and otherwise materially from the older wing, but not so as to destroy the effect of the whole. The gilt copper figure of St. Michael on the top, which serves as a weather-cock, and turns with the wind, is 17 ft. high. The abdication of Charles V. (1555) took place in the Old Ducal Palace, which stood on the site of the Place Royale, burnt down in 1733, and not, as is often said, in this town-hall.

That event is depicted on tapestries preserved here, but, as the interior suffered sad spoliation and wanton destruction of its carvings and ornamental work during the first French revolution, it contains little worth notice.

The *market-place*, in front of it, is lined with picturesque old houses, most of which were the halls of various Corporations and Guilds. Here the Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded, by order of the cruel Alva, in 1568. They passed the night preceding their deaths in the old Gothic house opposite, called the Broodhuis, or *Maison du Roi* (built 1525), which once served the purpose of Hôtel de Ville. Alva, it is said, looked on while the execution was going forward, from a window in the building.

The *Collegiate Ch. of St. Gudule*, the finest in Brussels, is a handsome Gothic edifice, in which chapters of the order of the Golden Fleece were held by Philip the Good in 1435, and by Charles V. in 1516. The existing choir and transepts were finished in 1273, the nave in the 14th cent., and the towers in 1518. The outside was well restored in 1843. The proper dedication is to the "Saints Michel et Gudule," but, as in many similar cases, the female saint has eclipsed the archangel. It is remarkable for the beautiful *painted glass* in its windows, especially those by Roger van der Weyde in the great N. chapel of the St. Sacrement des Miracles, including portraits of sovereigns and princes of the 16th cent., by whom they were presented: 2 are dated 1546, and 2 1547. The N. and S. windows of the transept are of 1557, the W. window 1528. Within the choir are cenotaphs, erected in 1610 to John II., Duke of Brabant (1512), and Margaret his wife, Duchess of York; and one of the Archduke John (1596). A tablet of white marble covers the entrance to the vault of the royal family of Austria. In the chapel of the Virgin, S. aisle, is a statue, by *Geefs*, of a Count Merode, a hero or martyr of the revolution of 1830. He is represented in marble, wearing a blouse, the costume in which he was shot, wounded, and holding a pistol! The statues of the 12 Apostles placed against



the pillars in the nave are partly by Duquesnoy. The carved *pulpit* (called *Chaire de la Vérité*) is generally considered the masterpiece of Verbruggen. It represents Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise by the angel, who appears on one side of the globe wielding the pagan thunderbolt of Jupiter, while Death glides round with his dart from the opposite side. The pulpit itself is in the hollow of the globe, which is supported on the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and the tree of life, teeming with fruit, and with various animals perched on their branches. At the side of Adam are the ostrich and eagle, while in satirical vicinity to Eve appear the peacock, the ape, and the parrot. Above the canopy stands the Virgin holding the infant Saviour, whom she is assisting to thrust the extremity of the cross into the serpent's head. It was executed for the church of the Jesuits at Louvain: on the suppression of the order Maria Theresa gave it in 1776 to this church.

In the chapel, called St. Sacrement des Miracles, are deposited the *Miraculous Wafers*, said to have been stolen from the altar at the instigation of a sacrilegious Jew, and subjected to insults by himself and his brethren assembled in their synagogue. To add to the sacrilege, the day chosen for this outrage was Good Friday. When the scoffers proceeded so far as to stick their knives into the wafers, jets of blood burst forth from the wounds, and by a second miracle they were struck senseless. They were then denounced by one of the pretended spectators, who had been converted to Christianity, and were seized and put to death by the most cruel torments, having their flesh torn off by hot irons before they were burnt at the stake. This took place about the end of the 14th cent., and it proves that the Jews at Brussels must then have been so numerous and wealthy as to have been worth plundering. The miracle is one of many similar tales invented by those who took advantage of the superstition of the age, and the general hatred of the race of Israel, to incite the populace to deeds of cruelty, which enabled them to enrich them-

selves with the confiscated goods of the unbelievers. This triumph of the faith, as it is called, is celebrated once a year, on the Sunday following the 15th of July, in the enlightened city of Brussels, by a solemn procession of the clergy, and by the exhibition of the identical miraculous wafers. A little book containing an *authorised* version of the story may be purchased at the church! A beautiful modern carved wood altar has been set up in the chapel. It cost 1000*l*.

The *Ch. of Notre Dame de la Chapelle*, in the Rue Haute, which may be called a fine church in a city where there is little ecclesiastical architecture, contains a picture by *Crayer*, Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalen; a singular pulpit, representing Elijah comforted by an Angel, under a canopy of Palm Trees; the tomb of the painter Breughel, and a small paltry tablet to his memory; besides which, on the left of the high altar, there is the more pretending monument of the family Spinola.

In the *Palais de Justice*, formerly a monastery of the Jesuits, a poor building in the Square du Grand Sablon, are 2 fine works of the modern Belgian School,—the Abdication of Charles V., by *Gallait*, and the Signing of the Compromise or Request, by *Biefve*.

The *Prison des Petits Carmes*, near the square called Petit Sablon, stands on the site of the Hôtel de Cuylenbourg, memorable as the place of meeting of the Protestant Confederates in the reign of Philip II., who were the means of delivering the United Provinces from the yoke of Spain. On this spot (1566) they drew up the famous petition to the Vice-queen Margaret of Parma, called the "Request." At the moment when it was presented one of the courtiers was overheard to whisper in the ear of Margaret, who was rather abashed by the sudden appearance of the petitioners, "not to be annoyed by such a parcel of beggars" (*gueux*). The leaders of the confederates, hearing of this, and feeling that an epithet given to those who came forward in defence of their country and liberties, though meant as a reproach, became by its application a title of honour, determined at once to adopt it as their *nom de guerre*.

The same evening, when they met at supper, some of them appeared on the balcony of the hotel, with a beggar's wallet at their back and a porringer (*jatte*) in their hand, out of which they drank success to the Gueux! The spark thus lighted was soon blown into a flame, and this is commonly considered one of the leading events of that revolution which, in a few years, dispossessed the House of Spain of the dominion of the Low Countries. Alva wreaked his blind vengeance on the building where the meetings were held, by levelling it with the ground.

The *Palais d'Arenberg*, 17, Place du Petit Sablon, furnished with great splendour, contains a small but choice gallery chiefly of Dutch and Flemish masters: among them an interior by *de Hooghe*; Tobias' Cure, *Rembrandt*; Marriage in Cana, *Jan Steen*; and a beautiful *Paul Potter*; a choice collection of Etruscan antiquities, and much fine old furniture. In the library is an antique head, asserted to be that of the famous Laocoon, or at least of a statue similar to that in the Vatican. The Palace is shown in the absence of the family, and is well worth seeing; so are the *Gardens*. The *Picture Gallery* of the Prince de Ligne is not readily shown.

The *Studios of Geefs*, the sculptor, Rue du Palais, and of *Verboekhoven*, the painter, Rue Royale Extérieure, may be visited with pleasure.

The *Porte de Hal*, a large and Gothic gateway now standing alone, the only relic of the old fortifications, erected 1381, was Alva's Bastille during his bloody persecutions of the Protestants. It is now used as a Museum for a very interesting and well-arranged collection of ancient armour. It is in front of this building that criminals are guillotined.

The *University*, Rue des Sols, was originally Cardinal Grandvella's Palace.

The square called *Place des Martyrs* (Martelaers Plaets) contains a large monument erected over the grave of more than 300 of the "braves Belges" who were killed in the last revolution, Sept. 1830. It consists of a marble statue of Liberty on a pedestal, with a kneeling Genius in each of the 4 corners, by *Geefs*. Below and around it runs

a sort of subterranean gallery or catacomb, in which the slain are interred.

Brussels is the birthplace of Vesalius, the anatomist, to whom a statue in bronze has been erected in the Place des Barricades; of Van Helmont, the chemist; of Margaret of Austria, Gouvernante of the Low Countries, daughter of the Empr. Maximilian; of the painters Bernard van Orley, Philip de Champagne, and van der Meulen; of the sculptor Duquesnoy.

The *Theatre*, in the Place de la Monnaie, is generally well conducted; the performances are good, and the edifice itself handsome. It is open every day: admission to 1st and 2nd loges, 5 fr. and 4 fr.; gallery and parquet, 3 fr. 50 c.; parterre, 1 fr. 60 c. Théâtre des Nouveautés, on the Boulevard de Laeken; Théâtre du Vaudeville, Rue de l'Evêque.

There is also a smaller *Theatre in the Park*, in which vaudevilles are performed Saturday and Sunday.

*Cafés*.—The best are—Café Suisse; des Mille Colonnes, in the Place de la Monnaie; and Des Trois Suisses.

*Restaurants*: Du Bos, Rue Fossé aux Loups; reputed good, but dear. Dubos, Rue de la Putterie (No. 23); a very good dinner, à la carte, 2 fr. and 3 fr. a head. Les Frères Provenceaux, Longue Rue de l'Ecuier, is much celebrated. The best ice is to be had at Velloni's, in the Park, near the Theatre.

*Fiacres*.—The fare is 2 fr. 1st hr.; 1½ fr. after; or 1½ fr. for any distance within the town. *Cabs* (*Vigilantes*) cost 1½ fr. the 1st hr., and 1 fr. for a drive.

A *valet de place* expects 4 fr. per diem here and elsewhere in Belgium.

*Post Office* in the Rue de la Montagne, not far from St. Gudule. Poste restante open 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Letters unpaid may now be posted for England at any of the branch offices before 5 P.M.

*Passports* are visé at the Ministère de Justice, Rue de la Régence, close to the Place Royale. The English Minister lives outside the Porte Léopold, and the Prussian Embassy is in the Rue des Petits Carmes, No. 39. The signatures of both must be obtained in order to enter Rhenish Prussia. The Prussian Minister will not visé a Belgian passport for a British subject. In order to



obtain his signature, a traveller who has provided himself with a Belgian passport on quitting London will have to exchange it for an English one at the British Embassy.

*Railroads.*—Northern line (Antwerp, Ostend, Liège). *Terminus, Station du Nord*, at the end of Longue Rue Neuve.

—Southern line (Namur, Mons, Valenciennes). *Terminus, Station du Midi*, near the Church of N. D. de Bon Secours.

*Omnibuses* run from different parts of the town, calling at the chief hotels to convey passengers to the *railroads*.

*Diligences* daily to Louvain.

*Booksellers.*—Muquardt, 11, Place Royale, has a reading-room for English and foreign newspapers, and an English circulating library. *N.B.*—Belgian and French editions of English books are now *absolutely prohibited* at the British Custom-house.

The *best shops* are for the most part in the Rue Montagne de la Cour and Rue de la Madeleine.

The *Gallerie St. Hubert*, extending from the Marché aux Herbes to the Rue de l'Evêque, is an extremely handsome arcade, or street glazed over.

The most remarkable manufacture at Brussels is that of *Lace*, celebrated all over the world. The peculiarity, in addition to the fineness, which distinguishes it, is, that the patterns are worked separately with the most microscopic minuteness, and are afterwards sewed on. The flax employed in the manufacture grows near Hal; the best comes from a place called Rebecque. The finest sort costs from 300 fr. to 400 fr. per lb., and is worth its weight in gold; everything depends on the tenuity of the fibre.  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard (English) of the finest and most expensive kind of lace costs 150 fr.; but a very good sort is sold for 50 fr., and the prices of some are as low as 10 fr. per aune. It is said that the persons who spin the thread for Brussels lace, and also for the French cambric (*batiste*) of St. Quentin, are obliged to work in confined dark rooms, into which light is admitted only partially by a small aperture; and that, by being thus compelled to pay more constant and minute attention to their work, they discipline the

eye, and attain the faculty of spinning the flax of that web-like fineness which constitutes the excellence of these 2 fabrics.

Very good *carriages* are made here, about two-thirds cheaper, though not equal in excellence to the English. M. Simon, in the Rue Royale, near the Gate of Schaerbeek, is recommended as the most eminent coachmaker.

*Money Changers.*—Messel, 70, Rue de la Madeleine. Yates, Mont. de la Cour.

There are two *Chapels* in which the *English Church service* is performed every Sunday: one close to the Museum; the other on the Boulevard de l'Observatoire. Service at the Chapel Royale, Rue du Musée, at 9 A.M. and 2½ P.M.; at the Chapel on the Boulevard de l'Observatoire, 1 P.M. and 3 P.M.

*The shortest way to England.*—London may be reached viâ Ostend and Dover in 12 hrs. The steamers now go daily from Ostend to Dover. See p. 119. To reach Calais by railway takes 8 or 10 hrs.

The principal *Promenades*, besides the Park, mentioned before, are the *Boulevards*, extending nearly round the town; the most fashionable and frequented being those de Waterloo, du Régent, and de l'Observatoire, between the gates of Schaerbeek and d'Anvers;—an entirely New Quarter (*Quartier Léopold*) has sprung up between the Portes de Louvain and de Namur;—the *Botanic Garden*, near the Porte de Schaerbeek, which is very prettily laid out, and is open to the public Tues., Thurs., Sat., from 10 to 3;—and the *Allée Verte*, a treble avenue of lime-trees by the side of the canal leading to Mechlin, which were spared by Marshal Saxe, at the entreaty of the ladies of Brussels, when he besieged the town 1746. Excursions may be made from Brussels to—

*Laeken* (p. 155). A fiacre costs 5 fr. to go and return, provided it be not detained more than 2 hrs. Laeken is a railway station. From the fields near Laeken is the best view of Brussels.

The *Excursion to Waterloo* (see Rte. 24) will occupy about 8 hrs., allowing 3 hrs. for the horses to rest and for surveying the field. A carriage with

2 horses (voiture de remise), to go and return, ought not to cost more than 20 fr., driver and turnpikes included. A vigilante (cab) may be hired for 10 fr. It is necessary to stipulate that you shall be taken to Mont St. Jean and Hougomont; or, what is better, let the agreement be to convey you to any part of the field you please, otherwise you will be set down at the village of Waterloo, 2 m. short of the most interesting points in the field of battle, or be compelled to pay 2 or 3 fr. extra for going farther. The hire of a saddle-horse ought not to exceed 8 or 10 fr. The field of Waterloo is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Brussels, a drive of about 2 hrs. The high road to Namur and Liège (Rte. 24) runs through Waterloo, and across the field of battle. The Nivelles diligence traverses it daily to and fro; those to Namur are given up. There is also a stage-coach daily from Brussels. Fare to Waterloo and back, 5 fr.

#### ROUTE 24.

BRUSSELS TO LIEGE, BY WATERLOO AND NAMUR.—DESCENT OF THE MEUSE, NAMUR TO MAESTRICHT.

To Liège 16 posts = 78 Eng. m.

The quickest way to Liège is by the Railroad through Louvain (Rte. 26), and to Namur by the railroad through Hal (R. 28); but the following road possesses the recommendation of passing by Waterloo and the beautiful valley of the Meuse.

*Diligence* to Nivelles daily.

Near the village of Ixelles a good view of Brussels and of the country far and wide is obtained, on which account it is a crowded place of resort with the citizens upon Sundays.

About 2 m. from Brussels the road enters or skirts the *Forest of Soigne*, or *Soignies*, now much curtailed and partly converted into cornfields. Byron, by a poetical licence, has identified it with the ancient Forest of Ardennes. The march of the British troops through it, on their way to the battle, is described by him in these beautiful lines:—

“Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,  
Dewy with nature’s tear-drops, as they pass,  
Grieving, if aught inanimate e’er grieves,  
Over the unreturning brave,—alas!

Ere evening to be trodden like the grass  
Which now beneath them, but above shall  
grow  
In its next verdure, when this fiery mass  
Of living valour, rolling on the foe,  
And burning with high hope, shall moulder  
cold and low.”

The forest is about 9 m. long and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  broad.

2 WATERLOO.—*Inn*: H. de l’Argenteuil. This village, on the outskirts of the forest, about 10 m. from Brussels, was the head-quarters of the English army on the days before and following the battle to which it has given its name (June 17 and 19, 1815). The Duke’s quarters were in the Post-house opposite the church. Here, after 16 hrs. in the saddle, he dismounted from his faithful steed Copenhagen (long afterwards a pensioner in the paddocks of Stratfieldsaye), and the spirited animal, conscious of the termination of his labours, is stated to have kicked out in a manner which had nearly proved fatal to his rider.

The moment a traveller comes in sight of Waterloo he will be assailed by guides and relic-venders, claiming the honour of serving him in the capacity of guide. The only mode of appeasing the clamours, and rescuing himself from the annoyance, is to fix upon one or other, informing him at the same time what will be his remuneration. 3 or 4 francs will be enough for his services over the whole field; but if this be not settled beforehand, he will not hesitate to demand at least double. English travellers seeking a guide to the Field may safely resort to Serjt. Munday, late of the 7th Hussars, who lives half way between the village and the Field of Waterloo. He may also be heard of at the *Waterloo Museum*, formed by the late Serjt. Cotton opposite the Hôtel de la Colonne, which contains some really interesting objects. The best Belg. guides are Martin Viseur, Martin Pirson, Jean Jacques Pierson, and Jacques Deligne; the last and Viseur speak English.

The little Church and churchyard of Waterloo are crowded with melancholy memorials of English officers: they contain nearly 30 tablets and monuments to those who fell.



"Many a wounded Briton there was laid,  
 With such poor help as time might then allow  
 From the fresh carnage of the field convey'd;  
 And they whom human succours could not save  
 Here in its precincts found a hasty grave.  
 And here on marble tablets set on high,  
 In English lines by foreign workmen trac'd,  
 Are names familiar to an English eye;  
 Their brethren here the fit memorials plac'd,  
 Whose unadorn'd inscriptions briefly tell  
 Their gallant comrades' rank, and where they  
 fell."  
 SOUTHEY.

Among the curiosities of Waterloo, to the examination of which the most strenuous persuasion is used to invite the passing stranger, is the grave of the Marquis of Anglesea's leg, and the house in which it was cut off, and where the boot belonging to it is preserved! The owner of the house to whose share this relic has fallen finds it a most lucrative source of revenue, and will, in spite of the absurdity of the thing, probably bequeath it to his children as a valuable property. He has interred the leg most decorously within a coffin, under a weeping willow, and has honoured it with a monument and an epitaph.

Waterloo is now nearly joined to *Mont St. Jean*, a long straggling village (the Hotels are decent little Inns), though once almost a mile from it, and lying on the edge of the field of battle.

Here the road divides: the branch on the rt. leads to Nivelles; the other, continuing straight on, is the high road to Genappe and Namur. Travellers not strong a-foot ought not to leave their carriage at Waterloo, or even at *Mont St. Jean*, as it is still a mile short of the centre of the field, and this mile will considerably increase the long walk which they must at any rate take in order to see the ground to advantage. It is more prudent to drive on to *Hougoumont*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. If the traveller intend to proceed on to Namur, and not to return to Brussels, the carriage must stop at *La Belle Alliance*, which is a sorry kind of public-house.

Leaving the village of *Mont St. Jean*, the road reaches an open country, almost entirely without trees; it ascends a gentle rise, and passes the large farmhouse with offices called *Ferme de Mont St. Jean*, which during the battle was filled with wounded British, and served as a sort of hospital. The Mound sur-

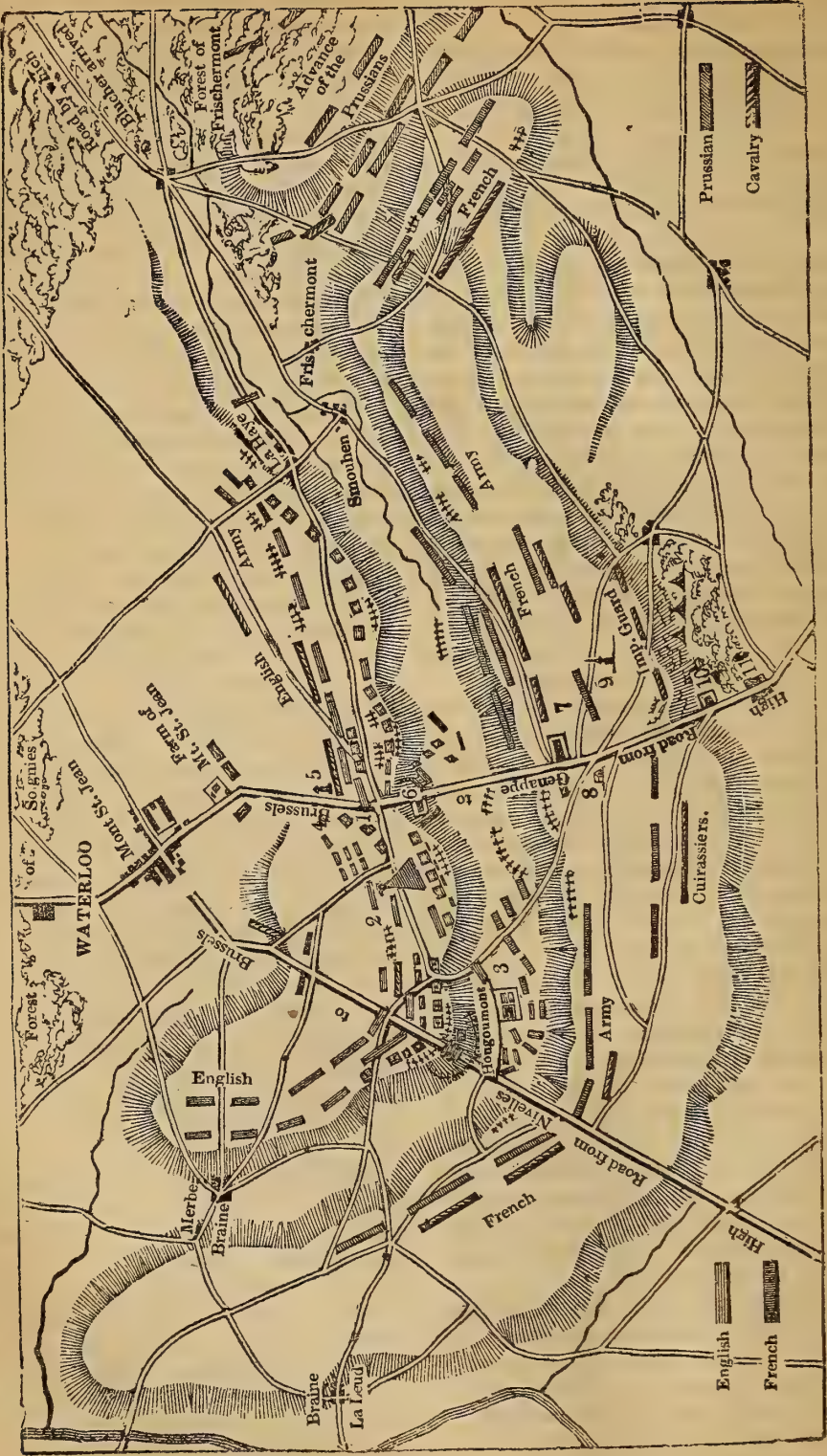
mounted by the *Belgic Lion*, by far the most conspicuous object in the field of Waterloo, now appears in sight. It marks the spot which may be considered the centre of the conflict.

The field had been examined by the Duke of Wellington in the previous year. In a "*Memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands*," addressed to Lord Bathurst, 22nd Sept. 1814, he says, "About Nivelles, and between that and Binch, there are many advantageous positions for an army, and the entrance to the forêt de Soignies by the high road which leads to Brussels from Binch, Charleroi, and Namur, would, if worked upon, afford others."—*Despatches*, xii. 129. Though not a strong position, it was the best between *Quatre Bras* and Brussels available for the protection of that capital.

On arriving at the end of this ascent, the traveller finds himself on the brow of a hill or ridge extending on the rt. and l. of the road, with a gentle hollow or shallow valley before him, and another ascent and nearly corresponding ridge beyond it. Along the ridge on which he stands the British army was posted, while the position of the French was along the opposite heights.

The road on which we are travelling intersected the 2 armies, or, so to speak, separated the l. wing of the British and rt. wing of the French from the main bodies of their respective armies. To render the declivity more gradual, the road has been cut through the crest of the ridge several feet deep, so as to form a sort of hollow way. At this point 2 *Monuments* have been erected close to the roadside; that on the right (<sup>4</sup> in the plan), a pillar to the memory of Col. Gordon, bearing a most touching epitaph, well worth perusal; that on the left (<sup>5</sup>), an obelisk in honour of the Hanoverian officers of the German Legion who fell on the spot.

Hereabouts the high road is traversed nearly at right angles by a small country cross-road. During the first part of the action the Duke of Wellington stood in the angle formed by the crossing of these 2 roads, and on the rt. of the highway, at a little distance from a solitary elm (<sup>1</sup> in the plan),





called the Wellington Tree, from an unfounded report that the Duke had placed himself beneath it during the action. The Duke knew better than to post himself and his staff close to an object which must inevitably serve as a mark for the enemy to fire at. Upon the strength of this story, however, the elm, after being mutilated and stripped by relic-hunters, was cut down and sold, some time after the battle, to an Englishman.

About half-way down in the hollow which separated the 2 armies, and in which the most bloody combats took place, is the *Farm of La Haye Sainte* <sup>(6)</sup> close to the roadside on the rt. It was occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion, and gallantly defended till their ammunition was exhausted, when they were literally cut to pieces: the French "got possession of it about 2 o'clock, from a circumstance which is to be attributed to the neglect of the officer commanding on the spot, and were never removed from thence till I commenced the attack in the evening; but they never advanced further on that side."—*Despatches*, xii. 610. A terrible carnage took place in the house and garden, and the building was riddled with shot.

Close to this house a spot is shown as the grave of Shaw the valorous Lifeguardsman, who killed 9 Frenchmen with his own hand in the battle. Not far off, on the opposite side of the road, a vast accumulation of bodies of men, intermixed with horses, were buried in one common grave. It was near this spot that the brave General Picton was killed, and Colonel Ponsonby wounded. 5 Scotch regiments were engaged in this part of the fight.

If we now proceed across the valley and up the opposite slope, we reach the farm of *La Belle Alliance*, a solitary white house, on the l. of the road <sup>(7)</sup>, now a poor public-house. It was occupied by the French, whose lines were drawn up close behind it; though towards the end of the engagement Napoleon in person marshalled his imperial guards in front of it for the final charge. Napoleon's place of observation during a great part of the battle

was nearly on a line with *La Belle Alliance*, at some distance on the rt. of the road. The Prussians have erected a cast-iron monument <sup>(8)</sup> at a short distance on the left, in memory of their fellow-countrymen who fell here. Their loss in the battle amounted to nearly 7000; it occurred chiefly in the vicinity of *Planchenoit*, a village on the l. of the road, beyond *La Belle Alliance*, which was stormed and retaken 3 times.

It has been erroneously stated that Blücher met the Duke after the battle at *La Belle Alliance*; but the fact is, that he did not overtake the Duke till he was 2 m. beyond the field, at *Maison Rouge*, or *Maison du Roi*, on the road to *Genappe*. Here the Duke gave orders for the halt of his troops. In spite of the fatigues of the day, he had pursued the French in person till long after dark; and when Colonel Harvey, who accompanied him, pointed out the danger he ran of being fired at by stragglers from behind the hedges, he exclaimed, "Let them fire away: the victory is gained, and my life is of no value now."

A little way beyond *La Belle Alliance* is the house of *Coster* <sup>(9)</sup>, Napoleon's guide (since dead); and near this spot a glimpse may be had of the farm of *Hougoumont*, 1 m. off on the rt.

*Gros Caillou* <sup>(10)</sup>, a farm-house in which Napoleon slept, was burnt in consequence by the Prussians next day, to show their hatred of their enemy.

The foregoing enumeration of the various localities of the field has been made in the order in which a traveller would pass them in following the high road from Brussels. If he intend to turn aside and examine the field more minutely, the following description may assist him:—

The *Mound of the Belgic Lion* <sup>(2)</sup> is by far the best station for surveying the field. It is a vast tumulus, 200 ft. high, beneath which the bones of friends and foes lie heaped indiscriminately together. A flight of steps leads up to the top. The lion was cast by Cockerill of Liège, and is intended to stand on the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded.

"The mound and the lion have

equally been the subject of ill-natured censures, but would appear appropriate enough, since they serve at once as a memorial, a trophy, and a tomb.”—*Family Tour*.

The present appearance of the field differs considerably from what it was at the time of the battle, owing to the excavation made along the front of the British position, to obtain earth for this artificial mound. The ridge of Mont St. Jean has been considerably reduced in height; and the spot where the Duke of Wellington stood is quite cut away; the ground near being lowered several feet by the removal of the earth.

From the top of the Mound it will be perceived that the ground is a perfectly open and undulating plain. The British force was disposed in 2 lines along one of these undulations: the foremost line occupied the brow of the eminence, and was partly protected by a *hedge*, running from Mont St. Jean to Ohain, which gave the name to the farm of *La Haye Sainte* <sup>(6)</sup>; the second stood a little way behind, on the reverse of the slope, so as to be partly sheltered from the enemy's fire. The British were separated by the shallow valley above mentioned—varying from 500 to 800 yards in breadth—from the French, who were posted on the opposite ridge. The situation of both armies was in many parts within point blank range of their opponents' artillery.

The position of the British from rt. to l. did not much exceed a mile and a half,—“small theatre for such a tragedy;” yet on this limited front did its commander place and manœuvre an army of 54,000 men, a remarkable instance of concentration of force. It was drawn up in a sort of curve, to suit the ground along the heights, and the rt. wing extended as far as Merbe Braine. The rt. flank of the centre stood 400 yards behind the house of Hougoumont <sup>(3)</sup>, which was very strongly occupied; the l. of the centre was posted at a considerable distance behind the farm-house of La Haye Sainte <sup>(6)</sup>, which stood nearly midway between the 2 armies, and was also occupied and fortified as well as its small size and the time would admit.

The distance between the 2 farms of Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte is 1300 yards. The French columns could not pass between them without being exposed to a flank fire, nor did Napoleon think it prudent to leave 2 such posts in his rear in the possession of his enemy; and his first efforts, previous to advancing against the English line, were to make himself master of them.

The British army remained during the whole day firm in its position; and, formed into squares, received on *this ridge*, in front, and on each side of the ground now occupied by the Mound, the furious charges of the French cavalry, who were on the plateau between the 2 high roads nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., all firing having ceased on both sides. At the time of the appearance of the Prussians not a square had been broken or shaken; the British had not swerved an inch backwards, but were rather in advance of their first position. The Duke says, writing to Lord Beresford, July 2, 1815, “Napoleon did not manœuvre at all. He just moved forward in the old style in columns, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was, that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery. I had the infantry for some time in squares, and we had the French cavalry walking about as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well.”

Far on the l., in the direction of Wavre, are seen the woods through which the Prussians first advanced to the battle.

The *Château of Hougoumont* or *Goumont* <sup>(3)</sup>, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Waterloo ch.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Mont St. Jean, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from La Haye Sainte, is decidedly the most interesting spot in the field of Waterloo, not only for its importance in the history of the battle, but because it still exhibits marks of the dreadful conflict. It formed, in fact, the key of the British position, and the possession of it would have enabled Napoleon to turn the English flank. It was on this account that he directed his utmost efforts towards it. At least 12,000 men, commanded by his



brother Jerome, were brought at different times against it, and the fierce attacks continued with hardly any intermission during the whole of the day. It was an old-fashioned Flemish château, with walled gardens and farm offices attached to it. Had these buildings been formed for a fortress to resist the kind of assault which they endured, they could scarcely have possessed greater advantages; being surrounded on all sides by strong walls, which the Duke himself caused to be further fortified by breaking loopholes in them, through which the garrison, if it may be so called, directed the fire of their musketry. But, notwithstanding its strength, so furious were the attacks, and so disproportionably great the number of assailants, that it could not possibly have held out, but for the bravery of the troops by whom it was maintained. The wood, orchard, and kitchen-garden were several times in the possession of the French, but they never succeeded in forcing the walled enclosures which surrounded the house. This little citadel, though set on fire by the howitzers and almost gutted by the flames, was maintained to the last by the Coldstream Guards.

At the beginning of the battle the house stood in the centre of a wood; but the trees were so mutilated by cannon-shot during the action, that few remain. The old house set on fire by French shells has been entirely removed; some of the outhouses, however, still exhibit a shattered and patched-up appearance; and the walls of the orchard retain the loopholes formed by the English; whilst on the outside they present a broken surface crumbling to the touch, from the effect of the French musketry so long and vainly directed against them; the French, it is asserted, mistaking for some time the *red* brick wall for the English uniforms. "The Belgian yeoman's garden wall was the safeguard of Europe, whose destinies hung on the possession of this house." In the little chapel is shown a crucifix, saved (as the peasants say) by miracle from the flames, which, after destroying all about it, stopped on reaching the foot of

the cross. The autographs of Byron, Southey, and Wordsworth, were once to be discovered among the names which cover the walls.

Though it is not intended to give a history of the fight, the following additional facts will not be inappropriately introduced here:—the force which Napoleon brought into the field amounted, by his own confession, to nearly 75,000 men: 54,000 men composed the whole of the Duke of Wellington's army actually engaged; of these only 32,000 were British or of the German Legion. It has been often asserted, and is still believed by many, that the Duke of Wellington was taken by surprise at Waterloo, and that he first heard the news of the advance of the French in a ball-room. This is not the fact: the intelligence was brought to the Duke on June 15, by the Prince of Orange, who found him at within 100 yards of his quarters in the park at Brussels, about 3 o'clock; and by 5 the same evening orders had been sent to all the divisions of the British army to break up their cantonments, and move on the l. of Quatre Bras. A proposal was made to put off the ball intended to be given by the Duchess of Richmond that evening at Brussels; but it was thought better to let it proceed, and thus to keep the inhabitants in ignorance of the course of events: the Duke therefore *desired* his principal officers to be present, but to take care to quit the ball-room as soon after 10 as possible: he himself stayed till 12, and set off for the army at 6 next morning. On the morning of the 16th, the Duke, having finished the disposition of his forces, rode across the country to Blücher, at Ligny, being unwilling to trust to any one the important point of concerting measures for the co-operation of the Prussians. Blücher then promised to support him with 2 divisions of his army, in case Napoleon should direct his principal attack against the British. This fact is important, and not generally known. Another common error respecting this battle is, that the British were on the point of being defeated when the Prussians arrived: this is sufficiently refuted by the testimony of the Prussian

general, Müffling, who expressly says that "the battle could have afforded no favourable result to the enemy, even if the Prussians had never come up." The Prussian army was expected to join the British at 2, but it appears from Blücher's despatch that it was half-past 4 before a gun was fired by them, and that it was half-past 7 before they were in sufficient force to make any impression on the French rt. At that hour Napoleon had exhausted his means of attack. He had no force in reserve but the 4 battalions of the Old Guard. These gave way on the advance of the British line. The story of the Duke's having thrown himself into the middle of a square of infantry during the charges of the French cavalry is also a pure fiction.

The fertility of the ground on which the battle was fought increased greatly for several years after it took place. Nowhere were richer crops produced in the whole of Belgium, and the corn is said to have waved thickest, and to have been of a darker colour, over those spots where the dead were interred, so that in spring it was possible to discover them by this mark alone.

"But when I stood beneath the fresh green tree,

Which living waves where thou didst cease to live,

And saw around me the wide fields revive  
With fruits and fertile promise, and the Spring

Come forth her work of gladness to contrive,  
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,  
I turn'd from all she brought to those she could not bring." BYRON.

"Was it a soothing or a mournful thought,  
Amid this scene of slaughter as we stood,  
Where armies had with recent fury fought,  
To mark how gentle nature still pursued  
Her quiet course, as if she took no care  
For what her noblest work had suffer'd there?" SOUTHEY.

The stranger arriving at Waterloo is commonly set upon by a numerous horde of relic-hunters, who bother him to buy buttons and bullets. The furrows of the plough during many succeeding springs laid bare numberless melancholy memorials of the fight—half-consumed rags, bullets corroded and shattered, fragments of accoutrements, bones and skulls; but when the real articles failed, the vendors were at

no loss to invent others; so that there is little fear of the supply being exhausted. Beggars, too, a most persevering class of tormentors, beset every path, in many instances apparently without the pretext of poverty.

In 1705 the Duke of Marlborough was within an inch of fighting the French nearly on the same ground as Wellington. His head-quarters were at Frischermont, and the French were posted across the Brussels road. He was thwarted, however, by the pig-headed obstinacy or cowardice of the Dutch commissioners who accompanied his army.

#### *Waterloo to Namur.*

The part of Belgium through which our route lies has been called the "Cockpit" of Europe, and has been for ages the ground upon which the powers of Europe have decided their quarrels. Besides the fields of Waterloo and Quatre Bras, through which the road passes, Wavre, Fleurus, Ligny, and the little village of Ramillies, where Marlborough gained one of his most famous victories over the French and Bavarians, lie within the province of Brabant, or only a short distance off our road.

1½ Genappe.—*Inn*: Hotel Martineau, indifferent, 17 m. from Brussels: 1800 inhab. It was on the road, a little way out of the town, that the Prussians captured the carriage of Napoleon, and nearly took him prisoner in it, on the night after the battle.

[rt. A road leads to Nivelles, 11 m. distant (*Inn*: Couronne), a town of 7844 inhab. The *Ch. of St. Gertrude*, consecrated 1048, is a very noble edifice of Romanesque architecture. It possesses the relics of St. Gertrude, daughter of Pepin, Mair du Palais, in an elaborate shrine in the form of a church, with all the most minute Gothic details, of metal gilt. It is placed over the high altar. Also two pulpits carved by Delvaux; one, of wood, represents Elijah in the Desert; the other, of marble, the Good Samaritan. Under the massive tower is a fine crypt of Romanesque style, much resorted to by pilgrims to St. Gertrude's shrine, who squeeze themselves through between



one of the pillars and the wall, as a cure for illness. This practice arises from a legend that St. Gertrude, when pursued by a prince, who sought her in marriage, escaped from his importunities through a gap in a wall, in order to preserve her vow of perpetual virginity. The smaller tower of the church contains the chimes: the hours are struck by a colossal figure of an armed knight known as Jean de Nivelles. The cloister adjoining the church formerly belonged to an abbey founded by the Saint, and of which she became the head. The chapter consisted of 36 canons and 42 canonesses; but the whole community was under the rule of the abbess. The qualification for election depended on a descent which could show arms with 16 quarterings: the Dukes of Brabant soon encroached on their authority and privileges. The cloister appears from its style to be of the 11th or 12th cent., not unlike what in England is called transition Norman.]

Between Quatre Bras and Nivelles is the estate presented by the King of the Netherlands to the Duke of Wellington, in gratitude for his great services.

3 m. E. of Genappe is the extensive *Abbey of Villers* in ruins, of Romanesque architecture. The church was dedicated 1272. About 1½ m. from Genappe is the village of Boisy, where Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader of the first crusade, was born, 1129.

Tilly, 6 m. from Genappe, is the birthplace (1559) of the general of the 30 years' war, the opponent of Gustavus Adolphus, Count Tzerclas de Tilly.

Nearly 3 m. from Genappe our road passes *Quatre Bras*, so called because 4 roads, from Brussels, Charleroi, Nivelles, and Namur, meet at this spot. An ingenious innkeeper of the place has discovered a different meaning for Quatre Bras, and kindly translates it, for the benefit of the English, by the words "Three Legs!" Here was fought that memorable engagement in which the brave Duke of Brunswick fell, at the head of his devoted black band (June 16, 1815). This position was considered highly important by the Duke

of Wellington, as being the key of all the roads in the neighbourhood. He commanded in person during the engagement, and repulsed Marshal Ney, securing the retreat of the British upon Waterloo, which had been rendered necessary by Blücher's defeat at Ligny, in the face of the superior cavalry of Napoleon. The Duke was at one moment surrounded and nearly made prisoner in the farm-house which stands in the N.E. angle of the 4 roads, by an unexpected charge of French cavalry, who dispersed 2 regiments of the allies, but were in their turn driven back by the English infantry, and none of the foremost of the pursuers were allowed to escape.

The road which continues to the S. leads through Gosselies to Charleroi, 2¾ posts from Genappe: that which bears to the S.E. leads to

2 Sombreffe. [4 m. S.W. of Sombreffe lies the village of *Fleurus*, which gives a name to the victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1794. The same fields were witness to the repulse of the Prussians, under Blücher, by Buonaparte, who drove them, after an obstinate resistance, from their position at Ligny, a village 2 m. farther on the l. of the road to Sombreffe: this occurred 2 days before the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815. The Duke of Wellington visited Blücher a short while before the commencement of the action, and here concerted with him measures of future co-operation on the 18th. The Duke's practised eye perceived at once the faulty disposition of the Prussian army, and he foretold the defeat which speedily followed. The Prussians were drawn up on the l. of our road, near St. Amand and Ligny; Blücher stood near the Mill of Bussy. After the French had broken through the Prussian line he headed a charge of cavalry in person; but, his horse having been shot under him, he was thrown to the ground, and 2 French regiments rode over him. In spite of his defeat, however, he maintained his communications with the English, and made good his retreat to Wavre: no beaten army ever rallied quicker. Two other bat-

tles had been fought on nearly the same ground in 1622 and 1690.]

The road is uninteresting until, after crossing a small stream, it reaches the height overhanging Namur, which commands a fine view of its rock-built citadel and the valley of the Meuse.

2½ NAMUR (*Inns*: H. de Hollande, very good; H. de Harscamp), capital of the Atuatici. Caesar (B. G. 2, 29) well describes its situation, and its capture by him. It is now the capital of the province of Namur, and a strong fortress with 22,200 inhab., built at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse. Owing to its numerous sieges and bombardments, it possesses few old buildings, and it has scarcely any objects of interest, unless perhaps the traveller, calling to mind "my uncle Toby," be induced, on his account, to pay a visit to *Porte St. Nicholas*. Namur was taken by Louis XIV. in 1692. Racine has written an account of the siege, and Boileau celebrated its capture in a worthless ode; it was retaken by the English under William III. from the French, after a siege of 10 weeks, in 1695. It was in this memorable siege that "my uncle Toby" was supposed to be engaged.

The *Cathedral* of St. Aubin, one of the handsomest modern churches in Belgium, with a Corinthian façade, was finished in 1766. It contains the mausoleum of Don John of Austria, the conqueror at Lepanto, who died in the camp at Bouge, a mile from Namur, in 1578, not without suspicion of poison from the jealousy of his brother Philip II. On the rt. of the altar is a monument to Bishop Pisani, by a sculptor of Ghent, 1829. A new pulpit, erected in 1848, from the designs of M. Geerts, of Louvain, deserves notice. The figures cut in oak, life-size, are fine. Beneath the pulpit is a group representing the Virgin guarding the City of Namur from the Demon of Pestilence. Namur is allegorically represented by a female.

The *Ch. of St. Loup*, built by the Jesuits, is highly enriched internally with marble. It has a roof elaborately carved in stone by a brother of the order.

The situation of Namur is most

beautiful, and the best view is from the heights occupied by the commanding *Citadel*, which itself is well worthy of a visit as a work of art:—an order of admission must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Namur and Huy are among the number of fortresses greatly strengthened after the war, under the inspection of the Duke of Wellington, and partly at the expense of Great Britain. They form part of the great barrier on the side of France; the work of centuries to erect, at the cost of vast sums of money, and as vast an expenditure of blood.

Namur is the Belgian Sheffield;—its cutlery is celebrated, and is largely manufactured. It is said to approach nearer to the English than any made on the continent, but is greatly inferior. The mines of coal, iron, and marble, situated in the neighbourhood, give employment to an industrious population. The crawfish of the Meuse are celebrated, and the trout of the Sambre not to be despised.

A dam of masonry is thrown across the Sambre at Namur, with the view of rendering it navigable.

Namur has a bridge over the Sambre, and one over the Meuse. From the rt. bank of the river the view of Namur, and its lofty citadel standing on a high promontory, at whose foot the 2 rivers unite, is very picturesque, and the scenery continues of a most interesting character for many miles.

3 m. from Namur is the *Eremitage de la Montagne*, cut in the rock by Carmelite monks. The valley of the Meuse above Namur, towards Dinant (Rte. 30), is even more picturesque than below the town. From Dinant an excursion may be made to the cavern of *Hans on the Lesse*. (Rte. 31.)

A *Diligence* in 20 hrs. to Luxemburg. (Rte. 29.)

*Railroad* to Charleroi. (Rtes. 28 and 30.)

*Railroad to Liège*, opened 1850. It has cost about 1,200,000*l.*, chiefly of British capital. It is a fine work; the engineer is G. Rennie, Esq. It runs close to the river nearly the whole way, and on the l. bank. The length is 61 kilom., or 38½ Eng. m. The Na-



mur station is outside the Porte de Fer.

Steamers ply on the Meuse, when there is water enough, between Namur and Liège. In going to Liège the voyage of about 45 m. is performed in 4 hrs.; from Liège to Namur takes 6 or 7 hrs. During the summer 2 steamers a day leave Namur for Liège,—one at 6 A.M., the other at 3 P.M.

The banks of the *Meuse between Namur and Liège* are hardly surpassed in beauty by any river scenery in N. Europe: rock, wood, and water have done their utmost, yet the scenery is not properly mountainous. The Meuse has been compared to the Wye; but is even more romantic than the English river.

"What lovelier home could gentle fancy choose?"

Is this the stream whose cities, heights, and plains,

War's favourite playground, are with crimson stains

Familiar as the morn with pearly dew?

The morn, that now, along the silver Meuse,  
Spreading her peaceful ensigns, calls the swains  
To tend their silent boats and ringing wains,  
Or strip the bough whose mellow fruit bestrews  
The ripening corn beneath it. As mine eyes  
Turn from the fortified and threatening hill,  
How sweet the prospect of yon watery glade,  
With its grey locks clustering in pensive shade,  
That, shaped like old monastic turrets, rise  
From the smooth meadow-ground, serene and still!"

WORDSWORTH.

The Meuse\* affords a pleasing mixture of cultivation and wildness, of active industry and quiet nature, smoking steam-engines and naked and abrupt cliffs of limestone, ruined castles and flourishing villages, with huge many-windowed mills and factories, which give an agreeable variety to the road. The district swarms with population all the way to Liège, and the soil is in the highest state of culture; the lower grounds occupied by the richest corn-fields and hop-grounds, or the most verdant meadows. These, with the winding river flowing between them, form the features of a most beautiful landscape. The numerous quarries in the limestone cliff along the river banks afford a very excellent marble, which is cut into blocks, and sent down the river to Holland, where it is used for

\* Mr. Dudley Costello's "Valley of the Meuse" contains full details respecting Routes 24 and 30.

flag-stones, and even for finer purposes. On the banks are seen the red stains of the earth which furnishes alum to numerous works. (The l. and rt. refer to the left and right banks of the river: the distances between the several stations are given in kilomètres.)

Not far from Namur the château of Brumagul is passed, and (l.) beneath some precipitous cliffs,—

l.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  Marche les Dames Stat., the mansion of the Duc d'Arenberg, close to some iron-works. It occupies the site of an abbey founded, in 1101, by 139 noble ladies, whose husbands had gone to the crusade along with Godfrey of Bouillon.

l.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Namèche Stat., a pretty village, shrouded by orchards.

rt. Schlayen.—The neighbourhood abounds in coal-mines.

l. Seilles, a straggling village, with marble quarries and limekilns.

rt.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Andenne Stat., a manufacturing place, having potteries. Clay for tobacco-pipes is exported hence to Holland.

l.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  Basse Oha Stat., a restored castle. The culture of the vine begins here, but it produces a poor wine.

rt. On the heights are the ruins of Beaufort Castle. Before reaching the next station, at Huy, the railway is carried through a tunnel, in order to avoid a bend of the river: the fine scenery is thus shut out of view.

rt.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Huy (pronounced We) Station. Inn: Poste, at the water-side. This town and fortress, with 8000 inhab., is romantically situated on the Meuse, which divides it into 2 parts, and is traversed by an ancient stone bridge. Here the Meuse is joined by the little river Hoyoux, the scenery of which, for many miles above the junction, is very picturesque. Near Huy is the culminating point of the beauties of the scenery of the Meuse. The Citadel, repaired and strengthened on the most approved plans of modern fortification, under the direction of skilful English engineers, since 1815, commands the passage up and down the valley of the Meuse. The works are partly excavated in the solid rock, and high walls of most massive masonry have been added

to the natural precipices on which it stands. Strangers are allowed to see the fortifications.

The *Collegiate Ch. of Notre Dame*, founded by St. Maternus, situated under the citadel, is approached on one side by a gateway, surmounted with sculptures in relief, from the Life of the Virgin; the date of the present building is 1311; the interior is of a graceful style of Gothic, and is certainly worthy of being examined.

In one of the suburbs stood the abbey of Neufmoustier (i. e. *Novum Monasterium*), founded by Peter the Hermit, the preacher of the first Crusade (d. 1115), who was himself buried in it. His remains and monument were removed to Rome in 1634: part of the cloisters remain; the church is gone. The site is in the property of the Baron de Cattus, who allows strangers to see the Hermit's burial-place—a cruciform vault in the present garden. Neufmoustier was one of the 17 convents which existed here, together with 14 parish churches, while the town was under the dominion of the Prince Bishop of Liège, though the total population at the time did not exceed 5000!

Huy contains many curious relics of its ancient religious houses, now turned into workshops, &c.

At Huy the post-road changes from the rt. to the l. bank of the river. The hills are less lofty and precipitous than above Huy. Zinc and calamine works of considerable magnitude may be seen in full activity (l.) at Ampsin, near Huy, and at other places along the valley of the Meuse, particularly on the Liège side of Huy. They are marked by the red stains of the refuse along the banks.

l. Corphalie, an extensive zinc manufactory; there are mines of calamine near this.

rt. Château de Neufville, in the old French style, with 2 turrets.

8½ Amay Stat.

l. The stately old abbey of Flone, a red brick building, now the residence of a lawyer. At

Engis Stat., close to the railroad, there are alum-works.

l. On an elevated and precipitous

rock rises the *Château of Chokier*, an old building, faced with a modern front, of Italian architecture, surmounted by a red tower. It is the cradle of the family Surllet de Choquier, one of whom was Regent of Belgium before the election of King Leopold. It was once taken and burnt by the Hutois. The scarped rock is skirted by the railway. Hereabouts the Meuse passes from the limestone into the coal formation—into a region of steam-engines, smoking chimneys, and furnaces.

11 Flemalle Stat. At this station a branch turns off which joins the Mechlin and Aix-la-Chapelle railroad on the l. bank. The main line of railway, which runs into Liège, crosses the Meuse on a bridge of 5 arches, 82 ft. span: opposite, rt., is Val St. Lambert, where are the largest glass-works on the Continent. 1¼ m. lower down is

rt. 4¼ *Seraing Station*, a populous village, stretching nearly a mile along the bank of the Meuse, and occupied by workmen, connected by a handsome suspension bridge thrown over the Meuse with (l.) Jemeppe. This colossal establishment was formed by the enterprising manufacturer the late John Cockerill, 1816. It is perhaps the largest manufactory of machinery in the world; and occupies the former *Palace of the Prince Bishops* of Liège, which now serves but as the façade or vestibule of the other vast constructions since added to fit it for its present purpose, extending  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. back from the river, over the space once the Episcopal gardens, now blackened with coal and piled up with iron. Amidst the smoke and flames issuing from its 40 or 50 tall chimneys, its palatial and ecclesiastical character have alike nearly disappeared. The vast pile of building forms a little town of itself; iron and coal are extracted from mines within its walls, which also enclose a canal and railroad leading down to the river, 4 blast furnaces, 15 puddling furnaces, rolling-mills, and forges, where iron is wrought into articles of all sorts from penknives up to steam-engines and locomotives, inferior only to those made in England. A locomotive costs 37,500 fr. The Lion, on the field of Waterloo,



was cast here. 3000 to 4000 workmen are employed at Seraing, in addition to 15 steam-engines, equivalent to 700-horse power. Mr. Cockerill was originally in partnership with the late King of Holland; but after his expulsion from Belgium, in 1830, Mr. C. purchased his share. Mr. C. died at Warsaw in 1840, and Seraing has since been disposed of to a company, styled "La John Cockerill Société," by whom it is now worked. The place is not shown, except to persons bearing letters of introduction, which may be obtained in the office at Liège.

2 Ougrée Stat.

6½ *Liège Station.* (Longdoz Stat.)

[The branch which turns off at Flemalle, along the l. bank, is 11 kilom. = 6 m. 7 furlongs, in length. The stations are,

3½ kilom. Jemeppe Stat., opposite to Seraing.

2 Tilleur Stat.

5½ Guillemins Stat. on the main line of railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the l. bank of the river above Liège.]

LIÉGE (Flemish, Luik; German, Lüttich.)—*Inns*: H. de Bellevue, opposite the Pont de la Boverie, good; room, 1½ fr. and upwards; breakfast, 1 fr.; table-d'hôte at 1, 2½ fr.; H. d'Angleterre, good; H. de Suède; Aigle Noir; H. de l'Europe, clean; le Sauvage, opposite the Cathedral; H. de France; H. de Londres, good and moderate; H. de l'Univers, close to the Railway, good.

Liège is finely situated at the junction of the Ourthe with the Meuse, in a fertile valley most productive in vegetables; it has 76,379 inhab., and no other Belgian town appears to be so thriving. The clouds of smoke usually seen from a distance hanging over it proclaim the manufacturing city,—the Birmingham of the Low Countries; and the dirty houses, murky atmosphere, and coal-stained streets, are the natural consequence of the branch of industry in which its inhabitants are engaged. The staple manufacture is that of fire-arms; Liège is, in fact, one great armory, and produces a better article, it is said, at a low price, than can be made for the same sum in England.

The saddlery is also very good here, and a particular kind of coarse cloth is manufactured in large quantities. There is a Royal Cannon Foundry in the suburb of St. Leonhard, and Mr. Cockerill's establishment manufactures spinning machinery and steam-engines to rival the English. The cause of this commercial prosperity is, as might be conjectured, the presence of coal in great abundance close at hand. The mines are worked upon very scientific principles: some of them are situated so near to the town that their galleries are carried under the streets, so that many of the houses, and even the bed of the river, are in some places undermined. Previous to the Revolution Holland was supplied with coal from Belgium; but the home consumption has since increased to such an extent, from the numerous manufactories which have sprung up on all sides, that the Belgian mines are now inadequate to supply the demand, and a law has been passed permitting the importation of coals from Newcastle.

Liège once contained 40 religious houses, 32 parish churches, and 7 collegiate churches, besides the cathedral. 21 churches remain. The buildings best worth notice in Liège are, the *Church of St. Jacques*, and the court of the *Palais de Justice*, formerly palace of the Prince Bishop, built by the Cardl. Bishop Erard de la Marck, 1583. The stunted pillars of the colonnade which surrounds it bear a resemblance to those of the ducal palace at Venice, and have a striking effect. Each pillar is carved with a different pattern. The front of the palace is modern, but in the rear remains much good Gothic of the 16th cent. A tower of brick rising over the roof, now a prison, was originally the Bishop's watch-tower.

In the square in front of the Bishop's palace stood the cathedral of St. Lambert. It was utterly destroyed by the French revolutionists, and no traces of it now remain.

The present *Cathedral*, formerly the collegiate ch. of *St. Paul*, was founded, in 967, by Bp. Heraclius. It is a fine building, 82 ft. high, of good proportions, surmounted by a black spire,

with turrets at the angles (the choir of the 13th cent., the nave 1557); and its new cedar-wood pulpit, carved by *Geefs*, with 5 marble statues beneath it (of Religion, with SS. Peter, Paul, Lambert, and Hubert, also by *Geefs*), is an example of the perfection to which this art is brought in Belgium. It also contains a picture by *Lairesse*. No one is ever buried here; why, is not known.

*St. Jacques* (date 1513–28), lately repaired by the government, is the finest of the existing churches: the arches are elegantly fringed; it possesses wide windows (filled with painted glass), elegantly mullioned; net-work screens; reeded pillars, branching into rich tracery, spreading over the roof, studded with embossed ornaments, containing within them gay arabesques, medallions of saints, sovereigns, and prelates innumerable, all most gorgeously, yet harmoniously,\* painted and gilt.—*Hope*. The painted glass in the choir (date, early in the 16th cent.) ranks among the most perfect productions of the art in Europe.

This church may be visited on the way to or from the railroad.

Liège contains many churches of great antiquity. *St. Bartholomew's Church*, a Basilica, built about 1000, is finely carved in front, and possesses a beautiful brass font, a masterpiece of Gothic art in the beginning of the 13th cent. *St. Denis* was consecrated in 990; it is chiefly Romanesque; the choir is Gothic. *St. Croix* is very ancient, with a tower in a Moorish style.

There is a good view from the tower of *St. Martin's*.

The *University* is a handsome building, erected by the late King of Holland in 1817. It contains a *Museum*, which, though not very complete or well arranged, possesses some objects of interest, as illustrating the natural history of this part of Belgium; such as the collection of fossil bones from this and the neighbouring provinces. "Near Liège there are numerous caverns, which have acquired celebrity from the abundant and remarkable animal re-

mains they have afforded, and the interest attached to them is heightened by the discovery of human bones and skulls in the same cave with bones of bears, hyænas, the elephant, and rhinoceros. It would appear, however, that the remains of man were introduced at a later period than those of the animals. The principal caves are those of Engis, Chokier, Ramioul, Engihoul, Huy, Fond de Forêt, Goffontaine." (*T. T.*) The library contains, besides books, many curious MSS. collected from suppressed monasteries. A *Botanic Garden*, well stored with plants, and beautifully kept, is attached to the University. There are 17 professors, who lecture to about 500 students in the various faculties.

*Post Office*, Rue de la Régence.

*Vigilantes*, § 22 A.

There are 3 bridges over the Meuse: the *Pont des Arches*, the oldest, and lowest down the stream—the steamers bring to near it; the *Pont de la Boverie*, of 4 arches; and the *Pont du Val Benoit*, for the passage of the railroad; and one over the Meurthe, a truly handsome recent structure.

The *Casino* in the outskirts of Liège, in the midst of some ornamental grounds, is worth a visit (§ 40). English strangers are admitted to the balls given here.

Outside the walls, in the convent of *St. Julian*, Sir John Mandeville, the English traveller, who died here 1372, was buried. The chapel exists, and a number of indiscriminate bones, but there is nothing to mark his grave.

Grétry, the composer, was born here, in a house marked by an inscribed tablet on the front, in the Rue des Récollets, on the rt. bank of the Meuse. A statue of him, in bronze, 13 ft. high, by *Geefs*, is set up in the Square facing the University, which is called after him *Place Grétry*.

The florist should visit Makois' garden near Liège, one of the most celebrated in Belgium: from it there is a fine view of the town.

Liège, in mediæval Latin, was called *Leodium*, and is the capital of the Walloons, who spread from this to Longwy in France and to Mons, and

\* The painting of the roof is nearly the same as that of St. Anastasio, Verona, as given in Gruner's great work on Art in Italy.



are very anxious not to be supposed Flemish, claiming a descent from the Eburones. The Walloon language, spoken by the lower orders, is a dialect, or rather idiom, of the French (see p. 95), and resembles the old French of the 13th cent., but contains many Celtic and some Teutonic words unknown to French of any age. The Walloons, like the Swiss, served in former times in the armies of Spain, Austria, and France; they were generally enrolled into cavalry regiments: a regiment of 700 men composed the standing army or body-guard of the Ecclesiastical Princes of Liége.

The German Emperors, as early as the 10th cent., raised the Bishops of Liége to the rank of sovereign and independent princes, and bestowed territory upon them, which they held as a fief of the empire. At the time of the visit of Pope Innocent II. with St. Bernard, in 1131, the chapter of St. Lambert was the noblest known: of its 60 canons, 9 were sons of kings, 14 sons of dukes, 29 counts, and 7 barons; one only was not of noble birth. The Pope sang mass before the Emperor Lothaire and the Empress, and crowned them in the cathedral. The government of the bishops was never strong, and the history of Liége is little better than a narrative of a succession of bloody revolutions, in which a discontented populace struggled for freedom and power and licence with a despotic and often incompetent ruler. Liége, nevertheless, remained under the dominion of its bishops down to the time of the French invasion, 1794. It is recorded that one of them had the audacity to declare war against Louis XIV.; for which temerity he was chastised by having the town bombarded about his ears for 5 days, by Marshal Boufflers, in 1691.

A visit to Liége, and the ancient Bishop's palace, will call to the mind of an Englishman the vivid scenes and descriptions of Quentin Durward. He will, however, in vain endeavour to identify many of the places there spoken of with the spot. The Bishop's "Castle of Schonwaldt, situated about 10 m. from the town," cannot be Seraing, as

it was not built till a much later period. Sir Walter Scott never visited Liége himself, so that his localities are purely imaginary; yet from the vividness of his description of the town, and the perfect consistency of all his topographical details, few readers would doubt that he was personally acquainted with it. He has also made a slight variation in the romance from the real facts of history, as far as relates to Liége: and as the events on which he founded the novel are of the highest interest, and serve to illustrate the story of this ancient "imperial free city," it may not be amiss shortly to relate them. The citizens of Liége, puffed up, as Philip de Comines says, by pride and riches, gave constant proofs of their boldness and independence by acts of insubordination, and even of open rebellion, against their liege lord, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and against the bishops, who were his allies or supported by him. He had inflicted severe chastisement upon the Liégeois after his victory at St. Trond (when many thousands of them were left dead on the field), by abridging their privileges and taking away their banners; and when they submissively brought him the keys of the town, he refused to enter by the gates, but compelled them to batter down the city wall for a distance of 20 fathoms, and fill up the ditch. He then entered by the breach, with his visor down, his lance in rest, at the head of his armed bands, as a conqueror; and further, to disable the bold burghers from mutiny, ordered all their fortifications to be demolished. This punishment was inflicted in 1467; but it was so little regarded, that the very next year they again broke out into open revolt, at the instigation of secret emissaries of Louis XI., seized upon the person of their bishop in his castle at Tongres, and brought him prisoner to Liége.

They were headed by one John de Vilde, or Ville, called by the French *Le Sauvage*: it is not improbable that he was an Englishman, whose real name was *Wild*, and that he was one of those lawless soldiers who at that time served wherever they got best pay, changing

sides whenever it suited them. The Liégeois, under this Vilde, committed many acts of cruelty, cutting in pieces, before the bishop's eyes, one of his attendants, and murdering 16 others, who were canons of the church, on the road to Liége. In Sir Walter Scott's romance William de la Marek plays nearly the same part as Wild; but in reality this bishop succeeded soon after in making his escape.

In 1482, 14 years after the events narrated in the novel, and long after the death of Charles the Bold, William de la Marek, *The Wild Boar of Ardenne*, wishing to obtain the mitre for his son, murdered the Bishop of Liége, Louis de Bourbon, whom Charles the Bold had supported.

When tidings of the proceedings of the men of Liége were brought to Charles the Bold at Peronne, he immediately laid Louis under arrest, exactly as described in the novel, and compelled him to march against the rebels, at the head of his soldiers, while he led on his own Burgundians. Louis showed little hesitation to comply with the proposal, though the citizens were his allies, and he had in fact fomented the rebellion. Nothing, however, appears to have damped the courage of the Liégeois: they made 3 separate sallies out of their breaches and over their ruined walls. They were led on by the same Vilde, who in one of these attacks was slain, but not before he had laid low many of the bravest among the Burgundian guards. Their last sally was planned at a moment when the invading forces, tired out with long watching, had taken off their armour and retired to rest, previous to the grand assault on the town, which Charles and Louis had arranged for the following morning. The foremost in this enterprise were 600 men from a town called Franchimont, on the road between Liége and Spa, firm allies of the citizens, and considered their bravest soldiers. Like the Spartans and Romans of old, these 600 devoted themselves to the enterprise of seizing or slaying the 2 princes, as they lay in their quarters before the town, or agreed to perish in the attempt. About midnight the

Scotch archers and Burgundian guards attached to the persons of the 2 sovereigns were roused by a terrible alarm of the enemy, who had penetrated almost up to the 2 houses in which the princes were lodged, without discovery. The attack was so sudden, and the confusion which ensued so much augmented by the jealousy which subsisted between the Duke and the King, each believing the other to be concerned in the plot, that the enterprise had nearly succeeded. But having recovered from the surprise, and hastily put on their armour, they succeeded at last, with the aid of their guards, in driving back the assailants, and the brave men of Franchimont were for the most part cut to pieces.

The next day the city was stormed, as intended; but the invaders found less resistance than was expected. It appeared that the citizens had supposed themselves secure on that day, because it was Sunday, and were taking some rest after the exertions of the preceding night. So unsuspecting were they indeed, that the besiegers found the cloth laid in almost every house which they entered, as it happened to be dinner-time. Many were slaughtered at once, to appease the vengeance of Charles; a great number fled to the woods, only to perish there of cold. The city was condemned by him to destruction; and no sooner had he quitted it than it was set on fire in three places, and all the buildings, except churches or convents, burnt to the ground.

These events took place in 1468; before that time the number of inhabitants exceeded 120,000.

Much interesting matter, relating to the town and its environs, may be read in "*Promenades Historiques dans le Pays le Liége, par le Docteur B—y.*"

*Environs.*—A very extensive prospect may be obtained from the heights above the town, especially from the *old Citadel* on Mont St. Walburg, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Another good point of view is the Fort Chartreuse, an eminence on the opposite side of the valley. The junction of the 3 valleys of the Meuse, Ourthe, and Vesdre, close to Liége, with the outline of the Ar-



dennes in the distance, forms a landscape of no ordinary beauty.

At Rohermont, a height above the Chartreuse, the Austrians, under the Prince of Coburg, suffered a defeat (1794) from the French under Jourdain, which wrested the Pays-Bas for ever from the house of Austria.

Herstal, see below.

*Excursions* to Spa and Chaud Fontaine, described *Rte.* 25, and to the caves of Maestricht, which will occupy 6 or 8 hrs. by steamer.

In order to gain admittance to see the *Iron Works at Seraing*, a written order must be obtained from the Cockerill Société's office in Liège. An omnibus goes thither every hour.

*Steamers* ply, when there is water enough, daily to and from Namur; daily to Rotterdam, stopping for the night at Venloo.

*Liège to Maestricht.*—Steamers twice a-day, in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., returning in 4 h. Baggage is searched at the custom-houses. The landing-place of the steamers is close to the Pont des Arches. The river Meuse has been canalised between Liège and Maestricht, and the canal furnished with locks, so as to maintain a passage for vessels at all seasons. The first objects to remark are—

1. The Mont de Piété, of red brick with stone quoins, and the Royal Cannon Foundry, backed by the hill of the citadel.

1. A round tower; the stump of a burnt windmill.

rt. Jupille, peeping from among the trees, with its ch., was the favourite resort of King Pepin, who died here 714.

rt. Souverain Wandre.

1. About 3 m. from Liège is Herstal, birthplace of Pepin le Gros, Maire du Palais to the last Merovingian Kings of France. There are some fragments of a Frankish (?) *Palace* with 2 turrets near the Town-house. The village has stretched itself nearly 3 m. along the shore towards Liège, and is nearly united to it. Its inhabitants are chiefly workpeople.

rt. Château of Argenteau: belongs

to the wealthy Count Mercy. Argenteau is finely placed on the summit of a rocky height. The court is connected by a bridge with another rock occupied by gardens.

rt. Visé, once a fortress, was the head-quarters of Louis XIV. in 1673, during the siege of Maestricht. The fortifications were razed by the inhabitants, 1775.

1. Lixhe: Belgian custom-house.

rt. Eysden: Dutch custom-house.

The summit of the Pietersberg is crowned by the Château Caster, belonging to M. de Brouckère. The ruins of a Roman fort, called Lichtenberg, are also visible, and near it the entrance to the cavern. On the N. slope of the hill run the walls of the citadel.

1. Maestricht (R. 27, p. 186). The Inns are a good way from the water-side, but the guide to the quarries of the Pietersberg (Courstens) lives a little way within the gate, near the Arsenal.

## ROUTE 25.

LIÈGE TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BY VERVIERS, RAILWAY.—VISIT TO SPA.

55 kilom. =  $34\frac{3}{8}$  m.

This *Railway* was finished in 1843-44. Trains, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., exclusive of a stoppage of 1 hr. at the custom-house of Verviers. Travellers bent on a pedestrian excursion would be well repaid by ascending the valley of the Vesdre on foot as far as Dolhain.

The country between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle presented serious obstacles to the formation of a railway, which have been overcome only by the utmost skill and arduous exertions of the engineer. The cost exceeded 25,000,000 francs; there are no less than 19 tunnels in the Belgian part of the line alone, so that it has been compared to a needle run through a corkscrew. It is conducted across the Meuse by a fine bridge (*Pont du Val St. Benoit*) of 7 arches, 469 ft. long, a little way above Liège. It afterwards follows nearly the same line as the high road as far as Limburg, crossing the Vesdre by 17 bridges, and repeatedly piercing the rock.

The river Ourthe is crossed by a bridge of 3 arches at

4 Chênée Stat.—a place of manufacture at the junction of the Ourthe with the Vesdre (the *s* is pronounced in this word): the railway ascends the agreeable valley of the Vesdre, one of the most charming in Belgium, crossing the windings of the stream all the way to Limburg. The scenery is enlivened by neat villas and gardens interspersed with orchards and green pastures, alternating with large manufactories, principally of cloth, giving to it an English character.

3 CHAUDFONTAINE Stat.—*Inns*: H. des Bains, a large bathing establishment. H. de Liège was not open (1849) as an hotel. The hot spring, which supplies the baths, rises in an island in the midst of the Vesdre. The water is pumped up by a large wheel turned by the stream.

This little village is a favourite Sunday resort of the Liégeois: its situation is charming; the scenery around bears some resemblance to that of Matlock, and the wooded heights which enclose it abound in shady walks leading to points of extensive view when the summit is reached. The Vesdre was a good fishing stream, but it is said that the grayling have been destroyed in this part by the erection of some zinc-works about a mile higher up.

4 Trooz Stat.

4 Nessonvaux Stat.

5 Pepinstre Stat.

rt. is a modern Gothic castle of the Vicomte de Viollay, a manufacturer of Verviers, said to occupy the site of King Pepin's hunting lodge.

rt. Here the road to Spa (8 m.) turns off. Coaches and omnibuses run thither in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Fares,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. in the coupé, 1 fr. in the omnibus: 6 or 7 frs., and even 12, at the hotels at Spa, are charged for a 2-horse carriage for 5 or 6 persons. Post-horses may be had at Pepinstre.

*Excursion to Spa,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  posts.*

\*\*\* Travellers pressed for time, and wishing to make the best use of it, will hardly be rewarded in turning out of their road to visit Spa: as a watering-

place it is much fallen off, and its scenery is inferior to that of the Rhine.

At the village of Pepinstre a road on the rt. turns off to Spa, along the valley of the Hoëgne, equally pleasing with that of the Vesdre, clothed with meadows of the brightest verdure, and enlivened by many country-houses, belonging principally to the manufacturers of Verviers. Long lines of cloth hung out in the sun proclaim the staple manufacture of the district. A little beyond the village of Theux, famous for its quarries of black marble, are seen

“The Towers of Franchimont,  
Which, like an eagle's nest in air,  
Hang o'er the stream and hamlet fair.  
Deep in their vaults, the peasants say,  
A mighty treasure buried lay,  
Amass'd through rapine and through wrong  
By the last lord of Franchimont.  
The iron chest is bolted hard,  
A huntsman sits, its constant guard;  
Around his neck his horn is hung,  
His hanger in his belt is slung;  
Before his feet his bloodhounds lie:  
An 'twere not for his gloomy eye,  
Whose withering glance no art can brook,  
As true a huntsman doth he look  
As bugle ere in brake did sound,  
Or ever halloo'd to a hound.

“To chase the fiend, and win the prize  
In that same dungeon, ever tries  
An aged necromantic priest;  
It is an hundred years at least  
Since 'twixt them first the strife begun,  
And neither yet has lost or won.  
And oft the conjuror's words will make  
The stubborn demon groan and quake,  
And oft the bands of iron break,  
Or bursts one lock that still amain  
Fast as 'tis open'd shuts again.  
Thus magic strife within the tomb  
May last until the day of doom,  
Unless the adept shall learn to tell  
The very word that clench'd the spell,  
When Franchimont lock'd the treasure cell.  
An hundred years are pass'd and gone,  
And scarce three letters has he won.”

WALTER SCOTT.

During the siege of Liège by Charles the Bold and Louis XI., 600 inhabitants of Franchimont banded themselves together with the design of seizing the persons of these two monarchs as they lay encamped before the walls. They failed in their bold attempt, as has been already related, and paid for their heroism with their lives. An inscription on the face of the rock, by the roadside, still keeps alive the recollection of the deed. (See p. 176.)



At the end of an avenue of lime-trees, a mile long, lies

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  SPA.—*Inns*: H. de Flandres; has a good table-d'hôte, and is a fair house in other respects.—H. de York; table-d'hôte 3 frs.—H. de Bellevue at one end of the town, in an airy situation; civil and moderate in charges.—H. d'Orange, excellent.—H. de Flandres.—H. des Pays-Bas, cheap; table-d'hôte 2 fr. a head, very good. *Charges*, 2 to 5 fr. a day for a room; table-d'hôte, 3 fr.; breakfast, 25 sous; dinner in private, 3 fr.; a bottle of Bordeaux wine, 3 fr. Servants are fed at 3 fr. a day. When the party exceeds 2 or 3, or where persons take up their residence for some time, an abatement is made in the charges. A person about to make some stay may bargain beforehand to be boarded and lodged for 5 fr. a day, and at the Bellevue for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 frs. a day during the winter.

A good furnished house with stabling may be had for about 60*l.* a year.

The small mutton of the Ardennes enjoys so high a reputation, even in other countries, that instances have occurred of the larger portion of a sheep being conveyed in the Belgian minister's despatch bag to some of the aristocratic dinner-tables of London.

Spa is almost made up of inns and lodging-houses, many of which are shut up in winter. The number of permanent inhab. is about 4000.

It is very prettily situated in a sort of semi-basin, in the midst of mountains forming part of the Ardennes Chain; the heights overhanging it are covered with shrubberies, and intersected by healthful and airy walks, with pleasing prospects at intervals. A large part of the town is built close under the rocks, which, so far from holding out any encouragement to this near approximation, have on several occasions given the inhabitants a warning to keep at a respectful distance, by overwhelming their dwellings with vast masses of stone detached from above. Several houses near the Promenade de Sept Heures remain either wholly or partly buried amidst heaps of débris occasioned by a slide of part of the mountain. The hint has not altogether been attended to;

the roofs shattered by the falling of rocks have been repaired, and the houses again tenanted, though exposed constantly to a recurrence of the danger. A new *Bath House* is built near the Promenade de Sept Heures.

The principal spring, called the *Pouhon* (pouher, in Walloon, is the same as *puiser*, to draw), is situated in the centre of the town, under a colonnade built by the King of the Netherlands in honour of Peter the Great. The building contains a pump-room, in which a band plays from 7 to 9 A.M. and the newspapers of different countries are to be seen. From this spring comes the Spa water, which is sent to the ends of the earth for the benefit of invalids. It is an admirable tonic, good for nervous and bilious disorders. It owes its medical properties to the iron with which it is impregnated in greater quantity than any other spring known, mingled with a considerable proportion of salts; while the superabundance of carbonic acid in it renders it agreeable to drink, capable of being transported to great distances, and of being preserved in bottles for a long period without injury. Not many yards from this spring is the *Redoute*, a handsome building, which includes, under one roof, a café, a theatre, ball-room, and gambling-rooms, where rouge et noir, roulette, and similar games are carried on nearly from morning to night. On Saturday a ball is given here during the season.

In former times the gaming-houses belonged to the Bishop of Liège, who was a partner in the concern, and derived a considerable revenue from his share in the ill-gotten gains of the manager of the establishment, and no gambling tables could be set up without his permission. The handsome edifice called Vauxhall, built as a second *Redoute*, and much frequented in former times, though now abandoned, has been used as a church, where the English service is performed on Sundays; but an *English chapel* is about to be erected behind the *Pouhon*.

A bookseller near the *Pouhon* has a *reading-room*, where "The Times" and one or two other English papers

are taken in. A list is published from time to time of all the arrivals in Spa; a large proportion of the names are English. Spa has, however, of late much fallen off in the number as well as rank of its visitors. It is, in fact, out of fashion. Since 1834 the English have deserted it for the Brunnen of Nassau, which far surpass Spa in their situation, and have another advantage in their near proximity to the beauties of the Rhine, in a district which offers excursions almost without end. During the time when Spa was the first watering-place in Europe, monarchs were as plentiful as weavers from Verviers now are at the springs; and more than once a congress of crowned heads has met here for sanitary, not for political purposes. Charles II. visited the spot while in exile; and Peter the Great repaired hither repeatedly.

The *Baths* are in a building separated from the spring; they belong to the town. A bath costs 2 francs.

Two English physicians are established at Spa, with the licence of the Belgian government,—Dr. Cutler and Dr. Dennis.

The other mineral springs besides the Pouhon are 5 in number, and are at a distance of between 2 and 3 m. from the town. The principal are—1. The *Géronstère*; it is very beautifully situated. 2. The *Sauvenière*, on the road to Malmédi, in a little plantation of trees, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Spa. Near it, in the shrubbery, is a monument set up (1787) by the D. de Chartres (L. Philippe) and his 3 sisters in remembrance of their mother having received her cure from the use of these waters. The inauguration of it is described by Mad. de Genlis in her memoirs. It was destroyed by republican soldiers, 1792, and has been recently restored. 3. The *Groesbeck*, not far from the *Sauvenière*. 4. The *Tonnelets*, so called because the water was first collected in little tubs. There are baths attached to this spring. 5. The *Barrasart*.

The daily routine at Spa is nearly as follows:—People begin the day with a preparatory glass at the Pouhon, to which they repair *en déshabille*, in their

dressing-gowns, about 6 or 7 o'clock; after which they proceed, generally on horseback or in carriages, to the springs out of the town. Attached to almost all of them is a building corresponding to a pump-room, and they are surrounded with pleasure grounds and walks, where a band of music is stationed, while the drinkers make their promenade to and fro till about 9 o'clock. At that hour the company return home, dress, and breakfast. As early as 11 in the morning the fatal Redoute opens, but there are the more healthy pleasures of exploring the walks and rides of the neighbourhood for such as do not patronise the gaming-table. It is the custom here for everybody to ride on horseback. There are a great many *ponies for hire*; when a visitor finds out a tolerable one, he had better engage it for the whole period of his stay.

The hire of a pony for the whole day is 5 or 6 fr., and 2 or 3 fr. are paid to go and return from the springs in the morning. A carriage for making the tour of the springs costs 8 fr.; charr-à-banc and open omnibuses take persons round the springs at  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. a-head. The dinner hour at the table-d'hôte is 2 or 3 o'clock.

There are 2 packs of English hounds kept at Spa. There is much game in the neighbourhood, and good trout and grayling fishing. There are *Races* in August.

Spa is famous for a peculiar manufactory of *Wooden Toys*, somewhat like the Tunbridge ware. The wood of which they are formed is stained by being steeped in the mineral waters, and receives a dark grey or brown tint from the iron. A considerable number of hands, and some artists of no mean skill, are employed in decorating them with paintings of flowers, &c.

There are two walks in the town, called the *Promenades de Quatre Heures* and *de Sept Heures*, from the time of the day when they are frequented. Less monotonous are the winding paths up the heights overlooking the town.

The *Cascade de Coö*, about 9 m. S. of Spa, 3 m. from Stavelot, is one of the customary excursions of the visitors at



Spa. The road thither passes the Ghéronstère and the villages Ru and Roanne. The river Amblève forms the cascade, descending 30 or 40 ft.

The limestone mountains which compose the chain of Ardennes abound in natural *caverns*. One of these lies about 9 m. W. of Spa, at a place called *Remouchamps*. It contains some fine stalactites; but the views and descriptions published of it are on the whole exaggerated. The way to it is over a very stony cross-road, difficult to find without the aid of a guide. It passes the village of La Reid, up several steep hills, and across a wild heath, and thence descends into a rugged ravine, in which lie the cave and village of Remouchamps. At the little *Inn* the visitor is provided with a blouse to keep his dress clean, with candles, and a guide. The entrance is closed by a door, the keys of which are kept in the village, and it is shown for the benefit of the commune. The path is wet and slippery. The grotto is traversed by a stream which is supposed to be the same as that which buries itself in the ground near Adseaux, and which must pursue a subterranean course of some miles before it arrives at Remouchamps. This cave is situated in the rock called by geologists the mountain limestone. It alternates with clay slate.

Nearly opposite the cave stands *Mont-jardin*, an old castle on the top of an escarped rock, still inhabited, and surrounded by gardens.

3 m. W. of Remouchamps is the little village of Amblève; and overhanging it the scanty ruins of another old castle, called by country people *les Quatre Fils Aymon* (after these preux chevaliers of the nursery story-book): though reduced to a few broken walls, the recollection of the old romance gives an interest to it. It is likewise interesting as the residence of William de la Marck, the Boar of Ardennes, so called from the ferocity of his disposition, which has, however, been somewhat exaggerated by Sir Walter Scott, in the novel of *Quentin Durward*. He indeed slew the archbishop, but not in cold blood and at his own table, but in open fight, with arms in his hands,

before the gates of Liège, in 1482. Some subterranean apartments, cut in the rock beneath the castle, are curious. A different road may be taken in returning to Spa, by Adseux, near which a river precipitates itself into a natural arch or cavern, and thence to Haute Beaumont (or Hodebomont). According to the notions of the peasantry, this and other caves of the country are haunted by spirits; they call them *Trous des Sotais*.

The traveller may proceed at once from Spa to the Rhine by way of Malmédi (Rte. 43) and Treves, and thence descend the Moselle to Coblenz by steam; or he may post from Malmédi to Prüm, and there turning aside explore Eifel and its extinct volcanoes (Rte. 45), and descend upon the most beautiful part of the Moselle, near the baths of Bertrich. By the first route it would take about 6 days to reach Coblenz, and by the second about 4 days. In travelling post it is easy to reach Malmédi from Liège in one day, and Treves in a second day. The borders of the Moselle abound in objects of interest, combining picturesque scenery, wonderful geological phenomena, and remarkable Roman remains.

In going from Spa to Verviers we are compelled to retrace our steps as far as *Pepinstre*.

#### *From Liège to Aix, continued.*

The valley presents a succession of large cloth factories, alternating with the neat and handsome country houses and gardens of their proprietors. The railway passes through

#### 3 Ensival Stat.

2 *Verviers Stat.* The baggage of travellers entering Belgium from Prussia is examined here, a tedious process, detaining the train an hour or more, and the carriages are changed. The *Inns* near the station are so bad that it is preferable to repair to those in the town, although 1 m. off. There is a "Restauration" at the station.

VERVIERS (*Inns*: H. de Flandres; H. des Pays-Bas; H. de France), on the Vesdre: its population already exceeds 27,000; an instance of recent and rapid growth, chiefly owing to the

flourishing state of its cloth manufactories, which are said to produce second-rate fabrics cheaper and better than those of England and France. They employ in and around Verviers 40,000 hands; the cloth is exported to Italy and America, and formerly was consumed in large quantities by Holland. The Belgian army is clothed from the looms of Verviers. The water of the Vesdre is said to possess properties which fit it admirably for dyeing.

8 Dolhain Stat. Here passengers are sometimes made to alight in order that it may be seen that the carriages contain no small luggage.

Dolhain, once a suburb of Limburg, is now the town. On an eminence to the rt. above it a church tower and some crumbling walls are seen: this is LIMBURG, formerly capital of the duchy of Limburg, now united to the province of Liège. The town, once flourishing and strongly fortified, is reduced nearly to ruin. Its outworks were blown up by the French in the time of Louis XIV. (1675), and various calamities of war and fire have made it little better than a heap of ruins. Even so late as 1833-4, a fire consumed 40 houses and a church. The *Ch. of St. George*, gutted by fire not many years ago, plain within, contains an elegant Gothic *tabernacle* (date 1520), and a monument to a princess of Baden (1672). The view into the valley is pleasing, but there is nothing here worth stopping for. There are mines of zinc and coal in the neighbourhood, and much cheese is made in the district.

The railway on leaving Dolhain quits the valley of the Vesdre.

The first Prussian station is

7 Herbesthal Stat., where passports are called for and taken away, and, if not viséd and returned at once, they must be reclaimed at the Bureau des Passeports, at the Aix-la-Chapelle station; the baggage is examined at Aix or Cologne. The railroad is carried on a bridge of 17 arches, 120 ft. high in the centre, over the Valley of the Geule; passes through 2 tunnels, the second of which is 2220 ft. long, pierced through a sand-hill, and finally reaches

Aix-la-Chapelle down an inclined plane, up which carriages are drawn by a stationary engine in coming from Aix.

15 AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TERMINUS.—Close to (rt.) Borcette.—(Rte. 36.)

## ROUTE 26.

MECHLIN OR BRUSSELS TO LIÉGE, BY LOUVAIN.—RAILWAY.

Brussels to Liège 114 kilom. = 71½ m. The journey to Liège requires 4 h.

In order to reach Louvain from Brussels by railway it is necessary to go round by Mechlin. Brussels to Mechlin 20 kilom. = 12½ m. See Rte. 23. Mechlin to Liège 94 kilom. = 58¾ m.

Stations from Mechlin to Louvain.

11 Haecht Stat.

2 Wespelaer Stat. Near this is a park and pleasure ground, laid out by a brewer's widow of Louvain, in the French style, which is the delight of the cockneys of Brussels. The railway crosses the Dyle, and runs not far from the Antwerp canal, which is lined with a treble row of trees, before reaching

11 The *Louvain stat.*, p. 183.

There are 2 post-roads from Brussels to Louvain, both the same length, viz. 3¼ posts, = 15¾ m.: *a.* By Cortenberg, passing the village of St. Josse te noode (St. Joseph in need), a saint invoked by ladies who wish to have a family; near which is the old castle of the Dukes of Ursel, once a residence of the Cardinal Granvilla, now a farm-house; and a little inn or guinguette called *het Schapraatje*, from which there is a fine view of Brussels. About 6 m. from Brussels the spire of the village church of Saventhem is seen on the l. of the road, from which it is a mile distant. An admirable painting by *Vandyck*, to which the following story is attached, was restored to the church from the Louvre in 1817.—*Vandyck*, having made great progress under his master, Rubens, was advised by him to go to Italy, and partly furnished by him with means to complete his studies there. He set out with the best intentions of



devoting himself entirely to his art, on a white horse given him by Rubens; but had proceeded only thus far on his journey when he unluckily fell in love with a young girl of Saventhem, and there foolishly lost his time and money in pursuit of his passion. To show his devotion to her, and to comply with her request, he painted 2 pictures for the parish church—one, a Holy Family, in which he introduced portraits of his mistress and her parents; the other, in which he has represented himself as St. Martin, riding on the white horse given him by Rubens. Tidings of the truant at length reached the ears of his master, who sought him out, represented to him the folly of sacrificing his future prospects of fame and success to an obscure amour, and with some difficulty persuaded him to tear himself away. The villagers have twice risen up to prevent the removal of these cherished works of art; first by a Dutch picture-dealer to whom they had been clandestinely sold by the priest, and again by the French: they are both still preserved to the church.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Cortenberg.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Louvain.

Rte. b.—The other road passes through,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Tervueren (*Inns*: Le Renard and L'Empereur). Post-horses are no longer kept here, the railroad having rendered them unnecessary. Here there is a summer *Palace* of the late King of Holland. It was the gift of the nation to him when Prince of Orange, in gratitude for the bravery which he had displayed in the battle of Waterloo. Its extent is not great, and there are no paintings of note in it, but it is very elegantly fitted up, with gardens in the Italian style around it. The *Church* contains some tombs of the Dukes of Brabant.

Outside the walls of Louvain took place the memorable engagement of August, 1831, between the Dutch and the Belgians, in which the latter, commanded by Leopold in person, ran away and abandoned their king, who narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the Prince of Orange.

*Louvain Stat.* is outside the town—omnibuses and vigilantes. (§ 22 A.)

The H. de Ville is only  $\frac{1}{4}$  h. walk from it through the Rue de Diest.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  LOUVAIN. (Flem. LOVEN; Germ. Löwen).—*Inns*: H. de Suède, Place du Peuple, near to the stat.; good and moderate: dinner in private, 3 fr., and other charges in proportion. Cour de Mons. Sauvage, near the town-hall. Louvain, on the Dyle, with 24,000 inhab., is a city of very ancient origin. Some have attributed its foundation to Julius Cæsar; and the old *Castle*, of which a small fragment remains outside the Mechlin gate, still goes by the name of Château de César, though it did not exist till 890, when the Empr. Arnold caused it to be built as a barrier against the invasion of the Normans. A high earthen rampart encloses the town on one side, and is cut through by the roads to Brussels and Mechlin. It has a deep dry fosse on the outside, and is from 80 to 100 ft. high. The ruined bastions and casemates are probably the works of the Spaniards. The ground-plan of Louvain is nearly circular.

It is recorded that Edward III. of England lived for one year in the castle, and that the Empr. Charles V. was brought up in it. The citizens used to assert that their town had never been taken, though often besieged. General Kleber, however, at the head of the revolutionary forces of France, put an end to the boast, by making himself master of the place in 1792.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is one of the richest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world. Every part of the exterior is elaborately decorated by the chisel. It was begun 1448, and finished 1469, "probably by M. de Layens, master mason of Louvain," and has recently been repaired at the joint expense of the town and government. The delicate and rich masonry of the exterior, which had suffered from time and the weather, has been renovated entirely. The decayed stones were removed one by one and replaced by others, carefully copied and restored by the sculptor Goyers in a style consistent with the original design, and at least equal to the ancient workmanship. The subjects of the sculptured groups are, for the most part, taken from the Old

Testament. The common council has decided that statues (in number about 250) shall be placed in the niches of the 3 facades and the towers. "The niches on the ground floor will be reserved for celebrated persons born at Louvain, or who have been domiciled there, and likewise for persons who have rendered eminent services to the town. On the 1st story will be placed figures emblematical of the ancient institutions of the commune; the Counts of Louvain, the Dukes of Brabant, and the sovereigns of the kingdom are to fill the niches of the upper story. All these statues will be the size of life, and are to be executed in a style in harmony with that of the building.

The pictures within the Town Hall are generally of little consequence. A few are curious from their antiquity.

The *Cathedral of St. Peter*, near to the Town Hall, is also well worth seeing. It was founded in 1040; but having been twice destroyed by fire, the existing building is not older than 1358. "What is stated to be an original drawing of the W. front is preserved in the Town Hall, together with a very elaborate model of the same in stone as it was executed, with a singularly lofty tower and spire in the centre, and another on either side of it. The centre spire, which was to have been above 500 ft. high (an extraordinary elevation, exceeding, by 100 ft., that of Salisbury Cathedral), was, it is said, destroyed in 1606 by a storm, and in its fall ruined the side towers."—*G. Godwin*. But there are doubts whether the tower, as here planned, was ever executed. A highly ornamented *Rood-loft*, between the choir and nave, is in the richest flamboyant Gothic of the latter part of the 15th cent. Under the arch which separates the choir from its side aisle, on the N. side of the grand altar, is an elaborate *Tabernacle* of sculptured stone to contain the host. It is a hexagon in plan, tapering upwards to a point, and is about 30 ft. high. Here are, among several nameless pictures of the old Flemish school, 2 altar-pieces by *Hemling*—the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, a horrible subject, but treated with great propriety by the

painter, and the Last Supper, a work of high merit. A Holy Family, by *Quentin Matsys*, in a side chapel at the back of the high altar, is considered the great ornament of the church. It was carried to Paris during the Revolution. On the shutters are painted the Death of St. Anne, a beautiful composition, and the Expulsion of Joachim from the Temple. Another picture (artist unknown) represents a cook with his apron on, chosen bishop in consequence of the miraculous descent of a dove upon his head. In the foreground he appears to refuse the mitre, but behind preparations are making for his installation. Sir Joshua Reynolds says of it—"It is a composition of near a hundred figures, many in good attitudes, natural and well invented. It is much more interesting to look at the works of these old masters than slight commonplace pictures of many modern painters." The *Pulpit* of wood is an admirable specimen of carving, representing St. Peter on a rock and the Conversion of St. Paul, surmounted by palm-trees. The stricken horse and fallen rider are exquisitely executed. The form and expression of both are perfect. The carved woodwork of the main portals in the inside is remarkable as a work of art. "The font, situated at the W. end of the nave, has an elaborate Gothic crane of iron attached to the wall near it, for the purpose of supporting the cover, now removed. One of the chapels in the N. aisle of the nave has a low screen of coloured marbles, exquisitely sculptured in the style of Louis XIV."—*G. G.* The chapels containing the pictures by Hemling and Matsys are locked; to see them, apply to the custode.

The *University*, suppressed by the French, was re-established by the King of Holland in 1817. Since 1836 it has once more become the nursing mother of Romish priests for Belgium. There are about 600 students. In the 16th cent. it was considered the first university in Europe, and, being especially distinguished as a school of Roman Catholic theology, it was then frequented by 6000 students. There were formerly 43 colleges, variously endowed by pious founders, dependent upon the Univer-



sity: of these only about 20 now remain, and their funds have been much reduced. The Colléges du Pape, des Philosophes, du St. Esprit, du Faucon, &c., are sumptuous edifices.

The *Guildhall*, or *Halle*, of the weavers, erected in 1317, was appropriated to the service of the *University*, after its first owners were banished for their refractory conduct. It still exhibits traces of the opulence of its founders, being decorated with carvings in wood, but is scarcely worth entering if the traveller be pressed for time. Far more interesting is

The *Cabinet of Paintings*, belonging to M. Vandenschrieck, Rue de Paris, No. 86, one of the most select now in the Netherlands as regards native masters. It contains good specimens of Cuyp, Vandyck, v. der Heyden, the Ostades, Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruysdael, Teniers, the Van de Veldes, Wouvermans, and of other leaders of the Dutch and Flemish schools; besides some good works by modern artists.

The carved wooden stalls in *St. Gertrude's Church*, which was originally the chapel of the Dukes of Brabant, are reputed the finest in Belgium; they are of oak, in flamboyant style, with detached groups and statues, and beautiful bas-reliefs. They have been restored by Goyers. The modern paintings by the Belgian artists Wappers, Matthieu, and de Keyser, in *St. Michael's*, also deserve mention.

The *Tower of Jansenius*, in which that celebrated theological writer composed the works which gave rise to those doctrines of grace and free-will, named after their author Jansenism, exists no longer.

Louvain may easily be seen in a day; and there is no inducement to remain longer, as the city has a deserted aspect, the more striking when contrasted with its ancient prosperity and swarming population. Its walls, now in part turned into boulevards, measured 7 m. in circumference; and in the 14th cent., when it was the capital of Brabant and residence of its princes, its inhab. amounted to 100,000. Nearly half of them lived by the woollen manufactures established here. The weavers

here, however, as elsewhere, were a turbulent race; and their rulers, being tyrannical and impolitic, banished, in 1382, a large number of them from the town, in consequence of a tumult in which they had taken part, and during which they had thrown 17 of the magistrates out of the windows of the Town-house. Many of the exiles took refuge in England, bringing with them their industry and independence; and, very much to the advantage of our country, established in it those woollen manufactures which have left all others in the world far behind.

Louvain is famed at present for brewing the best *Beer* in all Belgium. 200,000 casks are made here annually: a great deal is exported. It may be tasted at the *Maison des Brasseurs*, the Brewers' Guild, a fine mansion, in the Elizabethan style, opposite the H. de Ville.

The *Railroad* from Louvain leaves on the rt. the Abbey of Parc, still inhabited by monks, and furnished with 3 fish-ponds.

11 Vertryk Stat.

7 Tirlemont Stat. (Flem. Thienen.)

—*Inn*: Le Plat d'Etain; tolerable. A town of 8500 inhab.: formerly much more considerable. The space included within its walls S. of the railway includes, at present, very few houses: the gates are old. In the centre of it is a very extensive square. The *Ch. of St. Germain*, on a height visible from the railway, is one of the oldest in Belgium, built in the 9th cent. It contains an altar-piece by *Wappers*. The massive tower is of the 12th cent. The Jesuit J. Bollandus, author of the *Acta Sanctorum*, was born here. Outside the gate leading to Maestricht are 3 large barrows, supposed to be the graves of some barbarian people in very remote times. They are visible from the railway,—to the l.

The railroad, after leaving the station, overlooks the town from an embankment.

rt. The Lion on the Field of Waterloo, and the Prussian Monument, are visible at a great distance.

6 Esmael Stat.

On approaching Landen the rail-

way traverses the plain of *Neerwinden*, celebrated for 2 great battles: in 1693, when the English under William III. were beaten by Marshal Luxemburg and the French; and in 1793, when the Austrians defeated the Revolutionary army, and drove it out of Belgium.

[*l. Léau*, between Tirlémont and St. Trond, 5 m. to the N. of the railroad, was in the middle ages a fortified town, and part of the wall still remains. The *Church of St. Léonard* contains several Gothic altars, a luminaire (candlestick) of brass, 15 ft. high, ornamented with figures of Saints, and a Tabernacle, sculptured in the style of the Renaissance (Elizabethan), erected at the cost of the Seigneur Martin van Wilre, 1558. He is buried in the tomb opposite it.]

7 Landen Stat. A branch railway runs hence to St. Trond and Hasselt, 27 kilom. = 16 $\frac{7}{8}$  m.

3 Gingelom Stat.

5 Rosoux Stat.

6 Waremmé Stat. (8 m. from Tongres, Rte. 27.) Waremmé was capital of the district called Hesbaie, lying on the l. of the Meuse. The old Roman road from Bavay to Tongres is crossed; it is in good preservation, and is called by the people of the country the road of Brunehaut (Brunchilde).

11 Fexhe Stat.

8 Ans Stat. is 450 ft. above the level of the Meuse, and the trains descend by 2 inclined planes, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, in 15 min., being drawn up by ropes attached to stationary engines, in 12 min. The view, looking down upon Liège, is most striking.

6 LIEGE Terminus is on the l. bank of the Meuse, close to the Quai d'Avroy. The railway crosses the Meuse by the bridge of Val St. Benoit, of 7 arches. (Rte. 24.)

## ROUTE 27.

BRUSSELS TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BY LOUVAIN AND MAESTRICHT.

As far as Landen the road is described in Rte. 26.

Landen to St. Trond railway, 10 kilom. = 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.

5 Velm Stat.

5 St. Trond Stat. (*Inns*: L'Europe;

Le Sauvage, tolerable), a town of 9100 inhab., receiving its name from St. Trudon, who founded a monastery here, and gained great fame by the working of miracles. At Brustem, near this, a great battle was fought, in 1467, between Charles the Bold and his rebellious subjects of Liège. 3000 of them, who had posted themselves in the town, were compelled to surrender it to Charles, to destroy the gates and ramparts, and to deliver up to him 10 of their number, whom he cruelly caused to be beheaded.

This railway is carried on to Hasselt, 17 kilom. = 10 $\frac{5}{8}$  m.

7 Cortenbosch Stat.

5 Alken Stat.

5 Hasselt Stat., 64 m. from Brussels.

St. Trond to Aix-la-Chapelle, 5 posts and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  Germ. m. = about 44 Eng. m.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Tongres (*Inn*: Paon), a very ancient city of 6000 inhab. The *principal Church* was the first dedicated to the Virgin on this side of the Alps. The existing Gothic edifice dates from 1240, but the convent behind was built in the 10th or 11th cent., and is the oldest of the kind in the country. The Waremmé Station on the railway is 8 m. from this. (Rte. 26.)

Near the town, on the estate of Betho, there exists a mineral spring, mentioned by Pliny in these words:—"Tungri, civitas Galliae, fontem habet insignem, pluribus bullis stillantem, ferruginei saporis quod ipsum non nisi in fine potūs intelligitur. Purgat hic corpora, tertianas febres discutit, calculorumque vitia. Eadem aqua, igne admoto, turbida fit, ac postea rubescit." It still retains its ancient properties, answering exactly to the description, and is known as the *fontaine de Pline* or de St. Gilles. The Tungri, according to Tacitus, were the first German tribe who, crossing the Rhine, expelled the Gauls, and settled themselves in their country.

Beyond Tongres the road is bad.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  MAESTRICHT. — *Inns*: Levrier (Greyhound); most comfortable. H. du Casque (Helmet); good. Hof von Holland.

Maestricht, the capital of the Dutch



portion of the province of Limburg, has 22,000 inhab. It lies on the Maas, and is united by a bridge of 9 arches to the suburb called Wyck. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; its works are very extensive, and partly undermined, with capabilities for laying under water great part of the land around, by opening the sluices. Together with Venloo and Roermonde, it still belongs to the King of Holland, having been ceded to him by the treaty of 1831: it is numerously garrisoned by Dutch troops. It was called by the Romans *Trajectum superius* (the upper ford), or *Trajectum ad Mosam*.

The great strength of this town has subjected its inhabitants to the misery of numerous sieges. Among the most memorable was that of 1579, when the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, took it by assault, at the end of 4 months, after having been repulsed in 9 separate attacks by the garrison, which included a few English and Scotch soldiers: they were all put to the sword, and nearly 8000 of the townspeople massacred to satisfy Spanish vengeance. It was taken by Louis XIV.; but William III. of England failed before it. Maestricht was preserved to Holland by its brave garrison Sept. 1830, and was the only place which resisted effectually the insurgent Belgians. There is an arsenal and a military magazine in the town.

The *Stadhuis*, in the centre of the great market-place, is handsome, in a modern style of architecture (date 1662). The *Ch. of St. Servais* is a fine Romanesque edifice, ornamented with 5 towers, and dating probably from the 10th cent. It has a splendid portal, with statues of kings (10th or 11th cent.), a cloister of the 15th cent., and it contains a Descent from the Cross by *Vandyk* (?). The *Ch. of Notre Dame* rises from Roman substructions. The square called *Vrijhof*, in which St. Servais stands, was the place where William de la Marek, nicknamed "le Sanglier des Ardennes," was beheaded, 1485. Some pretty *Public Gardens* were laid out in 1838.

The most remarkable thing about Maestricht are the *Subterranean Quar-*

*ries* under the hill called the *Pietersberg*, on which the *Citadel* or *Fort St. Pierre* stands. The entrance is not quite 3 m. from the Inns, outside St. Peter's gate: the hire of a carriage is 6 fr.; the fee of a sworn guide 4 fr. Some of the passages are wide enough to admit horses and carts. They cover a space of 4 leagues by 2: the number of passages amounts to 16,000, 20 to 50 ft. high and 12 broad, and a large part are now rarely explored. They are supposed to have been first worked by the Romans. The galleries, running generally at right angles, and lined by many thousand massive pillars, 40 ft. square, left by the excavators to support the roof, cross and intersect each other so as to render it exceedingly difficult to find the way out; and it is dangerous to enter this singular labyrinth without a guide. Many lives have been lost from the want of this precaution; among others, 4 Recollet monks perished in 1640, in attempting to penetrate to a remote spot, where they were desirous of forming a hermitage. They had provided themselves with a clue, which they fastened near the entrance, but the thread on which they depended broke. They died of hunger, and their bodies, though they were diligently sought for, were not found till 7 days after. The only persons competent to conduct strangers through the maze are a few experienced labourers who have spent a large portion of their lives in these caverns, and who assist their memory by marks made on the pillars and sides. In time of war the peasantry of the surrounding country have frequently sought refuge in the caves, along with their flocks and herds. The rock is a soft yellowish stone, not unlike chalk, and of the same geological age. It is used for building, but is ill adapted for the purpose, being much affected by the atmosphere; it does not make good lime, but when reduced to sand is very serviceable as manure for the fields. It abounds in marine fossil remains. Besides shells and crabs, large turtles are found in it, together with the bones of a gigantic lizard-like reptile, more than 20 ft. long, called the fossil Monitor. Some of these relics of animals which

do not now exist on the earth may be seen at Maestricht. The caverns are very cold, but are remarkably free from all moisture, and hence their temperature scarcely ever varies. In one of them are a number of grotesque figures drawn with charcoal on the surface of the rock, and meant to represent the Last Judgment. The walk through the caverns need not take up more than an hour. The view from the summit of the Pietersberg is fine.

*Steamers* daily to Liège, in 4 hrs., returning in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (R. 24): — to Rotterdam, stopping for the night at Venloo.

A *Schnellpost* daily, in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to Aix-la-Chapelle.

A stone bridge across the Meuse leads from Maestricht to the suburb of Wyck. The road then passes several inconsiderable places to

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Wittem, the frontier of Prussia, about a mile beyond Boholz (§46, 47).

2 AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Rte. 36).

## ROUTE 28.

BRUSSELS TO NAMUR BY CHARLEROI.—  
RAILWAY.

109 kilom. =  $68\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. Time 4 h. In Rte. 32 this railway is described as far as

30 Braine le Comte Stat. Here the line to Namur branches off E. from that to Mons (R. 32), and travellers going to Namur change carriages.

6 Ecaussines Stat. Here are very fine blue limestone quarries.

9 Manage Stat. A branch railway connects this station with Mons, in a direct line. (See Rte. 32.) The canal is crossed. There are coal-mines near this.

On the l. lies *Seneffe*, where the Prince of Orange (William III.), scarce 24, ventured to measure his strength (1674) with the veteran Condé. It ended in a drawn battle, with 27,000 dead left on the field!

7 Gouy-lez-Pieton Stat.

3 Pont-à-Celles Stat.

2 Luttre Stat.

5 Gosselies Stat., a picturesque town (l.) on a height.

The railway cuts through several beds of coal.

3 Roux Stat. Coalpits and tramways.

The most interesting portion of the route lies between

3 Marchiennes-au-Pont (Stat.) and Charleroi; the country being picturesque, and enlivened by manufactories, chimneys, iron-works, coal-mines, and villages.

The Brussels and Charleroi canal runs parallel with the railway, and enters the Sambre, which it joins to the Schelde, 2 m. above Charleroi.

The railway crosses the Sambre 16 times before reaching Namur.

4 CHARLEROI STAT. *Inns*: Pays-Bas; small, but good; — Grand Monarque; — l'Univers. Charleroi is a fortress on the Sambre, originally founded by Charles II. of Spain, and named after him; its works were razed 1795, and restored 1816, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. It is also a manufacturing town, and has 6150 inhab. About 6000 nail-makers ply their trade in and about the town, and there are said to be 70 high furnaces, 50 iron foundries, and 90 coalpits in the vicinity. There are extensive iron furnaces at Couliers, near this. The surrounding district abounds in coal; 8345 miners and 118 steam-engines are employed in the collieries. The *Sambre and Meuse Railway* branches S. from Charleroi. (Rte. 28 A.)

7 Châtelineau Stat.	From Charleroi to Namur the railway descends the beautiful valley of the Sambre, through a very picturesque country.
Ironworks.	
3 Farciennes Stat.	
5 Tamines Stat.	
2 Auvelais Stat.	
6 Moustier Stat.	

5 Floreffe Stat. The village, of 1500 inhab., stands on the rt. bank of the Sambre. On a commanding height above rises the picturesque Abbey of Floreffe, founded by Godfrey Count of Namur, 1121. It is now a seminary for priests. The cloisters and hall of the Counts of Namur are worth notice. On the l., in a woody gorge, lies the Abbey of Malonne, and further on the l. the new ch. of Beausse.

9 NAMUR STAT. outside the Porte de Fer, which leads to Louvain (Rte. 24).



ROUTE 28 A.

CHARLEROI TO MORIALMÉ—SAMBRE  
AND MEUSE RAILWAY.

This railway turns off from the Brussels and Namur Railway between Charleroi and Marchiennes-au-Pont. It passes through the richest mineral district in Belgium, and has a great traffic in coal, coke, iron, and zinc ore. When completed it will connect the valley of the Sambre at Charleroi with that of the Meuse a few miles above Givet, and also at Charleville and Mézières. From Charleroi to Morialmé ( $34\frac{1}{4}$  kilom. =  $21\frac{3}{5}$  Eng. m.), with a branch to Laneffe, was opened 1848.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  La Sambre Stat. (Marchiennes.)

$7\frac{1}{4}$  Bomerée Stat.

$13\frac{1}{2}$  Hameau Stat.

$18\frac{1}{2}$  Berzée Stat. (Here a branch railway turns off by 2 Thy-le-Château Stat. to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  Laneffe Stat.)

$21\frac{3}{4}$  Walcourt Stat.

$29\frac{3}{4}$  Fraire Stat., on the high road between Charleroi and Philippeville. A diligence runs twice a day between this station and Philippeville, in connection with the trains.

$34\frac{1}{4}$  Morialmé Sta.

ROUTE 29.

NAMUR TO LUXEMBURG AND TREVES.

$23\frac{1}{4}$  posts and 2 Prussian m. =  $121\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. Diligence daily, in 20 hrs.

An excellent road, completed by the Dutch only 2 years before the Revolution of 1830.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Vivier l'Agneau.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Emptinnes.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  La Marche.—*Inn*, Cloche d'Or; intolerable. A pretty town, capital of the Famenne, a fertile corn district, named after its ancient inhab. the Phœmanni, mentioned by Cæsar; 8 m. S. W. is Rochefort (p. 193), once a strong fortress, where Lafayette was made prisoner by the Austrians, 1792.

[*rt.*] The road from Marche to St. Hubert presents very fine forest scenery.—See Rte. 31.]

The first stage out of La Marche, passing through the forest of St. Hubert, is very pretty indeed. This is Shakspeare's "Forest of Arden;" and

so well does the reality agree with his description of its woodland scenery, that the traveller might almost expect to meet the "banished duke" holding his sylvan court under the greenwood tree, or to surprise the pensive Jaques meditating by the side of the running brook.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Champlon, a solitary post-house. A few miles beyond Champlon the infant Ourthe is crossed.

3 Bastogne has no regular inn. There is a curious old church here. 2058 inhab. There is a road hence to St. Hubert (p. 193), through Ortenville, where is a comfortable auberge; and another to Liège through Houffalize (Haut Falaise) on the edge of steep cliffs overhanging the Ourthe, surmounted by a ruined castle destroyed by Marshal Boufflers. (*Inn*: H. des Ardennes.)

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Martelange.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Arlon (*Inn*: H. du Nord; clean and comfortable sleeping quarters)—a rapidly increasing town, of 5000 inhab.: supposed to be the Roman Orolanum. By the partition of the Duchy of Luxembourg, in conformity with the Treaty of 1831, two-thirds of it have fallen to the share of King Leopold, and Arlon is become the capital of the Belgian part of the province.

A Diligence from Arlon down the picturesque valley of the Semoi to Florenville. (*Inn*: H. du Commerce.) Diligence to Metz daily. (*Handbook for France*.)

The Dutch frontier commences at Steinfurth. From Arlon to the frontier German is the language of the inhabitants.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  LUXEMBURG. — *Inn*: H. de Collogne the best, but not clean. The situation of Luxembourg is very singular; and the extent and extraordinary character of its fortifications combine to make it highly picturesque. The traveller from the side of Brussels comes upon it unawares, so completely is it wedged in between high escarped rocks. The upper town occupies a table-land joined to the neighbouring country only on the W. On the other 3 sides it descends in a precipice 200 ft. deep. Similar lofty and precipitous rocks rise

opposite to these, enclosing a deep valley watered by the stream of Petersburn and Alzette, in whose depths the industrious lower town (with mills and dye-works) nestles; it is divided into 2 quarters by a jutting rock, le Bouc. The vale of the Alzette forms, as it were, a natural fosse, crossed in various directions by picturesque fortifications. On entering from the German side it is difficult to comprehend how these are to be surmounted, or the drawbridges reached, which appear to hang suspended in the air. The communication between the upper and lower towns is by flights of steps, and by streets carried up in zigzags, so as to be passable for a carriage. The defences, partly excavated in the solid rock, have been increased and improved by the successive possessors of Luxemburg, by the Spaniards (1697), Austrians (1713), French (1684 and 1795), and Dutch, rendering it, in the words of Carnot, “la plus forte place de l’Europe après Gibraltar : —le seul point d’appui pour attaquer la France du côté de la Moselle.” It is now one of the fortresses of the German Confederation, and is garrisoned by 6000 Prussians. Under the direction of the German Diet, it has been entirely repaired and greatly strengthened since 1830, and a new fort has been built outside the gate to Treves. The most remarkable part of the fortifications is that called *Le Bouc*, a projecting headland of rock, hollowed out from top to bottom, and commanding with its loopholes and embrasures, observable in every part, the valley up and down; its casemates, entirely excavated in the solid rock, are capable of holding 4000 men, and resemble those of Gibraltar. The commandant will sometimes give strangers admission.

The Grand Duchy, of which Luxemburg is the chief town, was given to the King of Holland, at the Treaty of Vienna (1815), in consideration of his abandoning his claim upon Nassau. The House of Luxemburg is highly distinguished in history; it gave 5 emperors to Germany, kings to Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary, several queens to France, and numerous exalted prelates to the church. John the Blind,

King of Bohemia, killed by the English at the battle of Cressy, from whom our Prince of Wales gains his motto (*Ich dien*), was buried here; but his body was removed at the Revolution to Mettlach, in Prussia. Luxemburg contains 12,000 inhab.

In the lower town is a *Gateway*, sole relic of the palace of the Spanish Stadtholder, Count Peter Ernest of Mansfeldt (1545-1604). A walk through the valley will well repay the traveller.

*Diligences* daily to Remich and Metz, and to Treves in 6 hrs. The postmaster at Luxemburg charges 35 sous for each horse per post, and has the right of attaching a third horse; the first stage is hilly; the road good.

Nieder-Anweiler.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Grevenmachern. The road here reaches the Moselle; it proceeds along its l. bank through charming scenery to Treves.

Wasserbillig. The Prussian frontier is crossed at the bridge over the Sure, close to which is the custom-house. (§ 47.)

6 m. above Treves the road passes the very remarkable Roman monument of *Igel*, described in Rte. 41. The village stands opposite to the junction of the Saar (Savarus) with the Moselle. *Conz*, a village near its mouth, derives its name from the Emperor Constantine, who had a summer palace here, traces of which still exist in the foundations of brick walls, towers, &c. The Roman bridge over the Saar was blown up by the French, 1675.

2 TREVES (Rte. 41).

## ROUTE 30.

### THE MEUSE.

#### NAMUR TO DINANT AND GIVET.

$5\frac{3}{4}$  posts =  $27\frac{3}{4}$  English m. *Diligences* daily; a good post-road. *Steamers* twice a day in summer, from Dinant to Namur, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., returning in 4 hrs. *Diligence* daily to Givet.

The Meuse above Namur is not less interesting, though less visited, than below it. For a considerable distance the river is hemmed in by magnificent escarpments of limestone, resembling in height and form the banks of the Avon



at Clifton, and the vales of Derbyshire. The cultivation of the graceful hop here supplants that of the vine. The road ascends the l. bank as far as Dinant, where it crosses the river by a stone bridge. About 4 m. below Dinant, at Yvoir, on the rt. bank, is an intermittent spring rising and sinking regularly every 7 min. Several villas and pretty châteaux are passed.

(rt.) Between 2 and 3 m. below Dinant rises the Castle of Poilvache, once "la terreur des Dinantois," now in ruins, of great extent, and finely situated. It was taken and destroyed by Bp. Jean de Heynsberg, 1429.

1. Upon the top of a rock,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. below Dinant, stands the ruined castle of *Bouvignes*. During the siege of this place by the French under the Duc de Nevers (1554) 3 beautiful women retired with their husbands into the tower of Crevecœur, hoping to assist and encourage the garrison by their presence. The defence was obstinate, but at last all were slain but the 3 heroines, who, unwilling to submit to the brutality of the conquerors, threw themselves from the top of the tower, in sight of the French, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks.

rt.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  *Dinant* (Inns: Post, best; Tête d'Or), a town of 5650 inhab., romantically situated at the base of limestone cliffs, to which the fortifications and the chapel on their summit add interest. "There are caverns in the contorted convolutions of the limestone strata. Winding stairs, cut in the rock, render the summit of the cliffs above the town accessible to its inhabitants, but there is little or no view from the heights. Permission to enter the citadel is no longer given. The Church is distinguished by a singular bulb-shaped steeple, its interior is interesting, and part of the building is very ancient. The door of the baptistery, and another which is blocked up, are of the 10th or 11th cent."—*T.*

The inhabitants of Bouvigne were rivals of those of Dinant in the manufacture of copper kettles (called from the place *dinanderies*), and the animosity thus created led to bloody and long-continued feuds between them. In de-

fiance of their neighbours, the men of Bouvigne built the castle of Crevecœur, and those of Dinant, to annoy them in return, erected that of Montorgueil, which they were afterwards compelled to destroy.

Philip the Good, irritated by some act of aggression, besieged Dinant with an army of 30,000 men. The inhabitants, when summoned to surrender, replied by hanging the messengers sent with the proposals. The Duke, enraged at this outrage, was preparing to take the town by assault, when it surrendered. He gave it up to pillage for 3 days, and then set fire to it; and while the flames were still raging, ordered 800 of the inhabitants, bound two and two, to be thrown into the Meuse. Though weak from illness, he was carried in a litter to a spot whence he could feast his eyes on the conflagration and horrible execution; and, not satisfied with this act of vengeance, he sent workmen to pull down the ruined walls remaining after the fire, that not a vestige of Dinant might survive. His son, Charles the Bold, who succeeded 3 years after, allowed the town to be rebuilt; but it was again sacked, burnt, and demolished, in 1554, by the French under the Duc de Nevers,—a misfortune occasioned principally by the insolence of the townspeople in replying to the summons to surrender by a message to the effect that, if the Duke and the King of France fell into their hands, they would roast their hearts and livers for breakfast.

Excursions from Dinant may be made to the grotto of Hans sur Lesse, described in Rte. 31—to the ruined Castle of *Montaigle*, beautifully situated in a rocky valley (5 m.)—to the Château de Walzuis, upon the edge of a precipice above the Lesse—to *Chaleux*, a group of hovels, where some extraordinary rocks rise above the Lesse, projecting like spires, and one, *La Chandellette*, like a pillar from the face of the rock.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. above Dinant the road goes through a kind of natural portal, formed by the abrupt termination of a long narrow ridge or wall of rock, projecting from the precipitous cliffs on the l., and on the rt. by a pointed and

bold isolated mass of rock, called the *Roche à Bayard*. The cleft was widened by order of Louis XIV., to facilitate the passage of the road up the valley. Near this are quarries of black marble. Immediately above lies Anseremme, a pretty town with overhanging cliffs. Here the Lesse falls into the Meuse; its rocky valley is very picturesque and well deserves to be explored. The Lesse descends, 400 ft. from the Trou de Han, in a series of falls called Battes.

The road to Givet begins to ascend.

"The finest point on the route is about 3 m. above Dinant, at the *Château of Freyr*, a country seat belonging to the Duchesse de Beaufort, on the l. bank of the river, at the base of cliffs and richly-wooded hills, which are furrowed by ravines. Within the grounds is a natural grotto, abounding in stalactites, and singularly lighted by an aperture in the rock. Opposite to Freyr the cliffs of limestone rise directly from the Meuse, much subdivided and broken up, presenting striking forms and outlines; sometimes jutting out in ledges more or less connected with the mass of the cliff, at other times separated into isolated fragments; and occasionally the upper part of the range projects beyond the perpendicular, so as completely to overhang the river. The banks present lofty cliffs and romantic scenery as far as Flamignoul. At Heer a quarry of red marble is passed. The view of Givet from the top of the hill, surmounted by the road in approaching it, is very picturesque; the fortifications and windings of the river appear to great advantage."—*T. T.*

$2\frac{1}{2}$  GIVET. — *Inns*: Le Cygne; le Mont d'Or; good beer. — Givet and Charlemont may be regarded as parts of one town, prettily situated on opposite banks of the Meuse, but connected by a bridge. They belong to France, lying just within the frontier: the population is 4000: the fortifications were constructed by Vauban. The fortress of Charlemont (on the l. bank) is placed on a high and commanding rock of limestone, which is sometimes of so fine a texture as to be quarried for marble. (See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE.)

The Castle of Bouillon may be visited

from Givet, travelling over rough cross roads, by Beauraing, — the distance 30 m.

### ROUTE 31.

THE ARDENNES.—DINANT TO HANS SUR LESSE, ST. HUBERT, AND BOUILLON.

The *Ardennes* present some interesting though *not first-rate* scenery, especially in the forests about *St. Hubert*, between it and Rochefort and Marche, and along the banks of the *Semoi*.

*Bouillon*, upon that river, is a very striking and romantic castle, and the course of the *Semoi* (little known to travellers) invites explorers. The course of the Lesse presents many striking rocky scenes, singularly contorted stratification.

Castles (as *Villars sur Lesse*).

"The characteristic feature of the *Ardennes* is wildness; heathy and rocky hills, with dark rapid streams winding round them; vast forests of oak stretching over the plains and crowning the hills, peopled with deer, wild boars, and wolves; villages at long intervals, dirty and poor; cottages thinly scattered among the valleys, and castles frowning from rocky heights, embosomed in woods."—*C.* One may live well on the fine mutton fed on the heathery hills, on wild boar and tame pig fed on acorns of the forest. Venison, hare, and other game are common fare. The rivers afford small trout and grayling, on which the *angler* may exercise his skill, and crawfish: nowhere is richer milk or more delicious honey.

A very good road, traversed thrice a week by a diligence, but not as yet provided with post-horses, though horses may be obtained by writing on beforehand, has been formed from Dinant to Neufchâteau, passing through the midst of the *Ardennes* forest, and within 5 or 6 m. of the Trou de Han.

"The *Inns* are wretched, mere village cabarets; the country, for the most part, open, wild, and uncultivated, with some good wood scenery. The line is carried through Celles, *Ardenne*, a villa (or hunting-seat) of King Leopold, situated on the slope of a charming valley, the natural beauties of which



have been enhanced by the taste of its royal owners."—*C.* Beyond Almars, at Avenaye, travellers turn aside if they intend to visit the Trou de Han; thence the vile cross-road touches Lompretz and Nieupont (Madame Randollet's inn), about 16 m. from Dinant; the river Lesse abounds with trout and grayling between Séchery and Nieupont. Through Neufchâteau the road reaches Arlon.

The cavern called *Trou de Han* is about 20 m. (8 post leagues) S.E. from Dinant. The valley of the Lesse is stopped up by a rocky barrier stretching across it, but the river precipitates itself into the cavern at the foot of this rock, called le Gouffre de Belvaux, and forces a passage through it. The cavern is accessible through the natural arch out of which the Lesse issues, in a boat kept by a man residing hard by, who serves as a guide, and provides torches. "The cave is entered in a boat at the spot where the river issues from it. It is a wild scene as the boatman lights wisps of straw, and as each burns down flings the lighted end into the stream."—*B.* It consists of a series of chambers opening into one another—some high, others low, some shaped like a syphon upright or inverted; in places it contains some fine stalactites. The first hall or chamber is lighted by the reflection cast from the surface of the water up to the roof. The effect is very brilliant at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, when the sun is opposite to the entrance. "After you leave the boat there is a good deal of really tough scrambling to get through, and dirty work it is. You should borrow one of the blouses of the country before you attempt it, as the chances are you emerge covered with mud."—*B.* It takes about 2 hrs. to explore the cave: there is a poor cabaret near it.

From Nieupont the distance is about 12 m., by a cross road, through Hans sur Lesse, to *Rochefort* (Inn, l'Étoile, a neat homely inn, and good cuisine; charges for bed, dinner, and supper, only 3 fr.), on the Homme, surmounted by an old castle, commanding a fine view. The scenery of the valley of l'Homme above this is very fine, es-

pecially near Grupont, where the castle of *Mirwart*, one of the best preserved feudal strongholds in Belgium, which belonged once to the de la Marcks, is a striking object. *Mirwart* is about 6 m. from St. Hubert.

A cross-road leads from Hans sur L., by Wavrulle, Grupont, and Bure, a distance of 12 or 15 m., to

*St. Hubert* (Inn, *H. des Pays-Bas*), a miserable little town of 1842 inhab., occupying a clearance in the midst of the grand forest of St. Hubert, which has a circumference of 40 m. The *Abbey Church* is a fine Gothic edifice, internally adorned with precious marbles, and contrasting strangely with the humble buildings about it. The W. front with the 2 towers are Italian. Its founder, St. Hubert, the patron of hunters and sportsmen, was originally a dissolute prince, who, among other profane acts, was guilty of that of hunting on Sundays. He even did not hold sacred the holy festival of Good Friday; but, while engaged in his favourite diversion on that day, a stag suddenly presented itself to him, bearing a cross growing between its horns. The apparition, which he believed to be miraculous, and to be sent from heaven, recalled him from his evil mode of life. Renouncing equally his vices and his pleasures, he passed the rest of his days in penance and prayer; and, devoting his fortune to the church, acquired such a degree of sanctity as to work miracles, not merely by his hands, but by his garments; so that even a shred of his mantle possessed virtue enough to cure hydrophobia, if placed on the patient's head! The body of St. Hubert was deposited in the abbey, 825, but is supposed to have been burnt in the conflagration caused by the French Calvinists, who set fire to both church and monastery, 1568. A handsome shrine has lately been erected to the Saint. In ancient times the abbot of St. Hubert paid an annual tribute of 3 couple of hounds to the King of France, to be allowed to collect contributions for the monastery in his kingdom.

There are cross-roads from St. Hubert to Champlon and Marche; post stations on the high road from Namur

to Luxemburg (Rte. 29), to Bouillon, and by Neufchâteau to Arlon, on the way to Luxemburg.

A good road has been constructed from Dinant to Beauraing, and is about to be continued (it is said) to Bouillon: the entire distance is calculated at 8 posts, about 40 m.

BOUILLON (*Inn*, H. du Nord, homely and small, but comfortable; commands a fine view) is a very interesting and picturesque town of 2500 inhab.; it is beautifully situated at the bottom of a long valley washed by the Semoï, which winds round a rocky promontory crowned by the extensive *Castle of Bouillon*, repaired and restored since 1827, and converted into a military prison; it is elevated high above the town, and washed by the river Semoï. It will well repay a visit. The dungeons are hewn out of the rock. The walks in the woods around the town are very pleasing.

Bouillon, once capital of the duchy of the same name, was pawned by Godfrey of Bouillon to the Bishop of Liège, to raise funds for the first Crusade. In after times the bishops refused to allow it to be redeemed, which gave rise to a long series of feuds and fights between them and Godfrey's descendants, so that the territory of Bouillon became truly debateable ground. At length Louis XIV. directed Maréchal Cregui to take possession of the town, "not," says his published declaration, "for the purpose of prejudicing the Bishops of Liège, but for the protection of France, which is not sufficiently fortified in that quarter." Louis, having thus realised the fable of the Oyster, protested, before the Congress of Nimwegen, that he was prepared to resign the province as soon as the umpires had decided to which of the contending parties it ought to belong. The dispute, however, was never settled, and the House of La Tour d'Auvergne assumed the sovereignty and title of Dukes of Bouillon, with the consent of Louis (1696). The town was ceded to the Netherlands by the Treaty of Vienna.

*Passports* are asked for here.

## ROUTE 32.

BRUSSELS TO MONS AND VALENCIENNES  
BY HAL — ON THE WAY TO PARIS —  
RAILWAY.

93 kilom. = 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

*Terminus* at Brussels, Station du Midi, near the S. Boulevard.

On quitting the station the Boulevard is crossed, the Port de Hal is seen on the l., and the river Senne is passed near Forêt. Good view of Bruxelles.

6. Ruysbroeck Stat.

The railway runs side by side with the Canal de Charleroi, whose bed is in some places higher than it. There are many cuttings on this line.

3 Loth Stat.

5 *Hal Stat.* (*Inn*: H. des Pays-Bas.) Hal is a town of 5000 inhab. on the Senne and the Canal de Charleroi. The *Church of St. Mary* (formerly of *St. Martin*), a pure Gothic edifice, contains a chapel resorted to by pilgrims on account of a miracle-working image of the Virgin, of wood, 2 ft. high, which has acquired enormous wealth from the offerings of pious devotees, including gold plate given by Charles V., Maximilian I., Pope Julius II., &c. In a side chapel, near one of the doors, railed off, are 33 cannon-balls, which, having been aimed at the church during the bombardment, were caught by the Virgin in her robe spread over the town to protect it! The *High Altar* of this church (made in 1533) is unequalled in the Netherlands. It is of marble, in the best style of the renaissance, sculptured apparently by Italian artists. Below is the depository for the Host: on the next stage is St. Martin dividing his cloak: the 2 lower rows of bas-reliefs represent the 7 Sacraments, admirable as works of art; the whole is surmounted by the pelican.

In the octagon baptistery attached to the ch. is the gorgeous *font* of brass, covered by a spire studded with statuettes and groups in high-relief, of the Baptism of Christ, St. Martin, &c. It was cast at Tournay, 1467, by an artist named Lefebvre.

5 Tubise Stat. A tunnel precedes

11 Braine le Comte Stat.—a town



of 4400 inhab., named after Count Baldwin, who bought it from the monks of St. Waudru, at Mons, 1158.

The district around furnishes some of the finest flax which is anywhere produced: it is employed in the manufacture of Brussels lace. A few miles to the N.W. is *Steenkerke*, where William III. was defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, in 1692, with a loss of 7000 men.

A railway is carried hence to Charleroi and Namur,  $38\frac{3}{4}$  m. (Rte. 28.)

6 Soignies Stat. This town of 6500 inhab. has a *Ch. of St. Vincent*, and a convent (perhaps the oldest in Belgium) founded in the 7th cent. There are tombstones of the 13th and 14th cent. in its churchyard. Soignies has given its name to the vast forest which reaches to Waterloo. The railway makes an abrupt bend W. to reach

13 Jurbize Stat. About 5 m. W. lies Belœil. (Rte. 15.) Here a railway branches off to Ath and Tournay. (See Rte. 15.) To reach the

*Mons* Station, the fortifications are cut through to admit the passage of the railway.

12 Mons. (BERGEN in Germ. and Flemish.)—*Inns*: Couronne, best; Aigle Noir, good. Mons, the capital of the province of Hainault (German, Hennegau; Flemish, Hennegouw), is a fortified town of 24,500 inhab., owing its origin to a castle built here by Julius Cæsar during his campaign against the Gauls. After the siege in 1680, the King of Spain, to whom the town belonged, rewarded the citizens for their courageous resistance, by conferring a peerage on every member of the corporation. The fortifications were razed by the Empr. Joseph II., but have been renewed and strengthened since 1818. The facilities for laying the country round the town completely under water, by admitting the river Trouille, add greatly to its defensive capabilities. The E. side is protected by 2 large ponds or lakes.

Mons derives great advantages from the numerous and productive *Coal-mines* by which it is surrounded; a great many steam-engines are employed to pump up the water and extract the

coal, which is imported in large quantities to Paris by the long line of inland navigation connecting these mines with the French metropolis. In 1840, 26,000 persons were employed in 376 coalpits of the coalfield of Mons. There are also in the neighbourhood extensive bleaching grounds. The principal building is the *Church of St. Waudru* (Waltrudis), a handsome Gothic edifice, begun in 1460, but not completed till 1580, on your l. hand as you enter Mons from the railway. The interior is well worth notice; the elegant and lofty reeded piers without capitals send forth a network of ribs over the roof. The high altar is decorated with curious marble bas-reliefs from the New Testament, cut by an Italian artist, 1556, which were sadly mutilated at the French revolution. Here is also a curious Tabernacle.

On the highest ground in the city, not far from St. Waudru, is a tower or beffroi, built in 1662 on the site of Cæsar's Castrum, as is reported. The castle to which it belongs is now a lunatic asylum. The *Gothic Town Hall* was begun in 1458; the tower is a later addition, and the whole ranks far below other municipal edifices of Belgium.

Mons was the native place of Orlando Lassus, the celebrated musician of the 16th cent. A communication is opened between Mons and the Schelde by the *Canal de Conde*; a new branch, called Canal d'Antoing, has been cut to avoid the French territory altogether, and to enter the Schelde lower down, at a point where both banks of that river belong to Belgium. About 10 m. S. from Mons, within the French frontier, was fought the bloody battle of *Malplaquet*, 1709, where the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene beat the French, though with a loss of 20,000 men.

A branch Railway between Mons and Manage opens a direct communication from Paris to Charleroi, Namur, and Cologne, avoiding the détour to Braine le Comte. Its length is  $24\frac{3}{4}$  kilom.= $15\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. The stations are  $9\frac{3}{4}$  Havré Stat.

9½ La Louvière Stat. Here a branch turns off on the rt. to Bascoup (5 Eng. m.).

5½ Manage Stat. (See Rte. 28.)

The *Railway*, on quitting Mons, crosses the river Trouille, and runs not very far from the Canal de Condé and the sluices of St. Ghislain, by means of which the whole country around might be inundated.

4 Jemappes Stat. This village is celebrated for the victory gained by the French, under Gen. Dumouriez and the Duke de Chartres, late King Louis-Philippe, 6th Nov. 1792, over the Austrians. Three coalpits were filled with dead bodies of men and horses after the battle. The result of this victory was to make the French masters of Belgium. A stone has been set up close to the post-road to mark the scene of the battle.

5 Saint Ghislain Stat. Near this is a populous and increasing colony, already numbering 3750 inhab., though of recent origin, having been estab-

lished by the late M. Legrand. It is composed principally of miners and iron-forgers, who are maintained by the mines of coal and iron here. Steam-engines are manufactured to a considerable extent here. The village is built with straight streets on a uniform plan, the houses being of the same height. This country resembles much the neighbourhood of Manchester and Bolton: the roads are black with coal-dust, which in windy weather begrimes the face and garments of the traveller, and the dwellings partake of the same hue. Every cottage seems as populous as a hive.

2 Boussu Stat.

4 Thulin Stat.

4 Quiévrain is the station of the Belgian custom-house. About ½ m. farther on, the small river Aunelle marks the boundary of France.

Blanc Misseron Stat.

1½ VALENCIENNES (Rte. 15). For the *Railway* hence to Paris, see *HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE*. From Brussels to Paris takes 11 hrs.



## SECTION III.

## GERMANY.

28. *Passports.* — 29. *Inns and Expenses.* — 30. *Beds.* — 31. *Valets-de-Place.* — 32. *Custom-house League, Zollverein.* — 33. *Distances, Travelling Maps.* — 34. *Modes of Travelling, Posting, Laufzettel.* — 35. *Diligences, or Eilwägen.* — 36. *Voiturier, or Lohnkutscher.* — 37. *Railroads.* — 38. *Baggage.* — 39. *Succinct Account of Germany.* — 40. *Some Peculiarities of German Manners, Titles, Salutations, Recreations, Public Gardens, Kirmes, The Turnpikemen, Travelling Journey-men.* — 41. *Music.* — 42. *German Watering-places.* — 43. *German Towns, Fire-watch, Woodcutters.* — 44. *Clubs.* — 45. *Burial-grounds.*

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[N.B.—The information contained in this Section is of a general character and applicable to the whole of Germany. The details peculiar to different states of Germany will be found respectively under the heads—Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Austria, &c.]

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## 28. PASSPORTS AND POLICE REGULATIONS.

— No one can travel in Germany without a passport, properly countersigned. (See § 46, 76, 86.)

On entering a frontier town of Prussia, or any other state of Germany, and in most of the large towns of Austria and Bavaria, the traveller is requested at the gate to produce his passport. If it be a town of some importance, and he intend to sleep there, in all probability the passport must be forwarded to the Police-bureau to be examined and countersigned (*visirt*), in which case he will receive in exchange a ticket or receipt (*schein*), enabling him to get his passport back: in minor towns this proceeding may not be necessary, and the passport is merely detained 2 or 3 minutes, till the name be registered, and is then returned to the owner. It generally happens, however, that the traveller is requested to name the inn at which he proposes to take up his residence, in order that the passport may be sent after him: he is glad to avoid unnecessary delay, and the gatekeeper to have an opportunity of receiving a gratuity for his trouble in taking the passport to the inn. As matters of this sort are totally foreign to English habits, and it is to travellers of this nation that the Handbook is addressed, we shall dwell on a few particulars, which may be new to them, and useful to know.

“All innkeepers are compelled to submit to the inspection of the police the daily arrivals and departures of their guests; and not merely the name, surname, and country, but frequently the age, condition, whether married or single, profession, religion, motives for travelling, and other particulars, are required. A book (called *das Fremden Buch*, *Stranger's Book*), ruled into columns, and methodically classed, is presented to the traveller for him to fill up.”—*S.*

Before he has remained 2 days in the place (the period of time is different in different countries), he is required, under penalty of a fine, to send, or take in person, to the Police Office (*Polizei Direction*) the ticket which he received at

the gate; and, if he intends remaining any time on the spot, he will, upon showing it, receive a permission of residence (*Aufenthaltsschein*—permission de séjour) for a certain period, at the expiration of which it will be renewed, if required.

When he has made up his mind to quit the place, his passport will be returned to him. It must then be visé: first, by the police; next, by his own minister (if there be any resident English minister); and lastly, by the ambassadors of the countries to which he is going, and through which he may pass. The arrangement of the passport should be attended to a day or two before the traveller's departure, as the necessary signatures are often not to be got in a single day.

As a general rule, never pass out of one state into another without having the signature of the minister of the state you are about to enter upon your passport. On leaving a great capital to pass through the dominions of several sovereigns, the passport should be signed by the ministers of all these sovereigns resident at the capital.

\* \* \* Attention to the passport is particularly necessary when the traveller intends to enter ITALY, or any part of the AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS. It cannot be too often repeated, to impress it on the traveller's mind, that WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE OF SOME AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR, OR MINISTER, NO ONE IS EVER ALLOWED, ON ANY CONDITION, TO CROSS THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER. The instances of delay, vexation, and trouble which annually occur to persons who, from ignorance of this, proceed to the frontier, and are there stopped, are innumerable.

## 29. INNS.

Great care has been taken in this work to furnish the traveller with the names of the best inns throughout Germany and the North of Europe, derived principally from personal experience, or that of friends, and trusting as little as possible to the usual recommendations of Guide Books, unless they were ascertained to be well founded. As it is the first information which a traveller requires on reaching a place, the names of the inns in all instances stand first.

German *Innkeepers* are, on the whole, of a higher class, and hold a superior position in their respective towns, to that occupied by persons of a similar calling in England. In N. Germany they are often men of considerable wealth and well connected. They usually preside at their own *tables-d'hôte*, entering familiarly into conversation with their guests. It is rarely necessary to make a bargain beforehand with a German landlord, a precaution almost indispensable in Holland, Italy, and Switzerland.

When, however, a traveller intends to take up his residence for several weeks, or even 6 or 8 days, in a hotel, it is a good plan, as well as customary, to come to an agreement with the landlord, who, under these circumstances, is usually willing to make an abatement of one-third from his usual charges. It is also a common practice to purchase a dozen or twenty tickets for the *table-d'hôte*, which, when taken in such a number, are charged at a lower rate. The apartments are classed, as to price, according to the stories on which they are situated, the size, and the look-out—the highest and those turned to the back being least expensive.

Average charges of inns in Northern Germany:—

	In Prussia.		Frankfort, Nassau, Baden, &c.	
	Dollars.	Silver gros.		
Bed-rooms, varying according to size and situation - - }	from 1 to 10 or 12 =		from 1 f. 12 kr. to 36 kr..	
Dinner at table-d'hôte - - -	15 to 20	=	1 f.	to 1 f. 48 kr.
— in private room from 1 to 1	10	=	1 f. 24 kr.	to 2 f. 20 kr.
Tea or coffee, a <i>portion</i> for one	5 or 6	=	24 kr.	to 30 kr.
Breakfast à la fourchette - - -	15	=	36 kr.	to 48 kr.
Half a bottle of wine - - -	5	=	18 kr.	



These prices do not apply to Austria and Southern Germany. For those countries refer to HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY.

Average expenses of living for a party of 6, not including wine, in Nassau, Württemberg, and Baden:—

Breakfast not less than	- - - - -	4 florins	} 19 florins.
Dinner at table-d'hôte rarely less than 1 fl.; often	- - - - -	6 "	
1 fl. 15 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr.	- - - - -	3 "	
Tea or coffee	- - - - -	6 "	
Beds	- - - - -		

This is a very moderate calculation, and the sum will be exceeded if the travellers indulge in a private saloon.

"Persons who travel for pleasure must expect to pay liberally, and any attempt on their part to make close bargains will generally fail; there is a sort of ordinary charge, which the traveller soon finds out, and, with common tact and judgment, he may manage to visit most parts of the Continent without being entangled in annoying squabbles; but should a bill contain items of an unreasonably high price, instead of pointing them out to the waiter, and clamorously insisting on an immediate reduction, he should go himself to the master's room, and speak to him when no servants are by: a remonstrance founded on reason, and politely made, will then generally have its effect: this mode cannot be too strongly recommended."—*S.* Travellers intending to set out early in the morning should cause their bills to be made out and delivered to them *over night*, that they may examine the items at leisure; but they should not pay them until the moment of starting. It is indispensable, to prevent fraud, to examine inn-bills, and to understand them before paying them; he who neglects this offers a premium to dishonesty, and will scarcely escape being cheated.

*Servants* in German inns can *exact* no fee; the head waiter (*Oberkellner*) usually receives 5 silver groschen, or 18 kr., per diem; the boots (*Hausknecht*), 2½ silver groschen. The English have introduced this custom of *feeing* servants into continental inns, and something more is expected of them, especially as they often give much more trouble to the servants than the natives.

"The English are often accused of meanness to the servants at hotels. This frequently arises, not from want of generosity on their part, but from the rascality of couriers, or of the servants themselves, in appropriating the fees meant for the establishment. The best way to obviate this would be for the innkeepers to make a specific charge; or, failing in this, the traveller should write down on the bill the sum which he allots for the servants." See p. 231.

*Tables-d'hôte.*—The usual hour for dining is 1 o'clock; in the North of Germany it is as late as 2 or 3; in the South it is even as early as 12. The table-d'hôte is frequented by both ladies and gentlemen, and, especially at the watering-places, by persons of the highest ranks, from Grand Dukes and Princes downwards. The stranger will find much more general urbanity than in a similarly mixed assemblage in England; the topics and news of the day are discussed without restraint; and if the traveller be anxious to gain general or local information, he will frequently succeed at the table-d'hôte; and should his visit to a town or place be somewhat rapid, perhaps he will have no other source to go to. Added to this, the best dinner is always to be had at the table-d'hôte. It answers the landlord's purpose to provide sumptuously, *en gros*, for a large company, and he therefore discourages dining in private. They who prefer taking their meals alone at a later hour of the day will probably dine on the refuse of the table-d'hôte, and pay double price for an inferior dinner and a bottle of the same wine which at the public table passed for *vin ordinaire*. In fact, it disconcerts the system of a German household (and in Germany everything is done systematically) to dress a dinner, or even a mutton-chop, out of the usual hours; and when masters and waiters put themselves out of the way to comply with the

foreign habits of English travellers, an extra price is regarded by many as hardly a sufficient compensation.

German innkeepers, however, are beginning to be better accustomed to Englishmen's habits of dining late; and in the hotels of many of the larger towns, such as Frankfurt, Coblenz, Baden, Wiesbaden, &c., there is a second table-d'hôte at 4 or 5 o'clock, to accommodate the English: but not many years ago (and even at the present in the remoter parts of Germany), if a traveller happened to reach an inn after the hour of table-d'hôte, he stood a very poor chance of getting anything to eat at all.

Those who intend to dine at the table-d'hôte in a frequented inn at a full season should desire the waiter to keep their places. The guests are usually seated according to priority of arrival, the last comers being placed at the foot of the table.

Supper, which, owing to the early hour of dinner, is a usual meal in Germany, is ordered from the *Carte* (*Speise-Carte*).

Travellers on the Rhine during May should inquire for Maitrink, a spiced wine, or cup flavoured with some aromatic herb, peculiar to this part of the country; it sheds its flowers at the end of May. It used to be said to be best made at the small inn at Rolandseck.

Few German inns afford what in England would be termed sitting-rooms; even the best apartments, on the lower floor, though furnished elegantly as a parlour, serve as bed-rooms, and contain one or more beds. The price of a room depends upon the number of beds in it, but the double-bedded rooms are invariably superior to those with only one bed. The partitions dividing the rooms of German inns are often very thin, and the rooms usually open into each other; the tenant should, therefore, remember that what he says and does is liable to be overheard.

### 30. GERMAN BEDS.

One of the first complaints of an Englishman on arriving in Germany will be directed against the beds. It is therefore as well to make him aware beforehand of the full extent of misery to which he will be subjected on this score. A German bed is made only for one; it may be compared to an open wooden box, often hardly wide enough to turn in, and rarely long enough for any man of moderate stature to lie down in. The pillows encroach nearly half-way down, and form such an angle with the bed that it is scarcely possible to lie at full length, or assume any other than a half-sitting posture. Curtains are almost always wanting. The place of blankets is sometimes supplied by a light puffy feather-bed, which is likely to be kicked off, and forsake in his utmost need the sleeper, who, on awaking in cold weather, finds himself frozen: should it remain in its position in warm weather, the opposite alternative is that of suffocation beneath it. Mr. Coleridge has recorded his abhorrence of a German bed, declaring "he would rather carry his blanket about him, like a wild Indian, than submit to this abominable custom." The Germans themselves say that they use the *feather-bed* merely to cover their feet in cold weather.

The stranger who appreciates this nuisance to its full extent is recommended to ask the chambermaid for a counterpane (*bett-decke*), instead of the usual *federbett*.

### 31. VALETS-DE-PLACE; OR, LOHNBEDIENTER.

It has been the custom of many travellers who have published tours to speak very contemptuously of the class of guides who go by the name of valets-de-place, though it may fairly be suspected that they owe much of the best part of their books to that despised caste. The fact is, that when a traveller arrives for the first time at a spot which he is desirous of seeing thoroughly, and at the



same time does not intend to remain long in it, a valet-de-place is indispensable, unless he has *friends* who will perform the part of ciceroni for him. There are always a certain number of persons experienced in the duties of a guide attached to every inn; and if the traveller, instead of engaging a person nominated by the landlord, for the sake of sparing a franc or two, put his trust in the boys who may accost him in the streets, he runs the risk of falling into bad hands, or of finding himself in situations in which it will be neither agreeable nor creditable to be placed.

The utility of a valet-de-place consists in his knowledge of the hours at which each church, picture-gallery, palace, or other sight, is open, or visible; how to procure tickets of admission, and where to find the keepers of them, which spares the traveller much time in running about in search of them, and, if he have a spare hour, furnishes the means of spending it advantageously. The valet-de-place will also know the residences of all the ambassadors, and the mode of obtaining passports, and will undertake to have them properly visé. Nothing is so annoying as to have to traverse the streets of a large town in search of ministers and consuls, and, on arriving, perhaps to find you have come at the wrong time, or at least to be compelled to dance attendance for hours. It is far preferable to promise your valet-de-place a franc or two, if he secure the proper signatures within a fixed time.

At the same time, it is necessary to put the traveller on his guard against the tricks of a valet-de-place. For his own advantage, and the interest of the inn-keeper his patron, he will often endeavour to detain the traveller by framing excuses—that collections are not open—that the passport office is closed, or—the minister out of town. It is better to state beforehand to the man what objects you desire to see, and how much time you can devote to seeing them; to ascertain from him at once at what hours different sights are thrown open to the public, and to make him arrange the order of proceeding accordingly. With respect to passports, it may be borne in mind that the hours of attendance at police offices are, with very few exceptions, so regulated as never to detain persons who are anxious to proceed; and if the valet-de-place maintains there is any impediment, the best way to settle the matter is by calling in the landlord, or, if that will not do, by going in person to the police-office.

The fee paid to a valet-de-place varies in different parts of Germany; and it will be found particularised in the description of almost all the great cities. It is not always necessary to engage him for the whole day: he may be hired by the hour, and paid accordingly.

*Travellers are warned* on no account to take a valet-de-place with them into a shop where they wish to make purchases, since it is an acknowledged practice of the valet-de-place to demand of the tradesman a fee of 5 per cent. on the sum laid out by the stranger whom he conducts, and this is, of course, added to the price paid by the purchaser. Another practice, in towns where palaces or churches are exhibited by fixed attendants, is for the valet-de-place to name a larger sum than is necessary as the fee to be paid to the attendant, part of which he receives back himself: unless the traveller ascertains that the fee named is fixed by tariff or usage, it is usually advisable to disregard altogether the sum mentioned by him.

### 32. GERMAN CUSTOM-HOUSE LEAGUE, ZOLLVEREIN.—COINAGE.

Down to 1833 almost every state in Germany had its own tariff and system of duties, and the traveller was subjected to the inconvenience of custom-house visitations on the frontier of each state, however insignificant; while the vexatious impediments thrown in the way of trade were enormous. Some states, situated in the interior of the Continent, were compelled to pay 10 or 12 different transit duties for every article they imported or exported.

An Association, called Zoll-Verein (Toll Union), headed by Prussia, is now formed for the furtherance of trade by consolidating the different states of Germany, and uniting them under one system of customs. The members of this league have agreed to adopt the same scale of duties, to abolish all intermediate custom-houses, and to divide the profits among the states of the union proportionately to the population of each. In consequence of this, many of the restraints which impeded the communication from one part of Germany to the other have been removed. The conforming states are—Prussia (the head of the league), Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, Brunswick, Hesse-Darmstadt, Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, the Duchies of Saxony, and Principalities of Anhalt. Those which have, up to the present time, held back from this commercial confederation are—Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the Hanse Towns, which have formed a minor league of their own. Thus the traveller who has crossed the outer line is freed from the vexations of the Douanier in every part of Central Germany, and may proceed without interruption from Belgium to the frontier of Russia, and from Tyrol to the Baltic, a distance of 700 or 800 m.: and a small transit duty enables goods to pass all the states of the Union. Austria still follows the ancient regulations in all the states belonging to her.

This Confederation made the first step towards producing a political nationality in Germany. Another object effected by the League is, *unity in the currency*. A money convention was entered into by the States forming the Union in 1837, who agreed on a new basis of valuation under the term *Süd Deutsche Währung* (S. D. W.), at the rate of  $24\frac{1}{2}$  gulden to the marc of fine silver, the marc of fine silver weighing  $233\frac{855}{1000}$  grammes.

The term “Vier-und-zwanzig-gulden-Fuss” implies that the marc of fine silver is coined into 24 gulden or florins. The florins coined by the Customs Union are nearly of this rate, differing only 2 per cent.; 1 fl.= $19\frac{7}{8}d.$ , making the par of exchange with London  $120\frac{3}{4}$  fl. S. D. W. = 10*l*. According to the 24 gulden Fuss, 118 fl.=10*l*.

1 marc of fine silver=14 Pruss. dollars= $24\frac{1}{2}$  fl. of S. Germany=20 fl. of Austria=60 lire Austriache. Thaler= $1\frac{3}{4}$  fl. Florin= $\frac{1}{4}$  thaler.

Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Frankfurt, and Saxony have issued coins at this rate: piece of 2 thalers= $3\frac{1}{2}$  florins, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the marc. It bears on one side the head of the sovereign, on the other the words “*Vereins Münze*.”

1 centner of the Zollverein=50 French kilogrammes= $110\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. avoirdupois.

The ton of 4 scheffels=6 imp. bushels, nearly 1 per cent. more.

### 33. DISTANCES.—TRAVELLING MAPS.

1 German m.= $4\frac{2}{3}$  Eng. m. (say 5 Eng. m. on an average), or about 1 French post. 15 Germ. m., or 14·77 Prussian, make a degree. 1 Germ. m. = 22,803 Rhenish feet.

2 Germ. m., or 4 stunden (hours), make one post =  $9\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. The German post stunde is not quite  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.; the Stunde zu Fuss (hour walking) is about 3 m., or as much as a man can walk in an hour without much exertion. In Rhenish Prussia the mile is divided into 100 parts, which are marked by small stones set up at the roadside. These stones are therefore 82 yards Eng. apart, and  $21\frac{1}{2}$  of these hundredths make an English mile, nearly. This subdivision of the German mile is used to express distances on the railroads.

*German post miles compared with English.*

	Eng.	Ger.	Eng.
1 Prussian, Bavarian, Hanoverian, New Saxon, Hessian	= $4\frac{2}{3}$ or 5	= 23	
1 Austrian	= $4\frac{3}{4}$	= 5	= $23\frac{3}{4}$
1 Old Saxon	= $5\frac{13}{20}$	= 5	= $28\frac{1}{4}$
1 French Poste	= $4\frac{4}{5}$	= 5	= 24
1 French Myriamètre	= $6\frac{1}{5}$	= 5	= 31

L. R. G.



The most clear, accurate, and portable *Travelling Maps of Germany* are, 1. Hendschel's Post Map (published by Jügel, Frankfurt) for the roads; 2. Wieland's Zollverein Karte for the *Custom-houses*; 3. Bernhard's Sprachkarte for the Dialects. 4. Hendschel's Eisenbahn—Atlas for the Railways, and "ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE HANDBOOK," being a series of separate maps of the Routes contained in this book, published at the suggestion of the Editor—will be found useful. 5. Hendschel's Rhein-Panorama.

There is a very good travelling map of Germany, with separate maps of the several railways, by Diez, published by Justus Perthes: Gotha, 1848. It costs, when mounted on linen and in a case, 3 thalers = 9s.

#### 34. MODES OF TRAVELLING.—POSTING, OR EXTRA POST.—LAUFZETTEL.

Posting throughout Germany has been placed on a much improved footing, though still inferior to what it is in England, in the quickness of travelling, speed of changing, and goodness of the horses.

On all the great roads, with hardly one exception, the postmasters will provide carriages (usually open calèches) for persons who have none of their own, but they are often dirty, and generally very uncomfortable.

In the large towns of Germany the traveller who requires post-horses must forward his passport beforehand to the postmaster. At least an hour's previous notice is required. The horses should not be brought to the door a moment before they are wanted, as an extra charge is made for every half-hour they are kept in waiting.

The postmasters, in great towns, and where the king and court reside, &c., are entitled to make an extra charge of  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  post for horses, on the first stage into or out of the town, which is called a *royal post* (or *poste de faveur*). In Germany the traveller pays only for the actual number of horses he uses.

On hilly stages the postmaster is empowered to compel travellers to take leaders (*vorspann*) to drag their carriage up the ascents. He receives a document, officially signed by the postmaster-general, to entitle him to make this demand, and must produce the paper if travellers require to see it. With these two exceptions, a traveller is obliged to take on, from every post station, as many horses as brought his carriage to it. This may sometimes be avoided by paying a postmaster, at the beginning of the journey, for the additional horses he is entitled to put on, without attaching them, or having them mentioned or included in the ticket. Be always on your guard against any concession in regard to extra horses, for if once on there is no getting them off again. Whenever an extra horse is taken, either from necessity, on account of heavy roads, or in order to push on, take care to have this stated distinctly on the posting ticket. These *posting tickets*, or receipts, serve as a check against overcharges, and should always be demanded.

*German postilions* are proverbial for their slowness, and, excepting in parts of Prussia, in Baden, in the countries where the post is managed by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, and in some parts of Austria, 1 Germ. m. an hour, including stoppages, is as much as can be calculated on.

*Postilion's Trinkgeld* (drink-money). The best general rule is to pay him as a horse, or double the tariff, if the traveller is satisfied with the postilion. He is never restricted to the sum which he can legally demand, except when he has not given satisfaction.

The wealthy Germans themselves pay a postilion in Prussia, &c.—

For 2 or 3 horses	1 mile from 10 to 12 silver groschen.
— 4 —	— 18 to 20 —

In Baden and South Germany—

For 2 horses	1 post	1 fl.	to 1 fl. 12 kr.
— 4 —	—	1 fl. 30 kr.	to 2 fl.

When 2 carriages drawn by post-horses meet at or near the middle of a

stage, the postilions generally expect to be allowed to stop and transfer themselves and their horses, so that each may return home at once. In N. Germany this cannot be done *without the traveller's permission*. No variation is made in consequence in the sum paid to the postilion who drives to the end of the stage. It is not wise to resist this, except under peculiar circumstances: the men usually drive, and the horses go, better homeward; besides, a relay is thus sometimes secured on stages where horses are scarce.

The German postboy is sometimes familiarly addressed by the term Schwager (brother-in-law): the reason of this singular title is not satisfactorily explained.

At every posthouse a book is kept in which the traveller can enter all *complaints* which he has to make against the postmaster. These, of course, cannot be redressed unless the name and address of the complainant be affixed. "In all cases of serious dispute with a postmaster or innkeeper, reference should be made to the magistrate of the *district*, not to the village officer, who is not likely to do justice to a stranger against a fellow townsman. The mere threat of this will often settle a dispute, by diminishing the probability of imposition being connived at." *L. M. r.*

A *post-calèche* costs about as much as a third horse.

The *Wagenmeister* (coachmaster), a kind of superior ostler, who superintends the postboys, is sometimes entitled to a small fee on putting the horses to.

*Schmiergeld* (grease-money). On driving up to the posthouse, the traveller is often addressed with the words, "Wollen sie schmieren lassen?" (Will you have the wheels greased?) Whether this is done or not, in some countries the fee is exacted; but more frequently it is only paid when the grease is actually applied.

There is a regulation in some parts of Germany which compels travellers who have arrived with post-horses, at any place where there is a post-station, to continue their journey with post-horses, or else to remain 24 or even 48 hours on the spot, before they can avail themselves of any other mode of conveyance. This rule is not always enforced.

*Number of Horses.*—An open carriage (*calèche* or *britzka*), not very heavy, and without an imperial, is very often drawn by 2 horses only, even with 3 persons; while a close chariot *always requires 3 horses*, even though there be only one person inside.

Where 3 horses are necessary for a carriage, the third horse is not harnessed abreast, as in France and Belgium, but before the other 2, at the end of the pole.

In many parts of Germany, if the carriage be not provided with a box in front, from which the postilion can drive, a third (or extra) horse must be taken for him to ride on.

		2 Horses.		Postilion.	Total.	
		s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Comparative expense (exclusive of turnpikes) of Posting per English mile - - - - -	In Austria	0	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Bavaria	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Prussia	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Belgium	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	England	1	6	3	1	9

*L. S.*

Fuller details of charges for posting in the different countries of Germany will be found in the introductory information prefixed to the routes through each of those countries.

*Laufzettel.*—Travellers pressed for time, and desirous of avoiding all delay at post-houses, may bespeak relays of horses along the road they are about to travel, on application at the *Poste aux Chevaux* or the post-office of the town



from which they set out. They must apply at least 12 hours before the time they intend to start, must state in writing when they intend to depart, the route they propose to follow, and the number of horses they require; and the post-master will send on beforehand and make arrangements accordingly. This order is called a Laufzettel, and may be obtained at a trifling expense. "It is in use, I believe, throughout Germany, certainly in Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hesse Cassel. I found, indeed, that wherever a diligence or schnellpost travelled you might have a laufzettel. The value of this in short days, and when you wish to get rapidly over an uninteresting country, is very great; and in the harvest, when post-horses and postilions are constantly employed in the fields, you will sometimes find it difficult to get through 70 or 80 English miles in 2 days without a laufzettel. I always found my horses, on all routes, ready harnessed, and put to the carriage almost as quickly as is done at Hounslow, when I had taken the precaution of bespeaking them in this manner."—*D. J.*

"In Austria, Prussia, and other parts of Germany, travellers have the power of taking the post-horses 'en courier' (courier-mässig); the charge is about one-half more; but the postilion is bound to drive 2 German m. in 1 hour, and to change in 5 minutes by day and 10 by night. 3 'courier horses' will not cost more than 4 'extra post-horses,' and will travel a great deal quicker."—*Dr. R.* The rate of ordinary posting is, at least in Prussia, 2 Germ. m. in 1 h. 20 min.

*Tolls.*—The practice of including the tolls in the charge for the horses is extending in Germany, much to the convenience of the traveller.

### 35. DILIGENCES

(called in Prussia *Schnellposten*, in Austria *Eilwägen*).

The post-office and public conveyances belong to the Government, and are managed by its officers, with very few exceptions, in all the German states. The Schnellpost, or Eilwagen, is placed under the care of a guard, called Conducteur, or Schirrmeister. In most cases the seats are numbered, and passengers are placed in the order in which their places are engaged. The first numbers are affixed to the corner seats, which of course are more desirable than those in the middle, especially for night travelling. On this account, it will be perceived how advantageous it is to engage the place as long as possible before the time of starting. The fare must be paid beforehand, and a receipt is always given for it, and for baggage, whether the passenger takes it with him or sends it by the waggon. The greatest care is taken of the baggage of travellers all over the Continent: instances of loss are very rare. Every package must be distinctly addressed, with the name and destination of the person to whom it belongs; otherwise the post-office will not be responsible for it if lost.

In Prussia, Austria, and many other parts of Germany, when all the places in the main diligence (Hauptwagen) are booked, additional carriages (bei-chaisen) are prepared for extra passengers—a very great accommodation. On some occasions, for instance during the Leipzig fair, as many as 20 or 30 additional carriages are attached, and set out and travel in company. Passengers cannot be called for at their own houses, but must meet the diligence at the coach-office, and must send their luggage *at least an hour before*. Every article is weighed and entered in a book. A certain weight is allowed to each passenger; all above that must be paid for: large trunks must be sent by a baggage-waggon.

The *Conducteur* is usually a superior person to the English guard; and, besides his duties, has the charge of paying postilions, and is responsible for the baggage of his passengers. He is not entitled to any remuneration from them; indeed, in many cases he is forbidden to accept any.

*Rate of Fares* per Germ. m. 8 to 10 S. gr. = 28 to 36 kr. =  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $11\frac{3}{4}d.$

*Rate of travelling.*—In Prussia, on the best roads, 8 English m. an hour; in other parts, and in Austria, 6 m.; but sometimes only 1 Germ. m. per hour.

*Postwaggons.*—Besides the Eilwägen, there is another species of public conveyance of an inferior kind, not so well appointed, and much slower, called Fahrpost, or Postwagen. It is so tedious, usually on account of the long stoppages which it makes at every stage, that the traveller might get to his journey's end nearly as soon on foot. On those roads where there are eilwägen, the postwagen should be decidedly avoided, as these are commonly crowded by inferior persons; but there are other roads which are only traversed by a postwagen.

For ladies, or for a family, a diligence is by no means a desirable conveyance, and is not nearly so *economical* as a Lohnkutscher's carriage. In many cases, where a party amounts to 3 or 4, it will be less expensive to buy a carriage and travel post than with the diligence.

### 36. THE GERMAN VOITURIER—LOHNKUTSCHER.

In all the large towns of Germany, coachmen (called Lohnkutscher or Landkutscher), similar to the Italian Vetturini, abound, ready at all times to convey travellers in every direction. They are usually to be met with in the principal streets, in front of the great inns, where their carriages are stationed, and where they hang up boards, bearing the names of the places to which they are bound, and they are not backward in giving the same information verbally, as they usually address every one who passes with the question, "Suchen Sie Gelegenheit, mein Herr?" (Are you in search of an opportunity [*i. e.* of travelling], sir?)

The advantages of Vetturino travelling consist, *first*, in its being cheaper than posting, or even than the Schnellpost, when 4 persons join in taking a carriage; *secondly*, it is more independent than the diligence, as it allows the traveller to stop on the road, by having a previous understanding with the driver; *thirdly*, as there are many roads on which German schnellposts and eilwägen do not travel *every* day of the week, it is often the only mode of proceeding unless the traveller take post-horses; *fourthly*, it is almost the only available mode of travelling upon cross or side roads which are not post roads; *fifthly*, it allows the traveller an opportunity of resting at night. At the same time it must be remembered that, as the Lohnkutscher travels with the same pair of horses, it is not an expeditious mode of conveyance; 40 or 50 m. being the utmost extent of a day's journey; and 1 or 2 halts of an hour or two's duration are necessary to refresh the horses each day. It will therefore not answer for the traveller who is pressed for time.

The usual Vetturino carriage is a light sort of calèche, capable of being shut in with leather curtains or glass windows, and of accommodating 4 or 5 persons, and 1 on the box. The coachman undertakes the care and transport of baggage without any additional charge. Attached to the footboard behind is a large wicker basket for holding luggage, which is secured in its place by a chain.

The usual cost per diem for the entire use of a calèche, drawn by 2 horses, is from 6 to 7 dollars in Prussia and the N. of Germany, and 8 or 10 florins in the S. near the Rhine; and along much traversed roads the rate is sometimes even higher. The driver, if he behave well, receives a trinkgeld of 12 groschen, or a zwanziger, per diem. In this is included every charge for tolls, barriers, ferries, &c., and the driver provides for himself and horses. When forage is dear or tolls heavy, some little difference may be made; but the above may be considered an average of the charges. As a further scale by which to calculate a Lohnkutscher's charge it may be mentioned that the hire of a carriage for 4 persons should not exceed  $\frac{2}{3}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  the fare of 4 for the same distance in the eilwägen.

Upon much frequented roads the German Lohnkutscher has no right to claim *back fare*, as he hardly fails to pick up passengers on his return; and indeed he will not hesitate to go to the most distant corner of Europe if he meets with a good offer.



Before hiring a carriage expressly for a journey, it is advisable to ascertain whether there be no return carriages (*retour chaisen*) about to take the same route, as such may be engaged at a very reduced rate.

A single individual has no occasion to take a whole coach to himself; he may secure a single place, paying proportionately; but then he must take his chance of the company he may have to encounter as fellow-passengers. He should make his bargain and secure his place *over night*; if he wait till the morning, he will probably find that all the *Lohnkutschers* have departed before he was up, as they set out betimes, and he will either be compelled to remain on the spot till the following day, or to hire a carriage expressly for himself.

When the journey will last for several days, it will be well not to engage the coachman at once for the whole distance, but, if satisfied, to take him on day by day. It is better not to employ a driver upon a road which he has not travelled before, but to seek out one who will serve as a guide, and be able to give some information about the inns and country through which he has to pass.

In Germany it is not customary or necessary to draw up a written agreement with the driver, as in Italy; but it is sometimes the practice for him to deposit in the hands of the person who has engaged him a small sum of money (*hand- or darauf-geld*; in Italy, *la caparra*) as a surety that he will not fail in his engagement, and run off, in case he can make a better bargain elsewhere. The receipt of this money is also binding on the part of the employer, who cannot afterwards put off the driver without paying him a consideration.

Before engaging *the whole carriage* a verbal stipulation should be made with the driver, that he is to take up no person by the way without his employer's consent; that he is to stop when and where he is bid; and, though it is an understood thing that he is to pay all tolls, &c., a foreigner had better mention this also. The time of starting and the length of the day's journey should also be fixed.

The German *Voiturier* does not engage to provide you with meals, as the Italian; but he expects to be allowed to stop at inns of his own choosing—a condition to which travellers are not compelled to agree, though they rarely object. He never fails to regulate his daily journey so as to make his mid-day halt at some place where there is a good dinner just ready to be served up. This mid-day halt of 2 or 3 hours' duration will often suffice to enable the traveller to see as much as he can desire of many places where he would have no inclination to spend a whole day, and which he would merely drive hurriedly through in the public diligences.

These directions will probably be found to be as ample as are necessary; of course, the traveller must not always expect that matters will go smoothly. If he be totally unacquainted with the German language, he will obviously be exposed to numberless inconveniences, and, if he be prudent, will bear them quietly; in *vetturino* travelling, he must expect to start at break of day in all weathers, and at a pace seldom exceeding a good ordinary walk; at mid-day to rest for 3 or 4 hours, possibly at a place of not the slightest interest; and to go to bed at the setting of the sun. When it has been said above that a single individual may secure a place, paying proportionately, it may often happen to a traveller, especially an Englishman, from ignorance, mismanagement, and other causes, to find that his share will be 2 or 3 times greater than that of any of his fellow-passengers. Attempts, too, to limit the number of passengers below the usual complement frequently terminate in the traveller's being both cheated and laughed at.

### 37. RAILWAYS.

Railroads have extended rapidly in Germany within the last few years. The map, and the following routes, will show what lines are now open, or about to open.

Many of the German rules and regulations are in the highest degree cumbrous,

frivolous, vexatious, and useless; none more so than those relating to overweight (*übergewicht*) of baggage. No more than 40 lbs. are generally allowed *free*; if you have 41 lbs. you pay as for 100. Travellers should be at the station, if they have luggage, some time before the train starts, as the weighing, ticketing, and paying for the luggage is a very tedious process.

Numbered tickets are affixed to every article, and a corresponding receipt is given to the owner, which he must produce at the end of his journey in order to reclaim his property. There is a sort of German Bradshaw, "*Eisenbahn Telegraph*," published by Jügel of Frankfort, giving Time Tables of the German lines, which is very serviceable.

### 38. BAGGAGE.

The Romans showed they fully appreciated the nature of baggage in designating it by the appropriate word "*impedimenta*," and truly the traveller will find it an impediment at every step. It is a source of much anxiety, trouble, and expense; and he alone can be called independent who can carry all his chattels on his back. Ladies should be cautioned not to encumber themselves with supernumerary cap and hand boxes; even if they travel post in their own carriage, it will be less trouble and expense to buy such articles in the great towns, than to have to take an extra horse in consideration of the number of packages.

A person about to travel, not in his own carriage, but in *public conveyances*, if he require much baggage, should distribute it into small packages; and, instead of taking one large box or trunk of wood (*koffer*), had better provide himself with two portmanteaus (*felleisen*) of leather, or with a carpet-bag.

Throughout Germany, passengers by the *schnellpost* or *eilwägen* are very strictly limited as to the quantity of baggage; in general, one is allowed no more than 30 lbs. free of expense—all above that is called over-weight (*übergewicht*), and must be paid for. But even payment will not enable the passenger to take his baggage with him if it weigh more than 50 lbs., in case the *eilwägen* happen to be full. Where there is room it is commonly received, but, if not, the director of the post-office cannot be compelled to take it, should it exceed by a few pounds the prescribed limits. It must, in that case, be sent by a separate conveyance, a baggage waggon (*packwagen*), which, being a much heavier and slower vehicle, usually sets out some time before the *schnellpost* or *eilwägen*, and arrives after it. A traveller loaded with heavy trunks, and ignorant of this regulation, may be subjected to great inconvenience by being separated for several days from them; while he that is aware of it will deposit the articles immediately wanted in a light bag or valise, and send off his heavy baggage beforehand, some days before he starts himself. A receipt is given for every article forwarded in this manner, on presenting which at the post-office at the place to which the traveller is bound, the luggage is delivered to him as soon as it arrives.

When about to plunge into a mountainous country, where there are no carriage roads, it is indispensable to diminish the baggage to the utmost. Trunks, boxes, and parcels may be safely forwarded by the government or private *eilwägen* from one capital to another, or even across a frontier into the territory of another sovereign. In the latter case they should be addressed to the owner at the custom-house (*Haupt Mauth*, or *Zollamt*) of the place to which he wishes them sent, where they will be taken care of, and kept till called for. At the same time a letter of specification (*frachtbrief*) should be despatched *by post*, bearing the same address as the parcel, and stating the nature and value of the contents, so as to identify them when the owner arrives. When he comes to claim them, he will be required to show his passport, and to open the packages in the ordinary manner in the presence of a custom-house officer.

When a parcel is not sent beyond a frontier, but is merely forwarded from one



town to another, if the traveller have no friend or agent in the town to whose care he can consign it, all that is required is, that he should address it *poste restante*, and it will be kept at the post-office till called for.

## 39. SUCCINCT ACCOUNT OF GERMANY.\*

It will heighten the interest of a tour, and spread a more general acquaintance with the German people, whose character, manners, and language nearly approach our own, to give a short outline of the geography and history of their country.

A. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS, &c. &c.—Germany, situated in the centre of Europe, reaching from the Adriatic to the Baltic and North Sea, borders towards the S. upon Switzerland and Italy, towards the N. upon Denmark, on the E. upon Hungary, Poland, and Russia, on the W. upon France and the Netherlands; and contains 11,556 German square miles.

*Physical Geography.* The central group of mountains, which may be termed the heart of Germany, is the Fichtelgebirge. From this branch out, crosswise, 4 principal chains of mountains, which influence the rivers, climate, and population. They stretch diagonally; the Thüringerwald to the N.W., the Erzgebirge to the N.E., the Böhmerwald to the S.E., and the Rauhalp to the S.W. Each has its branches and prolongations, and, singularly enough, each quarter of lower country comprehended between the chains above mentioned has a separate group of mountains in it except the southern. In the North the Harz stands out alone, in the East the Riesengebirge, in the West the mountains of Westphalia and the Rhine. The Schwarzwald, running from N. to S., is exceptional.

The *population*, chiefly spread in small towns, there being but 4 of more than 100,000 inhabitants (Vienna, Berlin, Prague, and Hamburg), amounts to 42 millions. By *race and language*, 35 millions are of the Germanic, and, with the exception of 320,000 French and Italians and 380,000 Jews, the remainder of the Slavonic race. By *religion*, there are 22 millions Catholics, most of them in the S.; and about 19½ millions of the Lutheran and Calvinist (now in Prussia and almost everywhere united) or Protestant persuasion, mostly in the N.

The *language*, not beautiful in sound, but very rich, manly, and expressive, well suited to poetry and all other styles of writing, is the mother tongue of Holland, England, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. It so nearly resembles English that the bulk of our most necessary words for eating, drinking, for the limbs, colours, elements—in fact, words indispensable to a first state of society—are even now nearly the same. The best German is spoken by the higher classes in Saxony and Hanover.

The *climate* is temperate, and, the weather being steady, it is in summer often very warm; in winter severe, but then with a clear sky. The great rivers, Rhine, Danube, &c., are very often frozen over from November to March. The most *fertile parts* are the great valleys of the Danube and the Rhine.

“So many leave England for climate, and expect to find an improvement as soon as they cross the Channel, that a few words on the climate of Germany may be useful. The N.W. is the dampest quarter, the S.W. the mildest, the S.E. the driest, the N.E. the coldest. In general the whole basin of the Rhine enjoys a better climate, winter and summer, than the rest of Germany. The alternations are almost as frequent as in England, except in very cold winters, and they are more sudden, and range between higher and lower extremes, daily and yearly. The neighbourhood of Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and Freiburg, is perhaps the best climate in Germany.”—*F. S.*

*Living* is about as cheap again in the S. as in the N. A thaler in the N. will not procure more than a gulden there. The common necessities of life

\* Furnished to the Editor of the Handbook by a very intelligent friend.

are one-third cheaper than in England; and in many other things, education, doctors, law, &c., the difference is much greater.

*Agriculture* flourishes: in the N. there are yet many large estates; not so many in the S., where a free peasantry till their own soil. Although the too numerous subdivisions are felt as an evil, this is preferred to the opposite extreme of overgrown estates, cultivated by mere labourers.

*Produce* for exportation is—corn, wool, iron and other metals, timber, wine, and mineral waters.

The *Manufactures*, vigorously reviving since the peace, and only surpassed by the genius, capital, and machinery of England, supply—linen, cloth, cotton goods, silks, paper, leather, hardware, china, glass, toys, beer, &c.

*Importations*: chiefly colonial produce and articles of British manufacture. Germany takes more of the last than any country in the world except the United States,—to the amount of 4 million pounds sterling yearly.

The principal *Seaport*, almost the first of the Continent, is Hamburg; the second is Trieste.

The chief *Fairs* are held at Leipzig and Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

The *golden era of German Commerce*, when, along with that of Venice and Genoa, it became the most flourishing of Europe, was in 1364, at the time of the *Hanseatic League*, which comprised 60 towns on the Rhine, the German Ocean, and Baltic Sea. They were so powerful as to equip, on one occasion, a fleet of 248 ships, with 12,000 troops. They conquered Denmark and Sweden, forced France to stop its trade with England, and made England purchase peace at the price of a tribute.

After the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and America, and in consequence of the ravages of the 30 years' war, German commerce died away; and it is but just beginning to assume greater importance.

Down to the time of the French Revolution, the German Empire consisted of more than 300 distinct states, greater or smaller, which were divided into TEN CIRCLES:—1. *Austria*. 2. *Burgundy* (including Belgium, Luxemburg, Limburg, &c., belonging to Austria). 3. *Westphalia*. 4. *Electoral Rhine*, including the ecclesiastical principalities of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, and the Palatinate. 5. *Upper Rhine*, chiefly the territory of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 6. *Swabia*, the larger part made up of the domains of the Duke of Würtemberg and the Margrave of Baden. 7. *Bavaria*. 8. *Franconia*, including the bishoprics of Bamberg and Würzburg, the principalities of Baireuth and Ansbach, the free city of Nuremburg, &c. 9. *Lower Saxony*, including Magdeburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Holstein, &c. 10. *Upper Saxony*, or Pomerania, Brandenburg, Anhalt, Saxony (Electoral and Ducal), &c.

The *German Confederation* now comprises 38 independent states:—One *Empire*—Austria, with a population of 12 millions (but 37 millions if we include the provinces which are not German). Five *Kingdoms*—Prussia, with  $11\frac{1}{4}$  millions (and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millions not Germans); Bavaria, with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions; Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, each  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million. Seventeen *Duchies* and *Grand Duchies*—Baden, 2 Hessen, Holstein, Luxemburg, 4 Saxon Duchies, Brunswick, 2 Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Naussau, 3 Anhalts. Eleven *Principalities*—2 Schwarzburgs, 2 Hohenzollern, Liechtenstein, 2 Reuss, 2 Lippe, Waldeck, Homburg. Four *Free Towns*—Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The *Army* of the Confederation is, in peace, about 300,000 men; of whom 40,000 are cavalry.

The finest forests are in the centre: in Franconia, Hesse, Westphalia; near the Rhine they are rarer. Enclosed countries are chiefly in the N., as in Holstein, Mecklenburg, &c., and near the Alps. Gentlemen's country seats are confined to a few districts, of which the favourite ones seem to be—the Rheingau—the environs of Constance—Holstein—Mecklenburg and Pomerania—



Silesia, western part—and, of course, the neighbourhood of some of the towns. Among the finest are—Muskau, Lusatia; Pommersfelden, Franconia (Count Schönborn); Johannisberg, Nassau; Königswart, Bohemia (Prince Metternich); Heiligenberg, Baden (Prince Fürstenberg); Eisgrub, Moravia (Prince Liechtenstein); Waldleiningen, Osenwald (Prince Leiningen); Heubach, on the Maine (Prince Löwenstein).

**B. HISTORY.**—The German nations were never conquered by the Romans: at the grand migration they, on the contrary, broke down the Roman empire, and prevailed in Italy, Spain, France, and England.

The *Germanic Empire*, founded by Charlemagne, A.D. 800, was dissolved under Francis II., who, in 1806, exchanged the title of Emperor of Germany for that of Emperor of Austria, confining himself to his hereditary dominions—Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, &c.

In the olden time the Germanic Empire was a league of barons, counts, and dukes. *Seven* of the most powerful (nine in later times) bore the titles of *Electors*, from their privilege to elect the Emperor. The *Electors* were—the Archbishops of Mayence (the Archbishop and Archchancellor of the Empire), Treves, and Cologne; the Palatine of the Rhine, Arch-steward of the Empire; the Margrave of Brandenburg, Arch-chamberlain; the Duke of Saxony, Arch-marshal; and the King of Bohemia, Arch-cupbearer: to these were afterwards added Bavaria (1623) and Hanover (1692). At first those nobles held their dominions merely as vassals of the Empire; in course of time they kept them by inheritance. Nearly the same occurred with the title and office of Emperor (although the form of election was observed to the last); and it continued, almost uninterruptedly, in the Habsburg family, longer than in any other, from 1273 to 1806.

After the extinction of the line of Charlemagne the *Emperors* were chosen from the Saxons (in 919, Henry I. and Otho I.); from the Franks or Salians (in 1039, Henry III.); from the Suabians or Hohenstaufen (in 1152, Frederick I. and II.); from the Austrians or Habsburgs (in 1273, Rudolph I., Maximilian I., Charles V., and Joseph II.); of whom, those named are the most distinguished. The long line of 50 Emperors exhibits not one tyrant, nor did any one of them fall by the fury of the people. The Empire was by far the most powerful state in Europe, extending its sway over the Netherlands, over a great part of the eastern provinces of France, over Bohemia, Hungary, and Italy. This mighty state, which had existed paramount in Europe longer than any in ancient or modern times, in spite of the dangerous system of elected instead of hereditary Emperors, received its death-blow from the discord which followed the Reformation. It sickened, undermined through foreign jealousy; till, divided as it had been, it was dissolved under the influence of Napoleon.

The more powerful princes, who, at the dissolution of the Empire, had with the titles of dukes and kings become independent sovereigns, afterwards coalesced together to the number of 38, Austria and Prussia at their head, 4 free towns at their tail, under the name of the *German Confederation*. This took place on the 8th of June 1815; and the princes had, by their ambassadors, a permanent *Congress* or *Diet*, at present at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, in order to concert measures for the welfare or defence of their joint Fatherland. Germany, with the dependencies of Austria and Prussia, presenting the mass of 60 millions of people, in the heart of the Continent, might, if well united, always command the first position in the affairs of Europe.

The *Constitution of Germany* of 1815 may be called an Act of Confederation, by which the princes pledged themselves to maintain each other in independence: and by the 13th article they promised their people to re-establish, or to constitute, legislative chambers!

**LAW.**—By the most ancient Germanic law, there existed a kind of parliament ("the Mayfelder"), trial by jury, and a public administration of justice. The Roman law has supplanted the Germanic, and is now the basis of the administra-

tion of justice—in Prussia, with important improvements by Frederick II. In the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, Hesse, Bavaria, on the left bank of the Rhine, the *Code Napoleon*, with open courts and trial by jury, is still in force, and rooted in the attachment of the people. The same Code has partly been adopted by some of the southern states.

*Education.*—The Germans flatter themselves that scientific education is more universally diffused amongst them than anywhere else. They possess 23 Universities; scarcely a town of some odd thousand inhabitants is without a lycæum, where, besides the ancient, the modern languages, history, geography, mathematics, &c., are taught. The people are actually *obliged* to send their children to school up to a certain age. The national education and medical affairs are not left to chance or free trade, but are everywhere placed under the care of an especial minister of state. Prussia here takes the lead again.

The system of the German Universities is radically bad. The professors are not placed in a state of independence, and must court popularity by advocating political opinions which may make them popular among their pupils. They too often become bad politicians, and few of them possess even the groundwork for the career of men of the world—*common sense*. Their pupils take advantage of their release from home-influence to commit all sorts of childish extravagances. Oxford and Cambridge have many detractors—at least the members of our universities, on the whole, are *gentlemen*, and will well support (with all the faults that can be alleged against them) a comparison with German students. They delight neither in swilling beer, wearing jack boots and goat's beard, nor in taking part with the mob in revolutionary riots, bad imitations of the Faubourg St. Antoine—excesses which would be properly coerced by the exercise of the ferule.

*Character of the Germans.*—Tacitus, even in his time, praises them for their bravery, good faith, good nature, and chastity. Their *bonhomie* has been ridiculed by the French, perhaps from their too great simplicity or modesty of deportment, and the negligence they are apt to show to externals. The Southern Germans are perhaps more guilty of this than the Northern, but then they possess more cheerfulness, and hilarity too, than the latter. They are sober, religious without austerity or show, moral and generous, and of persevering industry and steadiness. With them the most rigid economy must be and is observed, as, by the old Germanic law of inheritance, property is equally distributed amongst the children.

The translator of Schiller's "Song of the Bell," a beautiful picture of German life, lays particular stress upon—"The serious character of a people who begin the common business of every-day life with prayer, who attach importance as well to the manner of performing an action as to the action itself,—the custom of travelling, either in their own or in foreign countries, in the interval between the completion of their education and their settlement in life,—the household manners, where great attention is paid to the minutiae of domestic economy."

*Society* is very pleasant, the Germans being frank and sociable, and as, from the constant divisions of property, there are not such vast differences between man and man as elsewhere, most have a little, few too much. Their general information, the resources drawn from their passion for reading (about 8000 books are annually published), their love of music, furnish ample materials for rational entertainment. Perhaps an additional charm of domestic life is the kindly apostrophe of Du (thou), amongst the members of a family, old friends, and schoolfellows; which endearing term marks the more intimate circle of society.

We conclude with some of the great names in literature and the fine arts.

*Philosophers*: Leibnitz, Puffendorf, Kant, Mendelssohn, Jacobi, Herder, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel. *Astronomers*: Copernicus, Kepler, Herschel,



Olbers, Gauss, Schötter, Littrow. *Mathematicians*: Euler, Lambert, Vega. *Historians and Critics*: Johannes von Müller, Niebuhr, Heeren, Ranke, Raumer; (*in art*), Winckelmann, Kugler, Waagen, Hotho, Kinkel. *Naturalists*: Haller, C. Gessner, Werner, Klaproth, Blumenbach, Gmelin, Humboldt, Oken, Mitcherlich, Liebig, Fraunhofer. *Lawyers*: Hugo, Thibault, Savigny. *Humanists*: F. A. Wolf, Heyne, Ernesti, Runkenius, Wyttenbach, Hermann, Böckh, Müller, Welcker, Forchhammer. *Theologians*: Schleiermacher, Lücke, Nitsch, Olshausen, Neander, Umbreit, Ewald.

*Poetry and Works of Fiction*:—

Klopstock (1748), Lessing, Gessner, Wieland, Gleim, Gellert, Voss, Bürger, Uz, Hölty, Stolberg, Göthe, Schiller, J. P. Richter, Schlegel, Zschokke, Heine, Tieck, Tiedge, Hoffman, Körner, Uhland, Rückert.

In *Painting*, Germany maintains a very respectable position with the following names—

Lucas Kranach (1472), Schoreel, A. Dürer, Holbein, Hemling, Rubens, Lingelbach, Ostade, Kraft, Mengs; and the living artists, Overbeck, Rottman, Cornelius, Hess (two), Schnorr, Krüger, Bendemann, Lessing, Hildebrand, Kaulbach, Steinle, Magnus.

*Sculptors* are—

P. Vischer (1500), Dannecker, Rauch, Tieck, Schaller, Schwanthaler, and Kiss.

As for *Music*, Germany claims the palm for—

the family Bach, Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Winter, the Rombergs, Fesca, Weigl, Weber, Hummel, Ries, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Spohr, Marschner, Lindpaintner, Mayseder, Strauss.

*German Inventions* are—

Gunpowder, by Berthold Schwartz at Freiburg, 1348.

Watches by Heele, at Nürnberg, 1510.

The air-pump, by Guericke at Magdeburg, 1650.

Lithography, by Senefelder, at Munich, 1800.

Steam-press, by König, 1812.

The two greatest blessings Germany conferred upon the rest of Europe are—

The *Art of Printing*, by Gutemberg, at Mentz, 1436;

The *Reformation*, by Luther, at Wittenberg, 1517.—A. J. n.

For a history of the countries upon the Rhine under the Romans, and during the middle ages, see Vogt, *Rheinische Geschichten und Sagen*, 3 vols. 8vo. Frankfurt-a-M. 1817.

#### 40. SOME PECULIARITIES OF GERMAN MANNERS.

A fondness for titles, orders, and high-sounding forms of address, which was ever the characteristic of the Germans, though perhaps less intense than formerly, has by no means yet disappeared. The German is scarcely happy until he can hang a little bit of striped riband from his button-hole, and every effort of interest and exertion is made to increase the number of them, and of the crosses and stars which dangle from them. This is the eagerly coveted object of every placeman. "There are two things," says the *Eckensteher*, "that a *Beamte* cannot avoid—Death, and the third class of the Red Eagle."

At one of the diplomatic meetings during the Congress at Vienna, when all the members were assembled in the hall of conference, a foreign envoy approached Prince Metternich, and begged him to point out Lord Castlereagh.

The Prince indicated to him the English minister, who wore neither star nor uniform. "Comment?" said the doubting diplomatic; "il n'a pas de décoration?"—"Ma foi," replied Prince Metternich, "c'est bien distingué."

One habit of German society, which cannot fail sometimes to occasion a smile to an Englishman, though it costs him some trouble to acquire it, is the necessity of addressing everybody, whether male or female, not by their own name, but by the titles of the office which they hold.

To accost a gentleman, as is usual in England, with Sir (Mein Herr), if not considered among the Germans themselves as an actual insult, is at least not *complimentary*; it is requisite to find out his office or profession. Madame and Mademoiselle, addressed to German ladies, are equally terms of inferiority. The commonest title to which everybody aspires is that of Councillor (Rath), which is modified and extended by various affixes and prefixes: there is a *rath* for every profession: an architect is a Baurath; an advocate a Justizrath, &c. &c.; and a person with no profession at all contrives to be made a Hofrath (court councillor), a very unmeaning title, which is generally borne by persons who were never in a situation to give advice to the court. The dignity of Staatsrath (privy councillor) is given to members of the administration; some real dignity is attached to it, and the persons bearing it are further addressed by the title of *excellency*. The title Professor is much abused, as it is certainly appropriated by many persons who have no real claim to it by their learning or office. It is better, in conversing with a German, to give a person a rank greater than he is entitled to than to fall beneath the mark. Geheimrath, for example, is higher than Professor. It is upon this principle that an Englishman is sometimes addressed by the common people, to his great surprise, as Herr Graf (Mr. Count), and often as Euer Gnaden (Your Grace).

"Every man who holds any public office, should it be merely that of an under clerk, with a paltry salary of 40*l.* a year, must be gratified by hearing his title, not his name. Even absent persons, when spoken of, are generally designated by their official titles, however humble and unmeaning they may be. The ladies are not behind in asserting their claims to honorary appellations. All over Germany a wife insists upon taking the title of her husband, with a feminine termination. There is Madame general-ess, Madame privy councillor-ess, Madame daybook-keeper-ess, and a hundred others."—RUSSEL.

Read and see Kotzebue's amusing ridicule of this, in his Comedy called *Die Deutschen Kleinstädter*.

These titles sometimes extend to an almost unpronounceable length; only think, for instance, of addressing a lady as Frau Oberconsistorialdirectorin (Mrs. Directress of the Upper Consistory Court). This may be avoided, however, by substituting the words Gnädige Frau (Gracious Madame) in addressing a lady. It must at the same time be observed, that this fondness for titles, and especially for the prefix *von* (of, equivalent to the French *de*, and originally denoting the possessor of an estate), is, to a certain extent, a vulgarity from which the upper classes of German society are free. The rulers of Germany take advantage of the national vanity, and lay those upon whom they confer the rank under obligation; while they, at the same time, levy a tax upon the dignity proportionate to its elevation; thus a mere Hofrath pays from 30 to 40 dollars annually, and the higher dignities a more considerable sum. If, however, the title is acquired by merit, no tax is paid, but merely a contribution to a fund for the widows and children of the class.

Certain forms and titles are also prefixed on the address of a letter: thus a Count of the high nobility and ancient empire must be addressed *Erlaucht* (Illustrious); a Count of the lesser noblesse, *Hochgeborener Herr* (High-born Sir); a baron and a minister, even though not of a noble birth, is called *Hochwohlgeboren*; a merchant or roturier must content himself with being termed *Wohl* (well)geboren; while *Hochedel* (high noble) is ironically applied to tradesmen.



“In one respect, in Germany, I think politeness is carried too far—I mean in the perpetual act of pulling off the hat. Speaking ludicrously of it, it really becomes *expensive*, for, with a man who has a large acquaintance in any public place, his hat is never two minutes at rest.”—NIMROD’S *Letters from Holstein*.

A curious instance of the extent to which this practice of bowing is carried occurred to the writer in a small provincial town in the S. of Germany. At the entrance of the public promenade in the Grande Place he observed notices painted on boards, which at first he imagined to contain some police regulations, or important order of the magistracy of the town; upon perusal, however, it proved to be an ordonnance to this effect:—“For the convenience of promenaders, it is particularly requested that the troublesome custom of saluting by taking off the hat should here be dispensed with.” It is not to friends alone that it is necessary to doff the hat, for, if the friend with whom you are walking meets an acquaintance to whom he takes off his hat, you must do the same, even though you never saw him before.

German civility, however, does not consist in outward forms alone, and a traveller will do well to conform, as soon as possible, to the manners of the country, even down to the mode of salutation, troublesome as it is. If he continue unbending, he will be guilty of rudeness: and on entering any public office, even the office of the *schnellposts*, the underlings of the place, down to the book-keeper, will require him to take off his hat, if he does it not of his own accord. An English traveller repaired to the police-office at Berlin to have his passport signed, and, having waited half an hour, said to the secretary to whom he had delivered it, “Sir, I think you have forgotten my passport.” “Sir,” replied the man of office, “I think you have forgotten your hat!”

In thus recommending to travellers the imitation of certain German customs, it is not meant, be it observed, to insist on the practice prevalent among the German *men* of saluting their *male* friends with a kiss on each side of the cheek. It is not a little amusing to observe this, with us *feminine*, mode of greeting, exchanged between two whiskered and mustachioed giants of the age of 50 or 60.

“*Smoking* is a most important branch of the business of life of almost every German of every condition; and to say the truth, I am rather inclined to think it a good thing for the common people. If they did not smoke, they would probably drink more.”—Lord Dudley. Universal as is the practice of *smoking* throughout Germany, it is entirely *prohibited by the police in the streets* of the great capitals; and persons ignorant of this regulation, or wilfully infringing it, are often stopped by the sentinels on duty, and compelled to remove the pipe or cigar from their mouths.

*Public Gardens and Taverns*.—The outskirts of every German town abound in gardens and houses of public recreation, whither the inhabitants, not merely of the lower orders, but of the most respectable classes also, repair on summer afternoons, and especially on Sunday, to breathe the fresh air and forget the cares of business in the enjoyment of coffee, ices, beer, and the never-absent pipe. A band of excellent music is not wanting; indeed it forms the great attraction, and is usually advertised in the papers for a day or two beforehand; it performs for the entertainment of high and low, and the exciting tones of the waltz seldom fail to originate a dance, in which the citizens’ wives and daughters, with their husbands and sweethearts, whirl round for hours in the dizzy maze.

It is true the time when these places are most frequented, and when the music and dancing are kept up with the greatest spirit, is the Sunday afternoon, which may, perhaps, shock the feelings of an English or Scotch man, accustomed to the rigorous Sabbath-keeping of his own country. A dispassionate examination, however, of the two systems, and of the effects produced by each, will probably induce him to pause before he gives unqualified approbation and preference to that of his own country.

These places of amusement do not open till after the hours of morning service in the churches, and most of the persons who resort to them have previously attended a church. A large portion are tradesmen who have been shut up in their shops, and artisans who have been working hard, all the week. They come in their best clothes, and accompanied by wives and children, who, be it observed, are always made parties in these amusements; they content themselves with coffee, beer, or wine, in moderate quantities; spirits are never seen, and instances of noisy turbulence and drunkenness are almost unknown on these occasions. Such recreation, even with the mirthful exercise of dancing superadded, is surely harmless in comparison with the solitary orgies of the pot-house and gin-shop, to which the same class of persons but too often devote their Sundays in our country, squandering in loathsome intemperance the earnings of the week, which ought to be devoted to the wants of the starving and neglected wife and family, who are left behind in their close and miserable home.

A certain intercourse and intermixture, also, is kept up between the upper and lower classes at these meetings, which cannot fail to have an advantageous influence in the relation between the different members of German society. The artisan does not jostle his superiors, or strive to imitate their dress and appearance, nor is he looked down upon as an intruder by them. All classes, high and low, mix together on an equal footing, and without restraint. The fact is, in Germany, perhaps more than in any other country, not only the privileges of nobility, but of all grades, are so clearly understood and kept distinct, that all parties, however intimate they may seem to be in public, know the exact boundaries of their position in society, and act accordingly; hence the noble feels at ease, and is conscious that his urbanity will not be abused; and the rest are influenced by a similar feeling.

*Kirmes.*—"The Germans are not ashamed of being pleased with trifles, nor of being pleased in very humble company; they think only whether they enjoy; and if their enjoyment costs little money and little trouble so much the better. They love their old customs and traditional festivals much better than we do, and keep to them more faithfully. Formerly, in England, many days were days not only of religious observance, but of festivity for the people; and each had its appropriate shows and pastimes: but these are nearly all forgotten; and the few which are remembered are turned into days of importunate begging, or coarse riot; and the pleasures are such as people of refinement and taste can take no share in, nor love to witness: and thus they sink lower and lower, and the chasm between rich and poor grows wider and wider, for want of some common enjoyment to which the high might give order and refinement, and the low cordiality and simplicity: and such an enjoyment is *Kirmes*."

"A yearly festival is held in every village, when the poor people, who work hard all the year, meet together as on a Sunday, go to church together in their gayest clothes, and then make merry and enjoy themselves. It was, originally, the anniversary of the day on which the village church was consecrated;—[in some parts of Germany it is called *Kirchweihe*, the dedication of the church;]—but as it was found that these anniversaries often fell at inconvenient times for the country people, they are, by common consent, held in autumn, just after the vintage. At this joyous season the country people are in high spirits, and have more leisure and rather fuller purses than usual, and are well disposed to rejoice together in the blessing of their harvest. Every morning gay parties walk about on those beautiful hills, and those who can afford it dine at the inns, at every one of which is an excellent table-d'hôte at 1 o'clock; and after a merry dinner and a cup of coffee they adjourn to the ball-room. The *Kirmes* at considerable villages draws people from all the towns and villages for miles and miles round; the tables-d'hôte, as well as the balls, are of several degrees, so that even the poorest peasants may sit down to a good and social dinner adapted to their humble means. In the small villages there is most likely only one inn, and consequently only



one table-d'hôte; but almost all have more than one ball-room, even though the village consists but of a few poor cottages. This ball-room is often a large shed without windows, but always with an excellent floor, and a little orchestra at one end: and this, when lighted up, and filled with happy faces, and with such a company of musicians as many a fashionable assembly in England cannot boast, is no despicable scene of festivity."

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"I have nothing to tell you about the beauty and grace [of the rustic dancers], except that they had none; they had, however, cheerfulness and perfect absence of affectation, which are always agreeable. The kind and familiar deportment of their superiors inspires them with such confidence that they never seem to conceive that their innocent pleasures can excite disgust or ridicule; and you may be sure they take care not to do anything which may drive away those who share in their amusements. \*       \*       \* The scene of the ball-room was one of hearty enjoyment; but I saw not the slightest approach to rudeness, indecorum, or drunkenness; it was the merriment of people who feel that others have a good opinion of them, and an interest in their comfort,"—*A Letter from Bonn.*

*The Turnpikeman.*—A characteristic feature of the German character is the love of warmth in their clothes and habitations, and an unwillingness to expose themselves to the air. This effeminacy prevails even among the lower orders, who seem to breathe with reluctance when removed from the favourite atmosphere of their stoves, their tobacco-smoke, and the fumes of their beer. It is shown in the great unwillingness which an Englishman experiences, on the part of his fellow-passengers in the cabins of steamers, and in public coaches, to allow a window to be open, even in warm weather; but it is most characteristically exhibited in an ingenious contrivance by which the turnpike-keeper avoids the necessity of leaving his chimney-corner, or exposing more than the extremity of his nose to the cold. A scene like the following occurs at the barrière in some parts of Germany:—"On the horses stopping, which they seemed most loyally to do of their own accord, the person whose office it was to collect this road-money, or chaussée-geld, in process of time appeared at a window with a heavy pipe hanging in his mouth, and in his hand an immense long stick, to the end of which there was affixed a small box containing a ticket, in exchange for which I silently dropped my money into this till. Not a word was spoken, but, with the gravity of an angler, the man having drawn in his rod, a whiff of tobacco was vomited from his mouth, and then the window, like the transaction—closed."—*Bubbles from the Brunnen.*

*Travelling Journeymen or Handwerks-Burschen.*—No one can travel along any of the great roads in Germany without meeting, almost at every mile, a number of young men journeying on foot. The characteristics of the class are, a pipe in the mouth without fail, and generally a stick in the hand, with an enormous knapsack on the back, from the sides of which a pair of boots are usually seen to project. They are often respectably dressed, wearing a blouse (smockfrock), and having their hats carefully covered with an oil-skin, so that the traveller is surprised when, as his carriage comes in sight, they take off their hats, and commence begging for alms. These are wandering journeymen; they are often not undeserving objects of charity; and a German will generally put a few kreutzers or groschen in the cap which is held out, to help the owner on his way.

By an ancient regulation prevailing very generally throughout Germany and Switzerland, no apprentice can obtain his freedom and become a master until he has passed a certain number of years in travelling, and in exercising his calling in foreign parts. The intention of this is, that he should gain experience in his

craft, and learn the methods practised in other countries besides his own, as well as some knowledge of the world.

When he first sets out he receives from the corporation or trade to which he belongs a book in which he keeps a diary of his wanderings (*wanderbuch*), and in which those from whom he may receive employment also write certificates of good and bad conduct. As soon as the novice reaches a place where he proposes to stop, he applies to the members of his own trade, and shows his credentials. If work is to be had, he takes up his residence till it is finished; if not, he is provided with clean straw and a roof to shelter him, with now and then the scanty pittance of a *kreutzer* or two from the funds of the guild, and next morning must trudge forward on his way to some other place where his services may be wanted. It will easily be understood that if work is scarce, and the apprentice have nothing of his own, he must often be reduced to great straits, and compelled to have recourse to the charity of the more wealthy: *fechten*, literally to fight, struggle, is with the journeymen the slang phrase for begging. (See Göthe's *Wilhelm Meister*.)

Though there are many inducements to idleness in this system, it is not surprising that it produces an intelligent set of tradesmen. The writer of this has frequently conversed with common shoemakers and bakers, speaking 3 or 4 different languages, well informed as to the state of most of the countries of Europe, and possessing a general fund of knowledge far superior to what is found in persons of the same class in England.

When the period of their wanderings (*wanderschaft*) is expired, the apprentice returns home, produces a specimen of his skill, and, if it is approved of, receives his freedom, and is allowed to set up for himself.

#### 41. GERMAN WATERING-PLACES.

With the Germans an excursion to a watering-place in the summer is essential to existence, and the necessity of such a visit is confined to no one class in particular, but pervades all, from emperors and princes down to tradesmen and citizens' wives. The number of bathing-places and mineral springs in Germany alone now amounts to several hundred: and every year adds to the list names which, though seldom heard in England, are not without their little sets and coteries. The royal and imperial guests repair to them not merely to get rid of the trammels and pomp of sovereignty, though it is universally the case that they move about with no more show than private individuals, but they also seek such occasions for holding private congresses, for forming secret treaties, alliances, &c.; family arrangements and matrimonial connections are also not unfrequently there concocted. The minister repairs thither to refresh himself from the toils of office, but usually brings his portfolio in his travelling carriage, nor does he altogether even here bid adieu to intrigue and politics. The invalid comes to recruit his strength—the debauchee to wash himself inside and out, and string his nerves for a fresh campaign of dissipation—the shopkeeper and the merchant come to spend their money and gaze on their betters—and the sharper and black-leg, who swarm at all the baths, to enrich themselves at the gaming-tables at the expense of their fellow guests.

The watering-places in Germany seem naturally grouped according to the volcanic soil or other peculiarities of the mountain chains near which most of them are situate. The principal groups are the following:—

A. The Cis-Rhenane Baths, round the Eifel, and its cognate hills the Ardennes, viz.—1. Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen; 2. Burtscheid, or Borscette; 3. Bertrich, near the Moselle; 4. Kreutznach, on the Nahe.

Spa, the German Spa par excellence, is hardly to be counted, as it is now no longer in Germany.



B. The Baths of the Taunus, round which they circle in Nassau and Hesse, viz.—5. Ems; 6. Schwalbach; 7. Schlangenbad; 8. Wiesbaden; 9. Weilbach; 10. Soden; 11. Selters Fachingen (waters); 12. Homburg; 13. Nauheim; 14. Wilhelmsbad.

C. The Baths of Franconia, at the foot of the Rhöngebirge, viz.—15. Brückenau; 16. Kissingen; 17. Bocklet.

D. The Baths of the Black Forest, viz.—18. Baden-Baden; 19. Wildbad; 20. Rippoldsau; 21. Cannstadt.

E. The Baths of Bohemia, viz.—22. Carlsbad; 23. Marienbad,—Liebwerda; 24. Franzensbad, or Eger; 25. Teplitz.

F. The Baths of Silesia, viz.—26. Charlottenbrunn; 27. Warnbrunn; 28. Landeck, county of Glatz; 29. Reinerz, county of Glatz. (Gräfenberg-Wasserkur? Austrian Silesia.)

G. The Baths of the Alps, viz.—30. Gastein; 31. Ischl; 32. Baden, near Vienna; 33. Heilbrunn, Bavaria; 34. Kreuth, Bavaria.

H. The Baths of Westphalia and Central Germany, viz.—35. Driburg; 36. Pyrmont; 37. Eilsen; 38. Hof-Geismar; 39. Neundorf; 40. Rehburg; 41. Alexisbad.

I. Sea Baths, viz.—42. Norderney, Wangeroog, and Heligoland; 43. Dobben; 44. Travemünde; 45. Putbus; 46. Swinemünde.

Carlsbad, Teplitz, and Brückenau are the resort of emperors and kings; Baden and Ems of grand dukes, princes, and high nobility. Wiesbaden is a sort of Margate, whither the overflowing population of Frankfurt repairs on Sunday afternoon; whilst other baths, like Schlangenbad, Kissingen, are frequented by those whose business is to be cured, and who are strenuously endeavouring, by a few weeks of abstinence and exercise, to relieve themselves from the effects of over eating and drinking.

About the end of May the annual migration begins; in June the whole respectable population of Germany may be said to be in motion; July is usually the height of the season; the baths are then crammed, and it is necessary to bespeak accommodation beforehand. There is but little fluctuation till the end of August; then the tide of visitors begins to ebb; but if September be fine, many linger behind; and a few remain till the end of October, unless a succession of rainy weather put them to flight earlier.

“The effect of this natural passion for periodical bathing is, that throughout Germany the *Kurzeit* (curing-time—season) of the baths, about three months in the summer, forms that sort of general *break up*, to use a familiar phrase, in the system of town life, which the rising of Parliament and the pursuit of partridges and pheasants effects in the *season* of the British capital. The capitals of the princes are deserted—court entertainments cease—the ambassadors and general officers obtain leave of absence from their posts—‘the weary statesman’ quits his bureau, and the merchant his counting-house—and the cumbrous retinue of the princes and their courts are put in motion about the month of July for some favourite scene of picturesque beauty—where nature has placed her fountains of health amidst the wildest and most beautiful features of landscape—as if to mark out the spot at once for the solace and invigoration of the sick and debilitated, and the recreation and indulgence of the sons of pleasure and of toil. During three months all that is distinguished in Germany is busied in the pursuit of health and dissipation at Teplitz, Carlsbad, Baden, Pyrmont, Wiesbaden, Ems, Schwalbach, and Aix-la-Chapelle. Festivity and forgetfulness of care are the general order of the day. State and ceremony, and titled hauteur, are in a great degree thrown aside in the easy intercourse of the bathing-place; all ranks meet at the balls, the concerts, the saloons, and the wells. The prince and the tradesman lay down their stakes side by side at the *Rouge-et-Noir* table. A princess does not disdain a donkey-ride on the mountains, and a sovereign duke may be seen at the

table-d'hôte side by side with a merchant or subaltern officer. All the machinery of amusement is to be found here—all the artists and artificers that contribute to the enjoyments and the follies of indulgence—actors from Vienna—gaming-table keepers and cooks from Paris—money-lenders from Frankfurt—singers from Berlin—shopkeepers, voituriers, pastry-cooks, mountebanks, dancing-masters, donkey-lenders, blacklegs, mistresses, lacqueys—all bustling and contriving in their several vocations to reap the short harvest of profit which the season affords. The scene of bustling and vivacity, occasioned by the concentration of several thousands of gay strangers, the greater part of some style and consideration, with all the proportionate *cortège* of accessories and dependents, in a little village of 500 inhabitants, may be easily imagined—the arrivals, the equipages, the varied costumes and physiognomies of different nations—the uniforms, the decorations, the crowded promenades, the tables, the balls, the *fêtes champêtres*, the theatres, the concerts, and the effect of all this revelling and exuberant dissipation, infinitely heightened by the scene being laid in some deep sylvan valley, where the silence and serene beauty of nature contrast strongly with the artificial enjoyments and agitating pursuits of the busy denizens. Perhaps you will think that the mere circumstance of nature having so lavishly bestowed on the Germans these Hygeian fountains, with their picturesque scenes, is of itself a sufficient cause to account for the fondness with which they are frequented. But other causes will be probably found. The pleasures of a country life are as yet almost unknown in Germany; those mingled pleasures of enjoyment of scenery and rural beauties, domestic tranquillity and fire-side comforts, which so many of our own poets have enthusiastically described, and which every Englishman relishes. With the exception of the châteaux of a few nobles, and the villas near a few mercantile towns, a gentleman's country house is hardly to be seen in Germany. The picturesque scenes, which are so abundant, never appear habited or habitable. Nature has here always a character of wildness and loneliness. The Germans likewise have no one great capital, possessing all those attractions which a metropolis affords. The provincial townsman has no Paris or London to fly to for amusement or change of scene. The summer season at the baths is thus the great object of desire, the rendezvous of friends, the indulgence to the young, and the relaxation of the busy and the care-worn.

"Gaiety has a more decided character at a German watering-place—pleasure is more the avowed business of everybody; and if *ennui* may be the motive of as many visits to Aix-la-Chapelle as to similar places in Great Britain, the remedy here appears more successful; for you can rarely read in a single countenance, as you often may in the libraries of Brighton or Cheltenham, the inveterate disease of which persons come to be cured. The system of the day commences with a bath taken before breakfast. Afterwards follow excursions in the environs, walks in the gardens, visits to the *cafés* and billiard-rooms, and, above all, the pleasures of the Redoubt, or Grand Saloon, which occupy the gay world till dinner, 2 or 3. This last-mentioned place of rendezvous is the greatest centre of attraction; and, with the exception of much more gaiety, more avowed vice, and the absence of all pretence at rational resources, acts the part of the library at an English watering-place. The Redoubt is a large handsome building, the ground-floor open, with a colonnade in front, appropriated to prints, toy-shops, &c. After depositing your hat and stick with the *gendarmes* at the door, you enter the grand saloon—invariably a splendid room. On one side a crowd of motley but well-dressed and gay-looking persons (I regret to say of both sexes) are pressing over each other's heads, round large banks of *Rouge et Noir*. An anxious silence reigns, only interrupted by the rattling of the roulette, the jingling of the Napoleons and francs, and the titters and jokes of the few whose speculations are a matter of mere frolic. The play is frequently very high, but the bank does not refuse the stake of a solitary *franc*. Pretty interesting women were putting down their Napoleons, and seeing them swept away, or drawing them in doubled, with a *sang*



*froid* which proved that they were no novices in that employment."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

These German assembly-rooms are usually the property of the sovereign of the state in whose territory the watering-place is situated, and the gaming-houses are tolerated by him, upon the principle that, as it is almost impossible to prevent the scandal altogether, it is better to control it by taking such establishments under his own surveillance, and to render them beneficial to the country by levying a high tax on them, than to prohibit them entirely. The *Licensed Gaming-houses* at the German watering-places are a disgrace and shame to the minor princes, who not only tolerate them, but derive revenue from granting the permission, to the destruction of morality and honesty among their own subjects, as well as among thousands of strangers. The Austrian and Prussian governments are a noble exception, prohibiting all gaming within their dominions. English travellers should be placed especially on their guard against the sharpers who haunt the continental watering-places. The chances of being *robbed* are much greater than was formerly the case in Paris, as none of the precautionary measures are taken to prevent cheating in Germany. The princes who tolerate such a system must be content to bear the reproach of avarice and cupidity. In 1834 one company, consisting principally of Frenchmen ejected from Paris since the suppression of public gaming there, had taken upon speculation, for a term of years, the Redoutes and rooms at Wiesbaden, Ems, and Baden-Baden, furnishing and managing at the same time restaurants, theatres, and ball-rooms, and providing music upon the public walks. The gaming-tables were understood to be their principal source of profit.

The evening's entertainment concludes with a ball once or twice a week. A gentleman may ask any lady to dance, without the formality of being presented to her; but this kind of introduction does not entitle him to approach her as an acquaintance on future occasions when he may meet her.

To be properly enjoyed, a German, like an English watering-place, should be visited in company with friends, and there is little society to be found out of your own circle; so that a solitary traveller, after having gazed about him for a day or two, will commonly not hesitate to take flight, in order to escape from ennui.

This work does not pretend to describe the medical properties and sanitary powers of the various mineral springs; those who repair to them with a view of taking the waters or the baths should consult their own physician before leaving home. It is also prudent and customary to ask the advice of the physician resident at the baths as well before commencing a course of waters.

*Physicians' Fees.*—"If a patient is attended at a watering-place during the whole 4 or 5 weeks of which the 'course' of bathing and drinking commonly consists, 10 thalers is a sufficient fee for the whole attendance, and is usually paid at parting. If the doctor is consulted only once or twice, 1½ to 2 thalers is the proper fee for each visit."—*H. T.* 20 s. gros. is the highest sum allowed by the Prussian tariff as a medical fee.

The mode and extent of using the waters, whether internally or externally, can only be regulated by a medical man acquainted with the case and constitution of each person; but there are a few general rules mentioned by Dr. Granville, which it will be useful to insert, from their universal application; the water should be drunk on an empty stomach, and a short walk should be taken between each draught, but violent exercise is to be avoided. The baths also should never be taken after eating, and during bathing a strict attention to diet is advisable. Tea, pastry, acids, vegetables, fruit, and cheese should be avoided, and but little should be eaten at each meal. Wine, if light, may be sparingly used; but the beer of the country, and Seltzer-water, are preferable beverages.

Those who travel in a party with the intention of repairing to any fashionable watering-place, in the height of the season, should not omit to write beforehand

either to the keeper of some hotel, the bad-meister, or the physician, to secure rooms for them, if they wish to avoid the inconvenience of finding, on their arrival, that every bed and room in the place are engaged, an occurrence by no means unfrequent.

## 42. MUSIC.

“Music naturally makes too large a figure in the expectations of many pleasure-travellers to be passed over here; the more so because what they will find, and where they will find it, have not been stated with any completeness, fair comparison, or adequate knowledge of the subject, since the days of Burney; and he wrote at a period when German music had hardly taken its peculiar form and colour.

“The tourist will find an Opera in almost every town; its prices of admission moderate, and its performances on the average very good as regards orchestra and chorus. The musical establishments of Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Brunswick, Frankfort, Cassel, and Hanover, are the most eminent among those within the range of this volume. Most of the above theatres are court dependencies, presided over by composers of some note, and implying life-appointments for the principal artists engaged. Hence *very mature* vocalists are a phenomenon more common than engaging. Further, the preference of the general public for translated Italian or French musical dramas, and the limited number of classical German operas which keep the stage (a dozen at most),—add to this the admitted disregard of many among the classical composers for the refinements of vocal science,—have destroyed the possibility of a school of singing being formed; and kept that branch of art at a level, the lowness and unrefinement of which will strike ears used to Italian and French execution. One or two of the master-works of Gluck, Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, and Spohr, however, in most cases, form a nominal part of every theatrical repertory. The summer and autumn are generally ‘the flat seasons’ of Opera in the large towns,—save in cases like the Frankfort and Leipzig fairs, where the managers endeavour to secure some great attraction to entertain the concourse of guests expected. The traveller, however, has always the chance of encountering some favourite singer or actor on ‘a starring’ excursion; or, as they phrase it in Germany, playing *gastrollen*. It was not thought strange in recent years for the *fanatico* who longed to hear any particular opera in the theatrical repertory of a given town to advertise his wishes in the local newspaper,—of course in a complimentary fashion,—with a fair chance of their being acceded to within a few days.

“In orchestral music the Germans are generally far in advance of all other people. This pleasure too is more easily accessible than in any other country;—it is best to be enjoyed in the late autumn and winter, when the world of artists and audiences has come home ‘from the baths.’ The Symphonic Concerts of Berlin, and the subscription concerts at the *Gewand Haus* of Leipzig, will give the traveller the ‘true reading’ of the works of the great German symphonists, and afford him also a chance of hearing the best *solo* players, home and foreign. They are also of a wise brevity, as compared with our more cumbersome and costly entertainments. The ‘high places’ of chamber-music were recently Berlin, Leipzig, and Brunswick, each of which towns possessed a resident quartett of stringed instrumentalists, possessing very high renown. But all periodical music is more or less interrupted by the fine weather, which tempts the world from home.

“From June till September the tourist has the chance of falling in with some celebration or festival, akin to our own provincial ‘music meetings,’ but different, inasmuch as the chorus mainly consists of amateurs. These meetings are, on the average, interesting in the music selected, excellent as regards execution from the heartiness, zeal, and patience in co-operation which pervade it, and most pleasantly social. It is the fault of bad English manners, if any Englishman, having claims on the good society of his own country, finds himself ‘a stranger



amongst strangers' on these occasions—a very slight introduction (and of course some power of communication) securing him a good-natured welcome. . Those who winter in Berlin will of course make an effort to attend the meetings of the *Sing Academie*. This may be called the best and most renowned amateur vocal society in Europe, and its members occasionally, for purposes of charity, give public performances on a grand scale. Gentlemen, too, will do well to gain access to such meetings of the *Lieder-tafel* societies as may fall in their way. These are singing parties of gentlemen only, who execute the part-music of German composers with great spirit and energy; both the music and the execution calculated, by their difference of style, especially to interest those who care for glees and madrigals at home.

“The best orchestral mass, probably, now to be heard in Europe, is that performed in the cathedral at Cologne. The organs in Dresden, in the *Sophien Kirche*, the Catholic Church, and one or two others, built by the Silbermanns, are well worth an effort to hear.

“Lastly, for those who search less scientifically than the traveller to whom the above hints are addressed, most attractive cheap music abounds in Germany. Almost every town has its Casino or private subscription club; its pleasure garden, and other public resorts, to which every one is admitted, where a good band, often of wind-instruments alone, may be heard to play good music to good company for a very small price of entrance. And these unpretending concerts (the very absence of pretension of which is an evidence of popular taste, as distinct from fashion) are sometimes diversified by very fair quartett singing. For the characteristic of German musical execution is, that generally every one occupied in its production takes pains in its production because he likes it. In most of the above matters the traveller has better chance of gaining available and precise information from the landlord of his hotel than in the place where he would naturally seek it—at the music-shop. The want of accuracy and backwardness as regards the amusements of the day, to be complained of on the part of those managing the latter establishments, will often puzzle and inconvenience a prompt and impatient Englishman.”—*H. F. C.*

#### 43. GERMAN TOWNS.

*Fire-watch.*—The highest tower or steeple of a German town is usually occupied by sentinels, who are continually on the look-out, night and day, to discover and give the alarm of fire as soon as it breaks out in any quarter. These guardians of the public safety are called the Fire-watch; and this police regulation prevails almost all over Germany, where, from the general use of wood as a building material, fires are both more frequent and more destructive than in England; where, however, some such provision is highly desirable. The destruction of a whole town or village by conflagration is no uncommon occurrence in Germany; witness the fearful conflagration of Hamburg in 1842. In 1834 the town of Wiener-Neustadt was totally consumed; out of 400 houses, 14 alone escaped being reduced to ashes. The intelligence of a fire is conveyed to the town by the firing of cannon, and the quarter is indicated by holding out a flag by day, or a lantern at night, in the direction in which it has been seen. The following account of the proceedings on the occasion of a fire breaking out in a German town (Salzburg) is extracted from the note-book of a traveller.

“After dinner, as we were sitting quietly in our room, T—— writing his journal, I listening to the thunder, which, with the rain that accompanied it, had had the effect of detaining us within doors, when on a sudden we were startled by the louder and nearer report of 2 cannon-shots, the signal of a fire in the suburbs, beyond the river. We seized our hats and rushed out; the smoke had hardly curled off from the cannon (those invariable ornaments of almost

every Austrian town) in the Grand Place, where our hotel stands; yet we found every one already in motion, scampering to and fro, in the house and out of the house: some were getting out the engine, others were dragging towards it a pair of horses which had been ready harnessed for a vetturino's carriage, and those not so employed, both male and female, were hurrying forward to the spot. Some bore leather buckets, others carried little tubs fastened to the end of a pole, so as to form a kind of ladle on a *large scale*, in their hands, in compliance with the regulations of the police, which compels all the townspeople, high and low, to render assistance on such occasions, either personally, or, in the case of the rich, by sending their servants and horses. We joined the throng of shopkeepers and labourers, who, having quitted their various occupations, were hastening to the scene of the conflagration: it was about 2 miles off, and the streets leading to it were so narrow that a wheelbarrow would almost suffice to block them up. Every now and then the clattering of hoofs and rattling of wheels announced the approach of an engine, and sent the crowd flying right and left: those who were not so fortunate as to squeeze themselves into some hole or corner ran the risk at least of having their toes run over. Several officers also passed us at full gallop, showing their zeal by hastening to the spot without their cloaks, in spite of the rain; and one or two companies of infantry and cavalry followed them as fast as their horses or their feet could carry them. After them came the commandant of the town himself, who, though a general officer of high rank, directed the operations with the minuteness of an officer of police."

Besides the precaution of the fire-guardian posted on the steeple, the streets are constantly perambulated at night by a watchman, who chants in a doleful tone a few admonitory couplets of doggerel, addressed to all fathers of families, whether sleeping or waking, recommending them to be on their guard against fire, and ending with a caution to look sharp after their wives and daughters.

*The Woodcutters.*—"In walking the streets of a German town a provoking circumstance is, that frequently a third part, or even a half of the street, is rendered useless by heaps of wood, the fuel of the inhabitants. The wood is brought into the city in large pieces, from 3 to 4 feet long. A waggon-load of these logs is laid down in the street, at the door of the purchaser, to be sawn and split into smaller pieces before being deposited in his cellar. When this occurs, as it often does, at every third or fourth door, the street just loses so much of its breadth. Nothing remains but the centre, and that is constantly swarming with carriages, and carts, and barrows. The pedestrian must either wind himself through among their wheels, or clamber over successive piles of wood, or patiently wait till the centre of the street becomes passable for a few yards. To think of doubling the wooden promontory without this precaution is far from being safe. You have scarcely, by a sudden spring, saved your shoulders from the pole of a carriage, when a wheelbarrow makes a similar attack on your legs. You make spring the second, and, in all probability, your head comes in contact with the uplifted hatchet of a woodcutter. The wheelbarrows seem to be the best off. They fill such a middle rank between bipeds and quadrupeds, that they lay claim to the privileges of both, and hold on their way rejoicing, commanding respect equally from men and horses."—RUSSEL'S *Tour*.

#### 44. CLUBS AND READING-ROOMS.

In all the principal German towns Societies corresponding nearly with a London club, and known by such names as the Casino, Museum, Harmonie, or the like, are to be found. "They are very rational establishments, fitted up with a commodious elegance, which make their resources doubly attractive. The reading-rooms are stocked with a profusion of journals, reviews, and pam-



phlets, literary and political, from all parts of Germany; besides the French, and sometimes English and Italian newspapers. There is often a library of books of reference, and a conversation-room, where talkative quidnuncs may be relieved from the silence prescribed in the reading-rooms, besides billiard-tables and card-rooms, and sometimes a good table-d'hôte provided by a *restaurateur* of the establishment. The assembly-rooms, which form part of the edifice, are only open on occasions of balls, concerts, and evening societies: to these ladies are admitted, and they are kept sacred from the fumes of tobacco, which frequently perfume and tinge the other handsome apartments. The casinos are supported by subscriptions,—noblesse and bourgeoisie, including common tradesmen, being alike members. A foreign *traveller obtains easy access* to them by means of his banker, and very often through the landlord of his hotel, and finds much sociable respectability, as well as convenience and resources, in them.”—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

#### 45. GERMAN BURIAL-GROUNDS.

One of the peculiarities which distinguish Germany from England is the different light in which the abodes of the dead are regarded by the living. Before a traveller completes his survey of a German town, it will not be unprofitable or uninteresting to visit the public burial-ground—the “court of peace,” or “God’s Acre,” to give the German names literally translated. In England the churchyard is generally a small space in the precincts of the church, which is regarded as little else than a passage leading to it; or where it is separated, as it happens in many of our populous cities, it is a large enclosure overgrown with weeds and rank grass, which would indicate that it was “by the world forgot,” except for the high walls, which serve the double purpose of keeping out nightly depredators (almost the only class who take an interest in its contents), and of screening the hateful object from the sight of the rest of the world. The French appear to introduce the national frivolity even into their burial-grounds, and have given to Père-la-Chaise the air of a *cimetière ornée* which is hardly befitting the silent city of the dead. In Germany the public cemetery is a spot in which the community seems to take much interest. It is a place of public resort at all hours,—its gates stand always open. It is planted with a few trees, so that its aspect may not be altogether cheerless; but it is more thickly planted with crosses, gravestones, and monuments, congregated together, thick as a forest, slowly advancing foot by foot, year after year, to occupy all the vacant space. The inventions of the mason and carpenter in fashioning a tombstone rarely go beyond a cross or an urn, a broken pillar or stone sarcophagus; the grave of the soldier is sometimes marked by a sword or helmet; but there are other tokens of honour and respect which show a continuance of attention on the part of the living. Gravestones of various shapes, with lengthy epitaphs, are common among us: here, however, the more touching and trustworthy symptoms of continued recollection are everywhere observed in the fresh chaplet or nosegay, the little border of flowers newly dug, the basin of holy water, all placed by the side of the funereal hillock.

At one end of the enclosure is usually a cloister or arcade, under which repose, beneath more sumptuous monuments, the rich and the noble. Communicating with it also is generally a building where the bodies of the dead are placed, in conformity with a police regulation adopted in most German towns, within 12 hours after death. At the appointed time the dead-cart calls at the door of high or low; and the only distinction made is, that the former repose in an apartment better fitted, hung with black, and lighted by a dismal lamp.

In this gloomy chamber, the dead bodies, deposited in their coffins, await the time appointed for interment. In many places, particularly at Frankfurt, a

peculiar precaution is adopted to guard against the accident of burial in cases of *suspended animation*. The fingers of the prostrate corpse are placed in the loops of a string or bell-rope attached to an alarm clock, which is fixed in the apartment of an attendant appointed to be on the watch. The least pulsation in the body would give the alarm, and medical aid would instantly be called in.

It is melancholy, but impressive, to walk round the Friedhof until you come to the spot where the ground has been fresh turned up; for every inch is disposed of systematically, and the vacant space is encroached on only as it is needed. Here may be seen the fresh-painted, newly-gilt monument; then the grave on which the turf has been replaced, and has not united; beyond it the heap of bare mould, the grave of yesterday; and last of all, the open chasm with boards at its sides, gaping in readiness for those who are lying stiff hard by.

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## SECTION IV.

## PRUSSIA—NORTHERN GERMANY—THE RHINE, &amp;c.

## INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

46. *Passports.* — 47. *Custom-houses.* — 48. *Prussian Money.* — 49. *Traveling in Prussia; Posting or Extra Post; Roads; Tolls.* — 50. *Schnellposts.* — 51. *Inns.*

## ROUTES.

(The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those Routes where they are described.)

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
34. The RHINE (B) Nijmegen (Nimwegen) or Arnhem to Cologne by <i>Düsseldorf</i> -	232	40. The Lower Eifel—Excursion to the <i>Lake of Laach</i> , Mayen, and Lützerath -	296
35. Nijmegen to Cologne by land, through <i>Geldern</i> or <i>Xanten</i> -	235	41. Coblenz to <i>Treves</i> , <i>Bertrich</i> -	298
36. <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> to Cologne—RAILROAD -	237	42. The MOSELLE—Treves to Coblenz -	305
36 a. <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> to <i>Düsseldorf</i> -	253	43. <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> to <i>Treves</i> -	311
37. The RHINE (C) Cologne to Coblenz -	254	44. Spa to Coblenz -	313
38. The RHINE (D) Coblenz to <i>Mayence</i> -	274	45. The Upper Eifel—Prüm to <i>Gerolstein</i> , <i>Daun</i> , and Lützerath -	314
39. The Ahr Valley — Remagen to <i>Ahrweiler</i> and <i>Altenahr</i> -	294	46. Bingen to <i>Treves</i> -	316
		47. Cologne to Frankfurt, by <i>Siegburg</i> and <i>Limburg</i> -	316

## 46. PASSPORTS.

THE Prussian minister in London rarely gives passports to any but Prussian subjects; but he will countersign a Dutch or Belgian passport, and there is no difficulty in procuring one from the Prussian consul for 7s. (see Introduction, d. PASSPORTS).

PASSPORTS are seldom demanded in the Prussian dominions except on the frontier, where travellers' names, &c., are entered in a book kept for the purpose at the police office. The arrangements of the passport department are such that, at whatever hour of day or night the traveller may arrive, his papers can be countersigned at once, without delaying him on his journey. Should the traveller take with him from London any other than a Prussian passport, he should at least secure, there or elsewhere, the signature of a Prussian minister or consul. On the whole, the police regulations are by no means troublesomely strict. The stranger is not stopped and questioned at the gate of every town he enters, but gives his passport to the landlord of his inn to forward to the authorities.

## 47. CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The one-headed black eagle, and the alternate black and white stripe on toll-bars, doors, and sentry-boxes, invariably announce the Prussian frontier, and the vicinity of the douane (Zollhaus).

The Prussian custom-house system (§ 32) now prevails in the greater part of Germany, and is sometimes administered by Prussian officials, even in the states of other princes. The examination is strict without being vexatious. The Prussian douanier (often an old soldier invalided) is above taking a bribe, or rather, government regulates matters so as to prevent his taking one. The person offering a bribe is even liable to punishment by law. Strangers are treated with invariable civility, provided they conduct themselves becomingly.

The Hanse Towns (excepting Frankfurt), Hanover, and Mecklenburg, have not acceded to the Prussian tariff.

## 48. PRUSSIAN MONEY.

The Prussian *Silver Coins* in use are—

The Dollar (Thaler), containing 30 silver groschen (S. gr.), or 24 gute (good) groschen, = about 3s. English. (In Brunswick and Hanover accounts are still kept in good groschen).—The Double Dollar.

The *Dollar* is divided into pieces of

	Marked	containing	English value.
$\frac{1}{3}$ d,	3 einen thaler -	10 silver groschen	- = 1s.
$\frac{1}{6}$ th,	6 - -	5 - -	- = 6d.
$\frac{1}{12}$ th,	12 - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - -	- = 3d.
$\frac{1}{24}$ th,	24 - -	- -	- = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
$\frac{1}{30}$ th,	ein silber groschen.		

Copper Money:—

12 Pfenninge - - - - - 1 S. gr.

Pieces of 4, 3, 2, and 1 Pfenninge are coined.

*Paper Money* (Kassen Anweisungen or Scheine) is issued in notes of the value of 1 thaler, 5 thalers, 50 thalers, and upwards, which are very convenient for carrying, though sometimes dirty. As they are often called in, travellers should not retain them in their possession, as they might do, for another journey, as there is no chance of obtaining value for them afterwards.

Accounts *must* now be kept in Silver Groschen (S. gr.); but sometimes, in private transactions, the old division of the dollar into 24 good (gute) groschen is made use of, especially in shops. Care should be taken not to pay in gute groschen an account which may have been made up in silver gr.

Prussian *Gold Coins* are—

	Marked	
Double Friedrichs d'or	10 thaler =	11 dol. 10 S. gr. = 1l. 13s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Single Friedrichs d'or	5 =	5 dol. 20 S. gr. = 16s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Half Friedrichs d'or	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	2 dol. 25 S. gr. = 8s. 4d.

The *Silver Dollars of Prussia* go through all the states of the Zollverein (§ 32); also the *paper currency*, but not the gold, nor the subdivisions of the dollar.

Some of the states of the Union, especially those of S. Germany, have retained the gulden or florin as the unit; 7 gulden = 4 thalers; but the gulden are not so easily passed in N. Germany.

The Kassen Scheine of other states do not pass readily in Prussia.

“It may be useful to warn English travellers that the values marked on German coins are sometimes not the value at which the coin passes. Thus the



double Friedrichs d'or (not of Prussian coinage), though current at 11 dollars 10 S. gr., are marked X thaler; and the silver pieces marked 10 and 20 kreutzers, and which are current at that value in Austria, are worth 12 and 24 in Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, Frankfurt, and wherever the currency consists of gulden of the value of 20*d.* English.

Value of Foreign Coins in Prussian dollars and S. gros. :—

			Doll.	S. gr.
An English sovereign	-	- =	6	25
shilling	-	- =	0	10
French Louis d'or	-	- =	6	10
Napoleon	-	- =	5	10
piece of 5 francs	-	- =	1	10
1 franc	-	- =	0	8
Dutch Willem = 10 guilders	-	- =	5	20
ducat	-	- =	3	5
guilder	-	- =	0	17
German Kronthaler (crown)	-	- =	1	16
Conventions thaler	-	- =	1	11
Bavarian or Rhenish gulden	-	- =	0	17
Zwanziger, or piece of 24 krs.	-	- =	0	8

#### 49. TRAVELLING IN PRUSSIA—POSTING OR EXTRA-POST.—ROADS.—TOLLS.

*Posting or Extra Post.*—A copy of the printed *Posting Regulations* for Prussia may be obtained at every post-office. The traveller will find them very much in his favour, and in no country is he better protected against imposition.

The posting establishments of Prussia are managed by the government, and are very well conducted. The postmasters are a respectable class of men, often retired officers: in any disputes with postilions, &c., the traveller may generally refer to them with safety. Travellers have seldom to wait at the station for horses, even on the less frequented roads. At every stage the postmaster must present (without its being asked for) a printed receipt (*quittung*), including the charge for horses according to the number, for greasing wheels (*schmiergeld*), ostler (*wagenmeister*), and tolls (*Chaussée, Damm, and Brücke-geld*), which must be paid in advance before setting out.

Every horse costs 12½ S. gr. per Germ. m. in the provinces bordering on the Rhine, and in Westphalia, which is the same rate as in France, but the Prussian horses are better. In other parts of Prussia the charge is only 10 S. gr. per horse.

By the Prussian posting regulations of 1838, *the number of horses* to be attached depends on the character of the road (whether macadamised or not), on the kind of carriage, and the weight of the carriage and the baggage it contains. In case of any dispute about the weight, the traveller may demand that the packages be weighed (gratuitously) in his presence. In computing the weight, the passengers are included in the ratio of 50 lbs. for a child from 5 to 12 years old, 100 lbs. for a young person under 16, and 150 lbs. for all above that age. As a general rule, a light calèche, open barouche, or britzka, holding 4 or 5 persons, with little baggage, requires only 3 horses; with fewer than 4 persons, 2 horses will suffice. Fewer than 3 horses are never attached to a close carriage, landau, or berline. 1 postilion is allowed to drive 5 horses, but, if the traveller require it, he may have 2: with 6 horses 2 postilions are indispensable. When the carriage is drawn by only 2 horses, if the postilion cannot drive from the box, a third horse must be taken for him to ride on. The postilion is allowed 40 min. for driving each Germ. m. (nearly 5 Eng. m.) on good roads.

*Postilions' Trinkgeld.*—The postilion is entitled by the tariff to receive, for 2 horses, 5 S. gr.; for 3 or 4 horses,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  S. gr.; and for 5 or more horses,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  S. gr. for each postilion per Germ. m. The postilion is not allowed to *ask* for anything above the tariff, but he expects something extra. In the Rhenish provinces they are usually paid at the rate of 1 horse; in Old Prussia they get from 8 to 10 S. gr. per Germ. m.

*Post Calèches.*—Travellers not having a carriage of their own can be accommodated with a calèche (equivalent to our post-chaise), but open, and not equally good at every post station. The charge for such a carriage per stage varies from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 S. gr.

Down to 1814 the only good road was that from Berlin to Magdeburg. In no country in Europe, probably, were worse roads to be found than in Prussia 30 years ago. In that space of time an immense improvement has been effected; all the main roads have been macadamised, and are almost equal to the best in England.

Travellers desirous of getting over their ground expeditiously should without fail have recourse to the *Laufzettel* (§ 34).

*Tolls.*—In posting, all charges for roads and barriers are included in the post-master's ticket, and paid to him—a great convenience.

#### 50. SCHNELLPOSTS.

The Prussian mail-coaches are called Schnellposten (§ 35); they are generally well managed, being under the direction of the government, and the coach-office and post-office are usually in the same building; they go at the rate of about 6 m. an hour on an average, and are on the whole roomy and comfortable vehicles. The usual cost of travelling by them is 9 or 10 S. gr. per Germ. m., including postilions and everything else. It is entirely optional to give anything to the conducteur. The passport, properly signed, must be shown before a place can be taken, and the fare must be paid beforehand: a receipt is given in acknowledgment of it.

The Prussian coaches have no *outside* places; and no difference is made in the price of the front or back part of the carriage, as is done in France. The places are all numbered, and those who apply first have the corner seats. In most cases, when all the places in the coach are taken, a traveller will be forwarded in a bye-chaise, which starts at the same time, even if there be only one person to be conveyed in it. Smoking is not allowed, unless the passengers themselves permit it.

The allowance of luggage is very small—indeed, too small; usually only 30 lbs. may be taken free of expense, and 20lbs. more by paying for it. The regulations respecting *over-weight* (§ 38) are very strictly enforced at the Prussian post-offices. Every article is weighed before it is placed on the coach, and a heavy charge is made for extra weight. Large wooden boxes are generally rejected, and must be sent by the packwagen. The luggage must be conveyed to the office one hour before the coach starts, in order to be weighed and packed. Each package must bear the name and address of the owner. Great care is taken of the luggage the moment it has been consigned to the post-office, and the porters belonging to the establishment will convey it to and from the owner's lodgings at a charge fixed by government, and never exceeding 5 S. gr. (6d.)

Throughout the Prussian dominions, at every inn or post-house where the Schnellpost stops, a room, called Passagier Stube, is provided for the reception of passengers, where they can obtain such refreshments as bread and butter (butter-brod), a sandwich, and a cup of coffee. A tariff fixing the prices of refreshment is hung up in the traveller's room, and a control-book is kept for entering complaints should it be found necessary.



## 51. INNS.

Travellers in Prussia are protected by a regulation of the police from the impositions of innkeepers, who are compelled to hang up in every apartment, or at least in the public room, a *tariff*, or list of charges for lodging, food, fuel, servants, valets-de-place, &c. This is inspected periodically by a proper officer, who regulates the price of each article, and ascertains that none of the charges are exorbitant. The rule of hanging up the tariff is generally infringed on the Rhine, but the traveller may insist on seeing it if necessary.

The usual *charges* are—for a room on the first floor, 15–20 S. gr.; 2nd or 3rd floor, 10–12 S. gr.; table d'hôte, 24 S. gr. with wine; breakfast, coffee or tea, with bread and butter, 8 S. gr. (beefsteak or eggs, 6 S. gr.); tea, 8 S. gr.; valet-de-place, 15–20 S. gr., or 1 florin, per diem. A good custom prevails (or rather did prevail) in the inns at Berlin and elsewhere, of sending in your bill every morning for the previous day. This prevents any error arising from lapse of time, and it is by no means meant that the stranger should pay his bill every day unless he wishes it. Some English people have taken offence at this custom, not perceiving that it is intended to prevent disputes and fraud. In a great many of the best hotels of the principal towns in Germany the custom has been introduced of inserting in the bill a regular charge per day for the servants. It is a custom which relieves the traveller from much perplexity and annoyance. This charge ought not to exceed 8 S. groschen, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  a florin, or 1 franc a day for each person.

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## ROUTES in RHENISH PRUSSIA.

### ROUTE 34.

THE RHINE (B) : ARNHEM OR NIJMEGEN  
(NIMWEGEN) TO COLOGNE.\*

\* \* For general information respecting the Rhine below Cologne, read Rte. 11., pp. 80-85.

The steamer sets off on the ascent of the Rhine early in the morning, and reaches Cologne in about 18 hrs. As there is nothing to see in the lower part of the Rhine, it is best to proceed as far as Arnhem by rail. A steamer leaves Arnhem every day at 6 A.M., and reaches Cologne at 11 P.M., but arrives opposite Duisburg in time for the train which reaches Cologne at 6 P.M. *The railway from Duisburg to Cologne occupies 2 hrs.* (The steamer which leaves Cologne at 7 A.M. reaches Arnhem in time for the last train to Amsterdam.) About 8 m. above Nijmegen, and about the same distance above Arnhem, the 2 branches of the Rhine—the Waal, and the Lower Rhine, or Lek—unite. Before entering the undivided stream, it is worth while to give some little attention to the hydraulic works erected on the apex of the delta. They consist of dams, dykes, and jetties, constructed of earth, and faced with wicker-work, which are thrown up, along the shore or into the Rhine, to regulate its course and the direction of its waters, the object in view being so to distribute its current that in all states of its flood, both when high and when low,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the water which it brings down may be conveyed

into the Waal, and only  $\frac{1}{3}$  into the Lek. It is the duty, therefore, of the water-engineers to watch every variation of the current and level of the Rhine, and to guard against changes, and preserve the equilibrium, by constantly throwing out new works. These constructions are of the highest importance, since, in point of fact, the physical existence of Holland in a great degree depends on them: and had not the necessary precautions been taken to strengthen them in 1774, the country would, in all probability, have been overwhelmed by the inundations which occurred in 1784.

At a place called Aart a dam is drawn across an ancient arm of the Rhine, strengthened by the Dutch with thick plantations of willows. It is intended that this abandoned channel should serve as a safety-valve in case of very great increase in the waters of the Rhine; and by a convention with the Prussian government it is settled that, when the river attains a certain height at the gauge at Arnhem, it shall be allowed an outlet through this dam. This is by no means an impossible contingency; and were it to happen, the dam would be washed away in 5 minutes after the water had begun to flow over it, and a new passage would be opened for the Rhine to the sea.

The frontier of Holland and Prussia is marked by the situation of

rt. Lobith, the station of the Dutch custom-house. The steamer, in descending the river, brings to here for an hour or more, and is boarded by the officers. Opposite Lobith stood Schenkenschanze, once a strong fortress, and considered the key of the Netherlands, taken by Frederick Henry Prince of Orange 1636, and by Turenne 1672. It owed its importance to its position on the tongue of land formed by the forking of the Rhine, but the river has completely changed its bed in the course of centuries, and the separation of the Rhine and Waal now takes place considerably be-

\* POST-ROAD—NIJMEGEN TO DÜSSELDORF, BY  
THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RHINE.

8 Dutch posts, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  Prussian m. =  $78\frac{1}{2}$   
English m.

A diligence daily. This road is very bad; very little of it is chaussée.

Dutch Posts.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Arnhem (R. 5).

The Prussian territory is entered before reaching

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Elten, a village with an old abbey—a pretty view—a bad inn.—M.

(rt.) Post-road continued:

Prussian miles.



low the fortress, which has fallen to decay, and is now scarcely discernible.

1. The spires and towers of *Cleves* (Rte. 35) may be seen near this, at a little distance from the river. It takes 4 hrs. steam to reach

rt. *EMMERICH*. \* *Inn*: H. des Pays-Bas, best. This is the first Prussian town; it is fortified, and has a garrison and 5000 inhab., and considerable manufactures. It has a Dutch character of cleanliness. At its upper end rise the stunted Gothic towers of *St. Aldegund's Ch.*; at the lower appears the *Minster*, the oldest ch. on the rt. bank of the Rhine. The steamer is here boarded by the custom-house officers, who, however, are contented with a very slight inspection of the baggage of a traveller, and passports are visé by the police (§ 46, 47), which usually causes a stoppage of 1 or 2 hours.

rt. *Rees*. † A small town with high walls.

1. Xanten, distinguished by its double-spired church (see p. 236), lies at a short distance from the Rhine, which appears to have flowed close to it in former times. The ancient bed is distinctly traceable.

rt. *WESEL*. ‡ *Inn*: Dornbusch's, best. This is a fortress of the first class, forming the bulwark of Prussia on her N.W. frontier; it lies at the junction of the Lippe with the Rhine, and has 13,200 inhab. including the garrison. The citadel is situated S. of the town.

The *Rathhaus* is a handsome building. The town carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and its commerce has increased since the Lippe was made navigable. Much wood and salt are transported out of Westphalia by that river. The Rhine is here divided into 2 branches by the island of Buderich, also fortified by block-houses, and is crossed by a bridge of boats.

A monument has been erected near Wesel to the Prussian officers engaged in Schill's revolt at Stralsund, who were mercilessly shot here by the French, 1809. Rapin here wrote his *History of England*. He resided 17 years and died here.

\* 1 Emmerich. † 2½ Rees. *Inn*, Krone.  
‡ 3½ Wesel. 2 Dinslaken.

1. Immediately opposite *Wesel* lies *Fort Blücher*, formerly called *Fort Napoleon*, while it belonged to the French. A small town was swept away to make room for it, and has since been rebuilt about 3 m. off.

1. Orsoy.

rt. *Ruhrort* (Hacks Inn), at the opening of the Ruhr into the Rhine, serves as the depôt for the coals brought down the Ruhr from the coalfield on its banks. Nearly 3,000,000 tons are, it is said, extracted annually. The consumption of coals is enormously increased since the Belgian Revolution, as Holland now obtains from this quarter part of the supply which she previously derived from Liège. There are very large boat-builders' yards here. Near the lower (E.) end of the town is a considerable *Castle*.

rt. *DUISBURG*. *Inns*: Post; Rheinischer Hof. (Drusiburgum of the Romans.) A manufacturing town of 7000 inhab., near the Ruhr, which falls into the Rhine 3 m. below the town. *St. Salvador's* (1415), 1½ m. distant from the Rhine, is a fine ch. The University, founded here 1655, was suppressed 1802. The *Minden and Cologne Railway* connects this town with Cologne; trains take 2 hrs. (Rte. 66.) Travellers bound for Cologne or Berlin will gain some time by quitting the steamer here and taking to the railway.

The *Valley of the Ruhr* is distinguished not only for its active industry, its coal-mines, &c., but also for its very picturesque scenery. It deserves exploring; the most interesting points being Hohenzieburg, Blankenstein, Werden, Kettwig, and Mühlheim.

1. Uerdingen, marked by the poplars round it. At Eichelskamp, near this, the French revolutionary army under Lefèbvre, 25,000 strong, first crossed the Rhine, 1795, and, by violating the neutrality of the Prussian territory on the opposite bank, turned the position of the Austrians.

rt. *Kaiserswerth*, originally, as its name implies, an island, was long the residence of the German Emperors. Pepin d'Héristal built here a castle, now in ruins; from which the Emperor Henry IV., when a child 12 years of

age, was secretly carried off from his mother Agnes, by Hanno Archbp. of Cologne. There still exist remains of a more recent *Castle*, built by the Emp. Frederick I. The *Church* (13th cent.) contains the shrine of St. Suibert, an English monk, who is said to have preached Christianity here in the 8th cent.

rt. DÜSSELDORF. (*Stat.*) *Inns*: Breidenbacher Hof, good. Hotel Domhardt. Drei Reichskronen (3 Imp. Crowns), very comfortable. Hôtel de deux Ponts, or Zweibrücker Hof. These are in the town. Europaischer Hof and Prinz von Preussen close to the Railway station.

Düsseldorf, capital of the duchy of Berg, is situated on the rt. bank of the Rhine, here about 1200 ft. broad, and traversed by a bridge of boats, at the junction of the small river Düssel, which gives its name to the town. It has 31,000 inhab., and was a fortified town down to the peace of Luneville; but at present is surrounded by gardens and pleasant walks in the place of ramparts. It is the residence of Prince Frederick of Prussia, cousin of the King, and is the seat of the Provincial Estates, or Parliament of the Rhenish Provinces. It is divided into 3 quarters—the Altstadt, with narrow and dirty streets; the Karlstadt, and the Neustadt, which are the finest quarters.

Düsseldorf, though a neat town, contains nothing remarkable at present except its school of living artists, who occupy the *Palace* near the Rhine, built by the Elector John William, whose *bronze statue* stands in the market-place on horseback. The main edifice, with many other buildings, was destroyed by the bombardment of the French, 1794, save one wing, and has only recently been rebuilt. It contained, down to 1805, the famous collection of pictures now at Munich. One large painting of inferior excellence, the Ascension of the Virgin, by *Rubens*, was left behind. The old pictures which now fill the gallery are not good for much. Tasso and the 2 Leonoras by *Carl Sohn* is a charming modern work.

There is a very remarkable *Collection*

of *Drawings* by the old masters, 14,280 in number, including several by *Raphael*, *A. Mantegna*, *Giulio Romano* (designs for the Palazzo del T.), *Domenichino*, *M. Angelo*, *Titian*, &c. Also 300 drawings in water-colours, copies of the most remarkable works of Italian painters of all schools from the 4th cent. by *Ramboux*. Below the gallery is the public *Library*.

The *Düsseldorf school of painting*, which, curiously enough, has had its rise *since* the removal of the picture gallery, was founded in 1828, under the direction of Cornelius (a native of the town), in whose studio many clever artists have formed themselves. In the historical branch of art it is particularly strong. Every summer, usually in July and August, there is an exhibition of paintings here by native and living artists, which continues open till the month of September, after which the pictures are dispersed. The studios of the artists in a wing of the Palace are shown from 12 to 2.

The *Ch. of St. Andrew* (*Hofkirche*) contains some pictures by Düsseldorf artists: in it and the *Ch. of St. Lambert* are several monuments of former princes. In the *ch.* of the Jesuits is a good specimen of *Deger's* painting. It is over the altar in the S. aisle, and represents the Virgin standing on clouds, supporting the infant Saviour.

The *Hofgarten* is one of the finest public gardens in Germany, much varied in surface, having groves and water, and commanding a good view of the Rhine; it is a very agreeable promenade. There is a *Theatre* here, and music is very much cultivated.

Düsseldorf derives its chief importance and prosperity from its situation on the Rhine; it serves as a port for the merchandise sent from the industrious manufacturing districts of the Duchy of Berg. Cottons and cloths are brought down hither from Elberfeld, iron-ware from Sohlingen, and limestone from Ratingen, to be shipped and exported.

*Pempelfort*, in the vicinity of the town on the E., was the residence of the philosopher Frederick Jacobi, and the resort of Göthe, Wieland, Herder,



Stolberg, and a host of distinguished literary men of the last cent.

The mansion of Count Spee, at *Helldorf*, about 12 m. from Düsseldorf, near the *Calcum* stat., on the railroad to Duisburg, contains Frescoes by modern German artists of great excellence:—1. The interview of Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor, in St. Mark's, Venice, by *Cornelius*; 2. Henry the Lion, the head of the Guelphic party, submitting to the Emp. Barbarossa; 3. The Humiliation of the Milanese to Barbarossa—both by *Mücke*; and, 4. Barbarossa seizing with his own hand the Saracen standard, by *Lessing*; two other designs by *Mücke* and *Lessing*.

*Düsselthal*, 3 m. from Düsseldorf, is a sequestered Abbey, converted into an asylum for destitute children by the benevolent exertions of Count von der Recke, who with his family resides on the spot, and devotes his time and attention to the institution. About 140 children of both sexes receive a plain, useful education, and are taught some trade by which they may maintain themselves respectably.

*Railroads*—from Düsseldorf to Cologne; trains in 1 h. (Rte. 66)—to Elberfeld, Minden, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Berlin (in 9 h.) (Rte. 67)

The *Steamer* takes 5 h. in ascending, 2½ in descending the Rhine between Düsseldorf and Cologne. The Rhine winds so much as to render the distance by water about one-fourth greater than that by land.

1. Soon after quitting Düsseldorf the steeple of Neuss (p. 236) is visible. Drusus is said to have thrown a bridge over the Rhine here: at present there is a flying bridge at Hetdorf.

rt. Benrath Stat., a handsome châteaueau, built by the Electors of Cleves and Berg, and inhabited by Murat while grand duke, is seen at a distance.

rt. Mühlheim Stat. Close to it is Stammheim, the seat of Count Fürstenberg, with its new Gothic chapel.

1. *Cologne Station*. (Rte. 36).

In descending the Rhine from Cologne to Rotterdam, a steamer reaches Nijmegen in 12 or 14 h. From Nijmegen to Rotterdam, 8 h. Some steamers

take the Lek branch of the river by Arnhem (p. 83), which is reached in 12 h. from Cologne. Railway thence to Amsterdam. (Rte. 5.)

## ROUTE 35.

NIJMEGEN TO COLOGNE, BY CLEVES, AND GELDERN OR XANTEN.

17 Pruss. m.=82 Eng. m.; *Schnell-post* daily by Xanten and Geldern in 14 h.

About 6 m. from Nijmegen the Dutch frontier is passed, and the Prussian custom-house (§ 43) is reached at

1¼ *Kranenburg*. Before entering Cleves the road passes through the beautiful park called the *Thiergarten*.

1¼ CLEVES (Germ. KLEVE, French Clèves). *Inns*: Prinz Mauritz von Nassau, very good, fine view; Hotel zum Thiergarten, good and reasonable; König von Preussen. Cleves is about 2½ m. from the Rhine, but is connected with it by a canal; it has 7500 inhab., and is capital of the duchy of Cleves, an ancient possession of the house of Prussia. It is built upon 3 gentle hills, and perhaps received its name from the Latin word *clivum*, a slope. The country around is charming from its beauty and fertility, and the pleasing variety of hills and valleys clothed with wood and verdure.

The old castle called the *Schwanenburg*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Cleves, in which the ill-fated Anne was born, whom Henry VIII. termed a "Flanders mare," is now converted into public offices. The oldest part of it is a massive and picturesque Tower, 180 ft. high, built 1439, on the top of a rock, and overlooking the country far and wide. There is a very extensive view from it. It derives its name of "the Swan's Tower" from a traditional story of a strange knight who appeared to a Duchess of Cleves in a vessel drawn by a swan; she fell in love with him, and married him, but after 10 years the swan returned and bore him away from his wife, who never saw him more. The tale forms the subject of one of Mr. Southey's poems. The Church contains

several monuments of the Counts of Cleves. The *Prinzenhof* is a handsome building, erected by John Maurice Prince of Nassau-Siegen, 1663, now occupied by the Count von der Lippe: and at Berg und Thal, 2 m. off, on the road to Xanten, within a grove of trees, is the prince's iron tomb. The *Thiergarten* is an agreeable pleasure-ground, containing a mineral spring, and commanding a fine view. There is a fine panoramic view from Clevesberg, which is near the Hotel zum Thiergarten, and only a pleasant walk from the Hotel Prinz Mauritz.

Cleves is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Emmerich. *Eilwägen* daily to Nijmegen in 3 h.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Goch. A bad road to Crefeld.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Kevelaer.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Geldern. *Inn*: Schwarzer Adler, 3600 inhab.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Aldekerk.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  CREFELD (*Inns*: Wilder Mann; Goldner Anker), a flourishing town of 25,897 inhab., with spacious streets and handsome houses, which, by their neatness, give to this place all the appearance of a Dutch town. It owes its prosperity to the manufactures of silk and velvet, which employ 6000 persons. Part of the silk goods introduced into England as French are in fact manufactured here, and are equal in quality to the French. The annual produce of the looms amounts to 4,000,000 dollars.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  NEUSS. *Inns*: Römischer Kaiser; Rheinischer Hof. It is supposed to be the Novesium of the Romans, and to have been built by Drusus, who threw a bridge over the Rhine here. The Cologne gate, still called the *Drusus Thor*, is Roman in the lower part, the upper being of the 14th cent.: some cannon-balls from the siege of Charles the Bold have been built into it. The town is mentioned by Tacitus; in his time it lay close to the Rhine, which at present flows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from it. It has 7000 inhab.

The *Ch. of St. Quirinus*, a splendid edifice, appears, from an inscription in the wall on the S. side of the interior, to have been built in 1208. It, especially the W. end and tower, is one of the most remarkable specimens of the

transition from the round to the pointed style. Observe in the highly ornamented W. end the beginning of that fulness of ornament which was developed in the pointed style: also the trefoil and quatrefoil patterns taking the place of the plain panelling of the round style. The 4 pinnacles at the angles of the W. tower are evidently later additions. Inside, although most of the side arches are pointed, the vaulting of the nave is round. Observe the oblong cupola, and the peculiar form of the windows in the nave, aisles, transepts, and cupola. This form seems to have been adopted in order to give more light where there was not sufficient space for a large circular window. The cupola is ornamented with some early paintings by *Cornelius*, in *chiaro oscuro*.

Leaving Neuss, the road traverses the abandoned bed of the Rhine.

2 Dormagen.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  COLOGNE, in Rte. 36.

Between Cleves and Neuss the traveller has the choice of another post-road, which is better than the preceding, but is also longer. It passes

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Calcar. In the *Ch.* (14th cent.) are fine altar-pieces by John V. Calcar.

2 XANTEN (*Inn*, Nieder-Rheinischer Hof), a town of 3400 inhab., the *Castra Vetera* of the Romans. Julius Cæsar is said to have built a fort here, and the *Prætorian* camp of Varus, from which he led the Roman legions across the Rhine, was on the neighbouring hill called *Fürstenberg*. According to one version of the legend, the Emp. Maximian, about 290 A.D., caused St. Gereon and the Theban legion, amounting to 6000 men, to be executed here because they had become Christians. The scene of this legend is also placed at Agaunum, now St. Maurice, in the Canton Valais, Switzerland; but of course this version is not received at Cologne, where the traveller may see the bones of the legion in St. Gereon's Church. The *Church of St. Victor* is a very ancient and beautiful structure, well worth notice, in the pointed style of architecture (date 1383), except the W. front, probably built 1128. The



altar-piece is the best work of *Barth. de Bruyn*, a Cologne painter, 1534. The country around affords abundant traces of its ancient masters, in the variety of Roman antiquities every day brought to light. There is a very extensive collection of them here, belonging to Mr. Houben, a notary. At Xanten stood the castle of the Niebelungen, the heroes of the old German epic, and here Siegfried, the slayer of the dragon, was born, according to it. Beyond Xanten the road is heavy sand and gravel; it passes by the scarcely distinguishable site of a Roman amphitheatre.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Grünthal.

1 Rheinburg, formerly a strong fortress, had the honour to be captured by Louis XIV. in person, 1672.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Meurs.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Uerdingen. There is a direct road from this to Neuss, leaving Crefeld on one side, to

3 Neuss. Hence to Cologne  $4\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m., as above.

## ROUTE 36.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO COLOGNE.—  
RAILROAD.

$9\frac{3}{4}$  Prussian m. =  $43\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Germ. Aachen). *Inns*: Grand Monarque, chez Dremel; first-rate to those who travel in first-rate style, and not bad for others; table-d'hôte at 2 and 5;—Nuellen's Hotel is recommended as capital, in a good situation, close to the Fountain;—H. d'Empereur;—Grand Hotel, good and moderate, close to the Baths;—Bellevue, good and well situated;—Couronne Impériale, very good and quiet;—H. des Quatre Saisons, good;—Dragon d'Or, good;—H. de la Rose (or Aigle Noir), good.

The passports of travellers who have just entered Prussia from the Belgian frontier are sometimes examined here, and viséd by the authorities. The passports taken from travellers by the Railway remain 2 days at the station—if not reclaimed thence within that time, they are forwarded to the H. de Ville. Passports of travellers not stopping here are returned immediately.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a town of 47,518 inhâb. (1973 Protestants), was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquis Granum*. The warm springs were a sufficient inducement to fix that bath-loving people on the spot, and remains of their baths are constantly found in digging. It is to Charlemagne, however, that the city owes its eminence. He was born here, as some conjecture, and without doubt died here, 814. He raised it to the rank of second city in his empire, and made it capital of his dominions N. of the Alps, appointing it the place of coronation for the German emperors, his successors, 37 of whom, and 11 empresses, were crowned here between 814 and 1531.

In the middle ages it flourished with the privileges of a Free Imperial City, and attained great eminence in its manufactures, especially in that of cloth, for which it is celebrated even to the present day.

It was the scene of many Diets of the Empire, and of several councils of the Church; and in later times it has been distinguished by the Congresses held here:—1. In 1668, when a treaty of peace was concluded between France and Spain;—2. In 1748, when a general peace was signed by the sovereigns of Europe; and—3. In 1818, at which the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and King of Prussia, were present in person, and Ambassadors were sent from George IV. and Louis XVIII., to decide on the evacuation of France by the Allied armies.

After the Peace of Paris Aix was separated from France, to which it had been united by Napoleon, and added to the dominions of the King of Prussia. The handsome new streets and fine buildings erected since that event, as well as the increase of population, show a return to its ancient prosperity. Indeed it has rapidly risen into importance as a manufacturing town. The huge chimneys starting up on all sides, and the clouds of smoke, are evidence of this. Since the days of the Romans and Charlemagne it has been celebrated as a watering-place, and is annually frequented by many thousand visitors.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Rathhaus), in the

market-place, is a large and somewhat imposing building, erected 1353, on the site of the Palace of the Frankish Kings, in which Charlemagne was born. The *Tower of Granus*, at the E. end (where the Passport and Police Office is), said erroneously to be of Roman origin, was built 1215. The semicircular tower on the W. side belonged to the Carlovingian Palace. The Rathhaus is remarkable as the place of meeting of the two Congresses of 1748 and 1818. In the grand saloon (Kaisersaal), on the 3rd floor, where the conferences were held, are some modern frescoes,—scenes from the Life of Charlemagne, by *Bethel*; and in a small room on the lower floor, some bad pictures of the members of the Congresses collectively, and some equally bad portraits of the ministers and sovereigns who assisted at them; among them, that of Lord Sandwich, the English minister, is conspicuous; also Napoleon's portrait, presented by himself to the town. A smaller room was occupied by Sir Thomas Lawrence as a painting-room, in 1818, while taking the portraits of the sovereigns and other eminent persons then assembled, for the gallery at Windsor.

In the centre of the square is a fountain surmounted by the bronze statue of the *Empr. Charlemagne*, erected 1620. A turreted house opposite the Rathhaus, and the Old Prison, having a good front with statues, are remarkable.

The *Münster* or *Domkirche* (*Cathedral*) consists of 2 parts, erected at different times, in different styles. The *nave*, an octagon within, but having externally 16 sides, with round arches, stands on the spot where Charlemagne had erected (796–804) “the chapel,” after which the city was named. He designed it to be a burial-place for himself, causing it to be constructed in the form of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was consecrated by Pope Leo III., “with a ceremony worthy of its splendour; 365 archbishops and bishops were to be present at the solemnity, but, unluckily, 2 were missing; and there is no knowing what might have resulted if 2 reverend prelates of Tongres, quietly reposing in their graves at Maesricht, had not been so kind as to walk

out and supply the vacant seats at the ceremony.” So says the tradition of the place.” The original church was destroyed by the Normans, and rebuilt in its present form by the Empr. Otho III. in 983, no doubt partly in conformity with the ancient plan, and perhaps with the old materials; it is decidedly one of the oldest buildings in Germany. On the rt.-hand side of the great door is the figure of a she-bear which has puzzled antiquarians. The brass doors and rails of the church are very ancient.

The position of the *Tomb*, in which once reposed the mortal remains of Charlemagne, is marked by a large slab of marble under the centre of the dome, inscribed with the words “CAROLO MAGNO.” A massive brazen chandelier (the candlesticks are modern) hangs above it, the gift of the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa. The vault below, now empty, was opened by him in 1165. It had already been opened, A.D. 997, by Otho III., after Pope Paschal III. had made Charlemagne a saint. He found the body of Charlemagne not reclining in his coffin, as is the usual fashion of the dead, but seated in his throne as one alive, clothed in the imperial robes, bearing the sceptre in his hand, and on his knees a copy of the Gospels. On his fleshless brow was the crown, the imperial mantle covered his shoulders, the sword Joyeuse was by his side, and the pilgrim's pouch, which he had borne always while living, was still fastened to his girdle. All these venerable relics were removed, and used in the coronation ceremonies of succeeding Emperors of Germany. They are now deposited at Vienna. The *throne*, in which the body of Charlemagne was seated, alone remains here: it is placed in the gallery (Hoch Münster) running round the octagon, facing the choir. It is an arm-chair, in shape somewhat like that of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, but made of slabs of white marble, which, during the coronation, were covered with plates of gold. It is protected by wooden boards, which the sacristan will remove to satisfy a stranger's curiosity. The arches of



the gallery are now once more adorned with some of the 32 pillars of granite and porphyry brought by Charlemagne from the Exarch's Palace at Ravenna, and partly from the East. These were somewhat wantonly removed by the French: a part of them only were returned from Paris, the rest have been replaced by modern pillars given by the King of Prussia. In the side chapel of St. Nicholas stands an antique Sarcophagus of Parian marble, the work of Roman or Greek artists, ornamented with a fine bas-relief of the Rape of Proserpine: the feet of the dead Charlemagne originally rested in it, within his tomb.

The *Choir*, a more modern addition, begun in 1353, finished 1413, "is of prodigious height (114 ft.) and lightness, having the appearance of a stupendous lantern all of glass." It contains a pulpit, covered with plates of silver gilt, richly ornamented with carvings in ivory and precious stones: this is concealed by a wooden case, which the sacristan will remove. Mary Queen of Scots presented the image of the Virgin over the altar with a crown of gold, which was stolen in 1843, and all traces of it are lost. The Emp. Otho III. is buried beneath the high altar. Full musical mass every Sunday, at 10 A.M.

The only paintings worth notice in the Dom are an ancient piece in an upper chapel by *William Kalb*, and a fine altar-piece, in compartments, said to be by *Albert Dürer* (?), in the sacristy.

The *Treasury* or Sacristy of the church is very rich in relics. These are divided into the Lesser and the Greater relics. Among the former are the skull of Charlemagne, enclosed in a silver case, something like a barber's block, and his arm-bone, both taken, it is said, from his grave. It is recorded of Charlemagne that he was of tall stature, and this is believed to be confirmed by the immense length and thickness of this arm-bone; unluckily it has been discovered by one whose knowledge of anatomy leaves no room for doubting the fact, that the bone is no arm at all, but a *leg-bone*, or tibia! The case for the arm was the gift of

Louis XI. of France, who had it made 1481. The rest of the bones of Charlemagne were discovered here, in 1847, in a chest, put away in a dark closet. Besides these are the *hunting-horn* of Charlemagne, formed of an elephant's tusk; also a locket of the Virgin's hair, and a piece of the true cross, 2 relics which he wore round his neck, in his grave, as well as while alive. The leathern girdle of Christ (on which may still be seen the impression of Constantine's seal), the cord which bound the rod which smote him, a nail of the Cross, the sponge which was filled with vinegar, that arm of Simeon on which he bore the infant Jesus, some of the blood and bones of St. Stephen, some manna from the Wilderness, and some bits of Aaron's rod, are still preserved here! It was upon these relics that the Emperor of Germany swore at his coronation.

The Grandes Reliques are shown only once in 7 years, from the 15th to the 27th of July. The next exhibition will take place in 1853. So sacred was this ceremony held, and so high was the privilege esteemed of obtaining a glimpse of them, that in former times no fewer than 150,000 pilgrims resorted to the spot from all parts on this occasion; and in 1846, the last exhibition, the number exceed 180,000. These relics were presented to Charlemagne by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and by Haroun-al-Raschid. They are deposited in a rich shrine of silver gilt, the work of artists of the 9th cent., and consist of—1. The robe worn by the Virgin at the Nativity; it is of cotton, 5 ft. long.—2. The swaddling-clothes in which Jesus was wrapped; they are of cloth, as coarse as sacking, of a yellow colour.—3. The cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was laid.—4. The scarf worn by our Saviour at the Crucifixion, bearing stains of blood. Intermixed with these religious relics are many curious antique gems, some Babylonian cylinders, and the like, which serve as jewels to ornament the saintly treasury. The *church plate* and articles of goldsmith's work, shrines, ampuls, reliquaries, crosses, chalices, &c., preserved in this sacristy, render it a per-

fect museum, and a real treasure of the best period of Gothic art, deserving attention for the inventive skill shown in the designs, and the excellent execution of the ornaments. Those who despise the relics will at least be gratified by the sight of the cases in which they are enshrined. "It is perhaps the richest collection of the kind remaining, and gives a vast idea of the wealth of the church in former days. The most remarkable pieces are 2 large shrines of silver gilt enamelled, with figures and inscriptions, said to be gifts of Otho III. and Frederick II.; the golden plates that covered the throne of Charlemagne, impressed with figures in the Byzantine style; a fine ivory cup; 2 pure Gothic reliquaries of gold, of the most beautiful workmanship, gifts of the Emp. Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, but evidently of much earlier date. All these well deserve the attention of the architectural student."—*F. S.*

The plate and the lesser relics are shown by the treasurer for a *fee* of 1 dollar or 4 fr.; and the throne, sarcophagus, and pulpit, by the vergier, who expects  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dollar from a party.

The other churches are scarcely worth notice. The *Kornhaus* is a curious building of the 12th cent., near the Dom, having statues of the 7 Electors in front.

A very handsome wide street leads from the Railway to the *Theatre*, and to the *Fountain of Elisa* (*Elisenbrunnen*), a fine building with a Doric colonnade; it serves the purpose of a pump-room, and has a café attached to it, elegantly fitted up. The guests, or visitors, repair hither early in the morning to drink the water, which, though conducted in pipes direct from the Emperor's spring, retains a temperature of 43° Réaumur. A band of excellent music plays at the spot until the middle of Sept., from 6 to 8 A.M., which is considered the end of the season; and breakfasts or dinners are provided in the apartments adjoining the spring. The building is named after the Q. of Prussia.

The *Mineral Springs* of Aix rise in the centre of the town; they are of

2 classes: the upper, which are the strongest and hottest; the lower, which are weaker and cooler. In the first class the principal spring is the *Source de l'Empereur*; it contains a larger quantity of sulphur than any other known in Europe; and when the vapour arising from it is confined, and not allowed to escape, it deposits crystals of sulphur. It has a temperature of 143° Fahr., and owes its disagreeable taste to the presence of supersulphuretted hydrogen gas.

This and the 2 contiguous sources supply—1. The *Bain de l'Empereur*, situated in the street called the *Büchel*, and containing 20 baths.—2. The *Bain Neuf*, comfortable, and better lighted than No. 1. The charge for the sulphureous bath is 1½ fr.; for the vapour bath 4 fr.—3. *Bain de la Reine d'Hongrie*.—4. *Bain St. Quirin*, having only 38° Réaumur. So great is the heat of these springs that the waste water allowed to escape through the sewers of the town is employed by the common people to wash their linen; and not only saves them the expense of fuel, but also of soap, since the natron or alkaline salt contained in it supplies its place. It may be observed that linen washed in the water acquires so disagreeable an odour, that strangers will repent if they allow their clothes to be subjected to it.

The baths supplied by the lower spring, situated in the street called *Comphausbach*, are—1. *Le Bain de la Rose*.—2. *Bain St. Corneille*.—3. *Bain St. Charles*.—4. *Comphausbach*, appropriated to the use of the poor.

Besides the warm spring there are also sources of chalybeate water, to receive which a Bath-house and Hotel are erected in the *Neue Strasse*.

The bath-houses are the property of the town, and are let to tenants: they contain lodgings, and are pretty much on a par.

The *Redoute*, or Gaming-house, in the *Comphausbach-Strasse*, corresponds with what in other watering-places is called the *Kursaal*. The lower story is occupied by print and music shops, by a restaurant, and a reading-room, where the principal European newspapers are to be found. In the grand suite of



apartments balls are given once or twice a-week during the season, but they are principally devoted to gambling.—Games of hazard, rouge-et-noir, roulette, &c., are carried on in them, not only by night but by day, from 11½ in the morning till 1½, from 4½ to 6½, and from 9½ in the evening till 11½. The tables are open to all comers except the inhabitants of the town and officers in the Prussian army, who are expressly forbidden by a police order to play at the tables, and a police officer is stationed in each room to prevent the infringement of this law; but it is evaded nevertheless. The rooms are principally frequented at noon, and after the theatre is over. Before 10 P.M. the lowest stake allowed is a thaler. Public gaming-tables are tolerated in no other spot in the Prussian dominions; and are only suffered here in consideration of the benefit which the town derives from the number of strangers whom they annually attract, and who would resort elsewhere if gaming were prohibited. The tables are let out to a company, who are compelled to apply a large portion of their gains to the improvement of the town and the walks in the neighbourhood.

The *Manufacture of Cloth*, the most important in Aix-la-Chapelle, employs 3000 persons in the town; and more than 12,000 in it and its immediate neighbourhood are occupied in preparing the wool. There are about 2000 *needle-makers* in the town, and it contains a large manufactory of spinning machinery. Nearly 50 large factories are in activity at Aix and Burtscheid.

At Mayer's *Library* a book is kept in which the addresses of English visitors to Aix are entered. Here are to be found English newspapers. H. Benrath has a well-furnished library and music-shop. He keeps the subscription book for the English Church.

The *Boulevard*, above alluded to, is a pleasant promenade, occupying the place of the levelled ditch and walls of the town, prettily laid out, shaded by fine trees. The *Environs* of Aix abound in beautiful walks. A pleasant walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from the gates of Aix leads by an avenue of trees to

*Borcette* (Germ. Burtscheid), a small town of 5000 inhab. and a watering-place. On the way the noble viaduct is passed, which carries the Cologne railway (p. 242) over the valley of Burtscheid. Persons intending to take the waters, and desiring retirement, will find this a less expensive place of residence than Aix. *Inns*: Bain de la Rose (Rosenbad), tolerable; baths and a table-d'hôte;—H. St. Charles, good;—Bain de l'Épée, an old castle converted into an hotel; board and lodging less than 5 fr. per day.

The principal source, called *Fontaine bouillante*, Kochbrunnen, is hotter than any at Aix (179° Fahrenheit); it resembles the Aix waters in its contents, but, while they are nauseous from the taste of sulphur, this is almost tasteless: all that can be detected is a slightly saline flavour, by no means disagreeable. It rises in the open air in the middle of the principal street. Burtscheid also contains springs of saline water not unlike that of Wiesbaden. The hot springs are so copious that the rivulet formed by the union of them runs warm;—das Warme Bach.

About half a mile N. of Aix, on the opposite side to Borcette, beyond the Sandkaul Thor, is the hill called the *Louisberg*, or *Lousberg*, 200 ft. high, surmounted by a pyramid or obelisk, raised for trigonometrical purposes, near which a beautiful view is obtained of Aix, of the line of the Railway, and along the rich valley (Süersthal) strewn with country houses. The white pilgrimage church on the Salvatorsberg is a conspicuous object. The summit of the Louisberg may be reached in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by an easy carriage-road, and between 4 and 5 crowds of people flock thither. On the lower slope stands a handsome Restaurant and Café, the *Belvedere*, with a saloon commanding a noble prospect.

About 3 m. off is a very pretty garden, called *Kaisersruhe*. On the way thither is *Tivoli*, an agreeable pleasure-ground. About 2½ m. from Aix, on the road to Treves (Rte. 43), is *Schloss Schönforst*, one of the finest ruins in the vicinity of Aix. A pleasant walk, by the side of the Wurm rivulet, is to the

*Frankenburg*, described below, 1 m. distant from the Adalbertsthor.

About 2 m. out of Aix, on the rt. of the post-road to Cologne, is the château of Kalkofen, in which General Elliott, the brave defender of Gibraltar, died, having killed himself, it is said, by an excessive use of the waters.

*Carriages for hire* are expensive at Aix; between 4 and 6 dollars are asked per diem. 2½ fr. an hour, with *pour boire* to driver. There are droskies and omnibuses at the railway, § 20 A.

*Schnellposts* (§ 50) to Düsseldorf, Maestricht, and Treves (Rte. 43), and Crefeld.

*Railroads*—to Cologne, trains 4 times a-day in 2½ hrs.; to Liège 4 times a-day; to Brussels and Antwerp 3 times, and to Ostend twice a-day, in 12 hrs. To Maestricht begun; one direct to Düsseldorf is about to be constructed.

*Railroad to Cologne*, 9·33 G. m. = 71 kilomètres, or 43½ Eng. m.

The terminus stands midway between Aix-la-Chapelle and Borcette. A noble *Viaduct*, 892 ft. long and 70 ft. high in the centre, consisting of 2 tiers of 15 small and 20 large brick arches, carries the railway from the station across the narrow valley of the Wurnbach, in which Borcette is built. A good view is obtained, a little beyond it, of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Lousberg behind.

(1.) Close by the side of the railway, 1 m. from Aix, stands the *Castle of Frankenburg*, an ivy-clad and ruined tower of considerable antiquity, to which a more modern edifice (date 1642) is attached. Charlemagne is said to have founded and inhabited a castle on this spot; and here, according to the legend, died his beloved queen Fastrada. He caused her body to be enclosed in a coffin of glass, and never quitted it day or night, neglecting the concerns of his empire, and abandoning himself wholly to grief, until Turpin the Wise, watching one day until he slept, opened the coffin, took off the golden wedding ring from the dead queen's finger, threw it into the castle moat, and thus released the emperor from the spell of sorrow.

(1.) The village Nirm is seen just

before we enter the cutting leading to the *Nirmer Tunnel*, a costly work, though only 327 yards long, which carries the railway through the basin of hills which surrounds Aix. Traversing a beautiful wood called Reichswald, we reach

1·35 rt. Stolberg Stat. (Hissels and Welties Inns.) Stolberg, a manufacturing town of 3000 inhab., lies about 3 m. S. of this, up a valley studded with mills, forges, and country seats. The town is surmounted by a picturesque old *castle* on the top of the hill. The principal manufacture is that of brass, and the conversion of it into wire, &c. Zinc is obtained from mines in the vicinity.

The district traversed by the railway, and in which Stolberg lies, is a productive coalfield, supplying numerous manufactories of iron and glass, &c. It is scattered over with houses, steam-engines, and chimneys.

l. and rt. The village Pompe, which includes extensive iron-works, is inhabited chiefly by coal-miners, and receives its name from the steam-engines used to pump water out of the coalmine near to which the railroad passes. Excellent coal is furnished hence, and is much used by the steamboats on the Rhine. Some of the shafts are more than 1000 ft. deep.

After crossing the Inde, the small stream flowing out of the vale of Stolberg, a second tunnel of no great length, driven through the rock of the Ichenberg in a curve, brings the railroad to ·43 l. Eschweiler stat. *Inn*: Post. This is an industrious town of 3600 inhab., on the Inde, having manufactures of silk, iron, wire, &c., and an old picturesque *castle* close to the railway, on the l., restored in the ancient style, and rendered habitable by a private gentleman.

The fortress of Jülich (p. 253) is about 9 m. from this stat.

We next pass l. the old Castle of Nothberg, flanked by 4 round towers. From the top of a high embankment a good view is obtained of the pleasing vale of the Inde, which is finally concealed by the sides of the deep cutting leading to



1.05 Langerwehe Stat. A viaduct of 7 arches conveys the railroad over the vale of the Wehe beyond this stat. On the rt., after coming out of the cutting beyond this, lie the village and castle *Merode*, with 4 towers at the angles, 2 high and 2 low, capped with irregularly shaped spires. This is the cradle of a family still existing in Belgium, one of whose ancestors, in the 30 years' war, was leader of a free corps in the Imperial army, distinguished above all others for its insubordination, habits of plunder, and brutality. The name "*Merodeurer*" became a by-word for a plunderer, and a name of terror so widely understood, that it has been adopted even in our own language in the word "*marauder*," properly applied to undisciplined soldiers, who desert their corps to steal.

The railway is carried through the midst of the village *Dhorn*, and a little to the l. of *Gürzenich*, before it crosses, by a bridge of 6 arches, the *Ruhr*, a river well known in strategic history, especially in the revolutionary French campaign of 1792-3.

Less than 1 m. beyond the *Ruhr* lies

1.25 *Düren Stat.* — *Inns*: *Post* (*Pfälzer Hof*), good; *Bellevue*; *Es-ser's*, near the railroad, new and best. *Düren* is a town of 8000 inhab., devoted to manufactures, the chief of which are of cloth and paper. The *Ch. of St. Anne*, with a high tower, possesses the head of that saint enclosed in a strong box. A Protestant church has been recently built. Charles V. was nearly killed by a shot fired from the walls by a townsman, as he was besieging *Düren*, which he took and destroyed, after an obstinate resistance, with a force amounting to 61,800 men, in the year 1543. *Düren* owes its origin and name to the Roman station *Marcodurum*, mentioned by *Tacitus*. There is nothing very remarkable in the town. [A pleasant excursion may be made up the valley of the *Ruhr* to the picturesque village *Niedeggen*, 8 m. S. of *Düren*, seated on the summit of a lofty rock, commanding an extensive view, including the battle-field of *Zülpich* (*Tolbiacum*), where *Clovis* defeated the *Alemanni*,

A.D. 496, and, becoming a convert to Christianity, was baptized, it is said, in the font still preserved in the venerable crypt under the parish church. *Zülpich* is about 10 m. S. E. of *Düren*.]

A cutting nearly 3 m. long carries the railway through the high ground which separates the basin of the *Meuse* from that of the *Rhine*. It terminates a little way short of

1.25 *Buir Stat.*

The railroad is carried by a high embankment over the lowlands of the valley of the *Erft*, which river is crossed on 3 bridges a little before reaching

1.5 *Horrem Stat.*

1. Beyond the village rises the Castle of *Frenz*, whose ancient owners were descended from one of the 15 noble families of *Cologne* who traced their descent from colonists established in that city by the Emperor *Trajan*, A.D. 1081

The railway passes from the valley of the *Erft* into that of the *Rhine* by the *Königsdorfer Tunnel*, 1 m. long, carried through a hill of sand 136 ft. below the summit, and lined with brick.

.67. *Königsdorf Stat.*

Close beyond this the high road from *Cologne* to *Jülich* is crossed.

The low range of hills under which we have just passed is called *Ville*, a name derived, it is said, from the Roman inhabitants of *Cologne*, who built their villas on these genial slopes above the *Rheinthal*.

.88. *Mungersdorf Stat.*

A fine view is presented of *Cologne*, with its many towers and steeples; conspicuous among which rises the octagon of *St. Gereon*. Just where the railroad arrives abreast of the walls, it passes (rt.) one of the detached forts, half-buried towers, à la *Montalambert*, each capable of mounting 100 guns, forming part of the defences of the city, and a second, on the l., shortly before reaching the

.95. *COLOGNE Terminus*, which is on the l. bank of the *Rhine*, below the city, and 3 m. distant from the stat. of the *Bonn Railway*. Omnibuses convey travellers to the several hotels. Cabs, called *Droskies*, Germ. *Droschken*,

stand for hire. After passing along the winter harbour, a dock to protect vessels from the ice, Cologne is entered by the Eigelsteins Thor, an old fortified gateway which is inconveniently narrow.

COLOGNE (Germ. Köln, Dutch Keulen). *Inns*: On the Rhine Quay, close to the steamers, are—Rheinischer Hof, clean and well conducted, though dear; Grand Hôtel Royal, very good; Holländischer Hof; Hôtel de Cologne. In the middle of the town are—the Hôtel Disch, Brücken Strasse, recommended; Kaiserlicher Hof, near the post-office; Mainzer Hof, near the diligence office. *Inns* in Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine: Hôtel de Bellevue, *excellent*, commanding from its front windows a fine view of Cologne, and not far from the station of the Minden, Hanover, and Berlin Railway; Prinz Karl. These two inns have gardens overlooking the river, in which there is commonly music every evening in summer.

*Droskies* (cabs) 15-20 S. gr. the hour; a drive of 15-20 min., with 1 or 2 persons, 5 S. gr.; with 3 or 4, 10 S. gr.

Cologne is a fortified town on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 85,000 (7000 Protestants), including Deutz, its suburb, and Tête de Pont, on the rt. bank, with which it is connected by a *boat bridge* 1400 ft. long. It is the largest and wealthiest city on the Rhine, and a free port.

Cologne owes its existence to a camp pitched here by the Romans, under Marcus Agrippa, which was afterwards enlarged and rendered permanent by the removal, under Tiberius, of a native tribe, called the Ubii, from the rt. bank of the Rhine (Tacitus, Ann. I. 36), and their settlement at the spot now occupied by Cologne. This first city was called *Civitas Ubiorum*. More than 80 years after, Agrippina, mother of Nero, sent hither a *colony* of Roman veterans, and gave to it her own name, calling it *Colonia Agrippina*. A part of its ancient appellation is still retained in the modern name of *Cologne*.

Cologne abounds in historical associations. Traces of the possession of this city by the Romans remain, not only in various fragments of walls,

originally part of the outer defences, though now far within the city, and in the numerous altars, inscriptions, coins, &c., which come to light almost wherever the ground is turned up, but even in the features and complexions of its inhabitants, who are said to betray their hereditary blood, and to differ considerably from their German neighbours. The inhabitants were so proud of their Roman origin, that up to the time of the French revolution the higher citizens styled themselves patricians—the 2 burgomasters wore the consular toga, and were attended by lictors—while the town banners bore the pompous inscription S. P. Q. C. The foundations of the Roman walls may be traced in the very heart of the present city through the street Auf der Burgmauer, by the Zeughaus—by the *Klarenthurm*, a tower of brick in *opus reticulatum*, called Roman, though really a work of the Franks, but standing on the Roman wall; thence through numerous gardens past the Apostles' church to the Lach, where is another so-called Roman tower, and the Marsilstein; thence eastward to St. Mary's Church, where the capitol stood; thence past the Rathhaus, which occupies the site of the Roman Prætorium, to the Dom.

The existing *outer walls* of Cologne present one of the most perfect examples of the fortifications of the middle ages, with picturesque flanking towers and gate-houses. They were built between the 12th and 15th cent. The greater part is probably of about the year 1185. The extent of Cologne along the bank of the Rhine, from the tower at the upper end called the Bayenthurm, down to the small tower at the lower end called the Thürmchen, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m., and the extent round the wall on the land side between these same towers is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

Agrippina, mother of Nero, was born here, in the camp of her father Germanicus; Trajan here received the summons to assume the Imperial purple; Vitellius and Sylvanus were proclaimed Emperors of Rome on the spot, and the latter was murdered in the Capitol. At a later period, 508, Clovis



- 1 Cathedral
- 2 St. Peters
- 3 S. Ursula
- 4 Jesuits
- 5 S. Maria
- 6 Apostles
- 7 St. Gereon
- 8 St. Martin
- 9 St. Cunil
- 10 St. Pantaleon
- 11 Minoriten
- 12 St. George
- 13 St. Severin
- 14 St. Maria
- 15 St. Andrew
- 16 S. Colum
- 17 S. John B.

- 18 Elandskirche
- 19 S. Cecilia
- 20 S. Alban
- 21 Museum
- 22 Rathaus

- 23 Kaufhaus
- 24 Zeughaus
- 25 Arrest-haus
- 26 am Römerthurm
- 27 am Lach
- 28 Bonn Railway Station
- 29 Aix-la-Chapelle Railway Station
- 30 Cologne & Minden Railway Station
- 31 Jülich's Platz
- 32 Landing place of the Dusseldorf Steamers
- 33 D<sup>o</sup> of the Cologne Steamers
- 34 Post Office
- 35 Police Office
- 36 Post horse Establ<sup>t</sup>





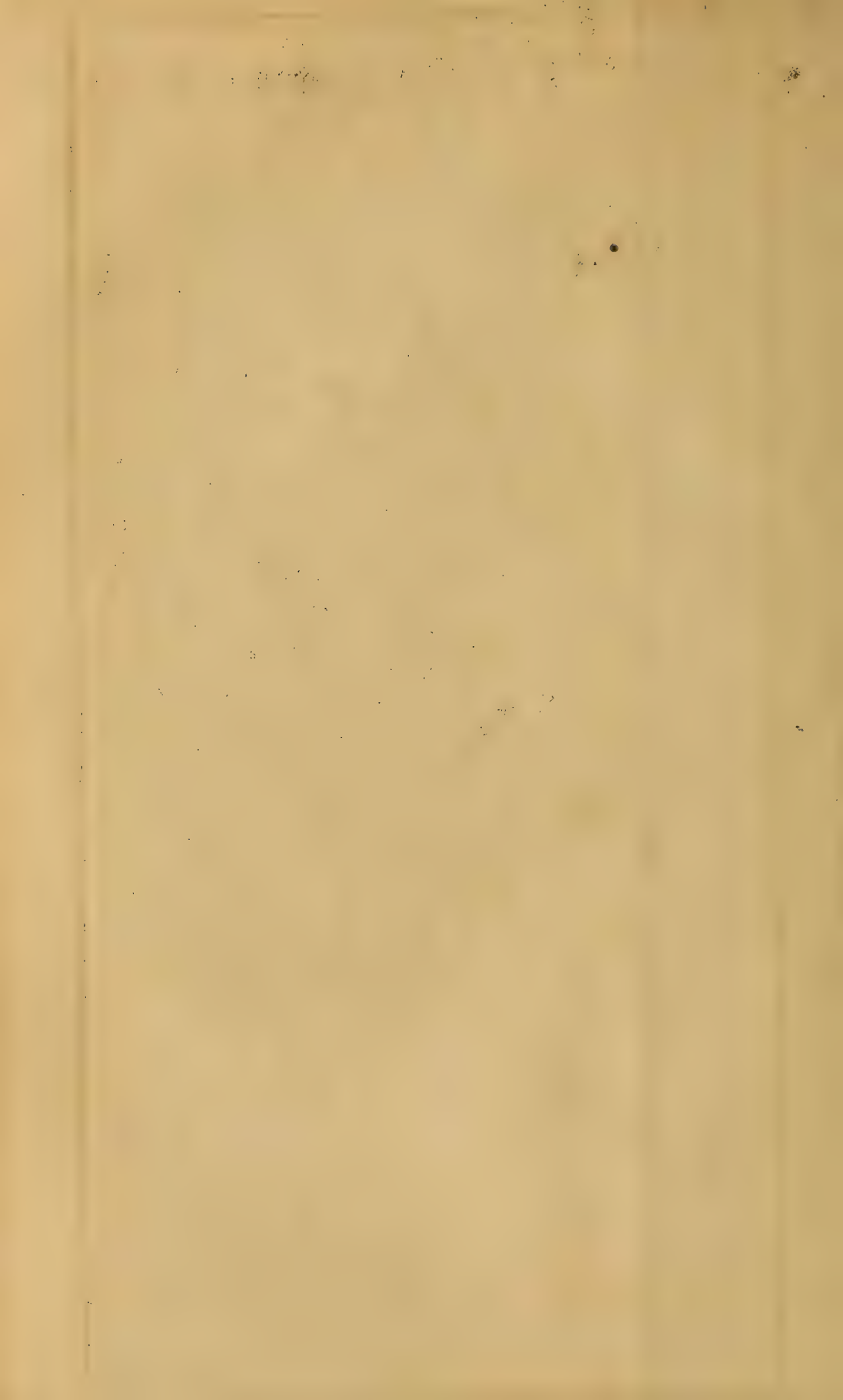


# COLOGNE

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|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 Cathedral           | F 4 |
| 2 St. Peters          | D 3 |
| 3 St. Ursula          | G 4 |
| 4 Jovis Ch.           | F 4 |
| 5 S. Maria in Capitol | D 4 |
| 6 Apostles' Ch.       | E 2 |
| 7 St. Gerion          | F 2 |
| 8 St. Martin          | E 5 |
| 9 St. Cunibert        | G 5 |
| 10 St. Pantaleon      | B 2 |
| 11 Minorites Ch.      | E 4 |
| 12 St. George         | C 4 |
| 13 St. Severin        | A 5 |
| 14 St. Maurice        | D 2 |
| 15 St. Andrew         | F 4 |
| 16 S. Columba         | E 4 |
| 17 S. John Bapt.      | B 4 |

- |                 |     |   |     |
|-----------------|-----|---|-----|
| 18 Eulenskirche | B 5 | 23 Kaufhaus                                 | D 4 |
| 19 S. Cecilia   | D 3 | 24 Zeughaus                                 | F 3 |
| 20 S. Alban     | E 4 | 25 Arresthaus                               | G 3 |
| 21 Museum       | F 4 | 26 am Römerthurm                            | F 2 |
| 22 Rathaus      | E 5 | 27 am Lach                                  | D 2 |
|                 |     | 28 Bonn Railway Station                     | B 2 |
|                 |     | 29 Air-la-Chapelle Railway Station          | H 6 |
|                 |     | 30 Cologne & Minden Railway Station         | F 7 |
|                 |     | 31 Jülicher Platz                           | E 4 |
|                 |     | 32 Landing place of the Düsseldorf Steamers | D 5 |
|                 |     | 33 D <sup>s</sup> of the Cologne Steamers   | D 6 |
|                 |     | 34 Post Office                              | E 3 |
|                 |     | 35 Police Office                            | E 3 |
|                 |     | 36 Post horse Establ.                       | E 3 |







was declared king of the Franks at Cologne. From the middle of the 12th nearly to the end of the 15th cent., Cologne was the most flourishing city of Northern Europe, one of the chief emporiums of the Hanseatic League, concentrating the trade of the East, and keeping up a direct and constant communication with Italy. From this connection, not only the productions, but also the arts of the East, were at once transferred to the then remote West of Europe. The architecture of many of the oldest churches is identical with that of Italy, and there is some similarity between the paintings of the early Italian and Rhenish schools; it is even probable that the Southern school of art was indebted to the artists of the North for some portion of its excellence. "In the middle ages, from its wealth, power, and the considerable ecclesiastical foundations of its bishops, it was often called the Rome of the North."—*Hope*. Another relic of the ancient alliance with Italy is the *Carnival*, which is celebrated here, and nowhere else in the N. of Europe, in the same manner, and almost with as much spirit and pomp of masquerading, &c., as in Rome or Venice. The procession of masks is tolerated even in the streets here, and in one or two other towns of the Rhenish provinces, as an ancient custom. Another amusement common in Italy, but found nowhere in Germany but at Cologne, is the *Puppet Theatre* (Puppen Theater—Hönschen), Blind-Gasse, near the Hay-market, where droll farces are performed by dolls; and the dialogue, spoken in the patois of the country, and full of satirical local allusions, is carried on by persons concealed behind the scenes.

Cologne has an interest for the Englishman, inasmuch as William Caxton settled here, 1470, and here learned the art of printing, which he speedily transferred to his own country.

In 1259 Cologne obtained the staple right by which all vessels were compelled to unload here, and ship their cargoes in Cologne bottoms. The Cologne merchants enjoyed important privileges in England; Henry VI. granted

them the exclusive use of the Guildhall in London. After its period of prosperity and splendour, during which the city could send forth 30,000 fighting men, came the season of decay. Commerce took a new route across the continent of Europe, and Cologne fell under the blighting domination of priests. The uncontrolled sway of bigoted ecclesiastical rulers, on 3 occasions, marred its prosperity, and finally completed its downfall. The first injurious act of intolerance was the persecution and expulsion of the Jews, 1425; the second, the banishment of the weavers; and the third, the expatriation of the Protestants, 1618. The injury done to the city by these arbitrary acts is best proved by the desolate condition to which they reduced it, contrasted with the increasing prosperity of Aix-la-Chapelle, Verviers, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Mühlheim, Solingen, and other cities, in which the exiles, victims of these persecutions, who were almost invariably the most industrious and useful citizens, settled themselves. During this period the number of churches and convents multiplied enormously. Cologne is said to have had as many steeples as there were days in the year; there are still 20 churches here. Before the French revolution, the number of buildings devoted to religious uses was 200; she is now content with 29, but many of the buildings remain, applied to the secular purposes to which the French first turned them. 2500 of the inhab. were ecclesiastics; and, as a natural consequence, more than twice that number were beggars, who subsisted principally on the monks. The French revolution nowhere created a greater change than here; the rich foundations were all plundered, the convents secularised, the churches stripped, and converted into warehouses and stables.

The transport of corn and Rhenish wine down the Rhine, and into the neighbouring countries of Holland, Belgium, and Westphalia, employs a great many vessels and persons. There are considerable sugar refineries here.

Of late years trade has greatly revived; improvements have followed in-

creasing prosperity, and under the Prussian government the town is throwing off the dirty and gloomy appearance for which it was notorious. Many of the streets have been widened and paved, new streets and houses built, and old ones repaired; and some of the thoroughfares boast of traffic and crowds like those of London. A large portion of the space enclosed within the walls, formerly the fields and gardens of conventual houses, is rapidly becoming covered with buildings.

One of the leading causes of the decline of the prosperity of Cologne in the 16th cent. was the closing of the navigation of the Rhine by the Dutch. This restriction was removed in 1837, pursuant to treaty, and Cologne now trades directly with the countries beyond sea. Seagoing vessels are constructed here. A new quay with bonded warehouses has been constructed just below the bridge. Seagoing vessels lie alongside. The yearly increasing prosperity, fostered by the continuance of peace, and augmented by the convergence to this point of the Railroads from Paris, Antwerp, and Berlin, have caused Cologne again to raise her head high among the chief cities of Europe. This huge carcase of ruined buildings and vacant enclosures, revived by increasing wealth, is swelling out into its former proportions, and flourishing both in population and industry.

The objects of interest in Cologne being spread over a wide space, the following plan for seeing them in succession, without retracing his steps, may be useful to the stranger:—

*Begin with the Cathedral:* close to it is the Museum; thence by the Jesuits' Church (a gorgeous combination of Gothic and Italian architecture) to St. Ursula (the curious in architecture should visit St. Cunibert's); from St. Ursula to St. Gereon; pass the Roman (?) Tower to the Apostles' Church; to St. Peter's, St. Mary's in the Capitol, the Gürzenich, and the Rathhaus, which completes the circuit.

*The Cathedral (Domkirche)*, though begun in 1248, by Archbp. Conrad of Hochsteden, has remained up to the present time a fragment, and had very

nearly become a ruin. The choir was consecrated in 1322: but in 1509 a stop was put to its further progress. Had the original plan been completed (views of the intended edifice are to be procured), it would have been the St. Peter's of Gothic architecture. Even in its present state, it is one of the finest and purest Gothic monuments in Europe. It is to be regretted that the name of the great architect who designed so splendid a structure has been lost: one Master Gerhard, who was living 1252, is the builder earliest named, but nothing is *known* of him. The 2 principal towers, according to the original designs, were to have been raised to the height of 500 ft. That which is most finished at present is not above one-third of the height. On its top still remains the crane employed by the masons to raise the stones for the building. And it has stood for centuries. It was once taken down; but a tremendous thunder-storm, which occurred soon after, was attributed to its removal by the superstitious citizens, and it was therefore instantly replaced, or a similar one set up in its stead. Its permanent presence there may have indicated that the idea of completing this noble structure was not abandoned; and until recently (1849), its completion appeared probable even in the present generation.

From 1824 to 1842, 215,000 thalers had been laid out on the building by the late and present Kings of Prussia. All this, however, was expended merely in repairs rendered indispensable by long ages of neglect. This restoration has been conducted in a masterly manner, the faulty stone from the Drachenfels, on the exterior, replaced by another of a sounder texture, and the workmanship in the new sculpture and masonry is at least equal to the old. The stone used is no longer that of the Drachenfels, but is brought from Andernach and Treves, and is of volcanic origin.

A fresh impulse was given to the works on the accession of the present King, who contributed more largely to its funds, and on 4th Sept. 1842 laid the foundation stone of the transept. An Association also, called *Dom-bau*



*Verein*, has been established, with branches in all parts of Europe, to collect subscriptions for completing the edifice according to the original design. The architect, Zwirner, estimates the cost of finishing it at 2,000,000 dollars for the nave, transepts, &c., and 3,000,000 doll. for the towers and façade; in all 750,000*l*. In Sept. 1848, the nave, aisles, and transepts were thrown open; a temporary wooden roof covering in the nave and transept just above the triforium. The ends of the transepts are nearly completed, and the 2 portals, especially that on the S. side, are very fine. The piers which are to support the real roof are making progress. It is possible, therefore, now to judge of the full extent of the interior. The late King of Bavaria presented 5 painted windows, which have been placed in the S. aisle of the nave. The 5 painted windows in the N. aisle were executed in 1508: the 4th from the W. entrance is the best.

The entire length of the body of the church will be 511 ft., equal to the height of the Towers when finished; the breadth, 231 ft., corresponds with the height of the gable at the W. end.

"The Choir is the only part finished; 161 ft. high, and internally, from its size, height, and disposition of pillars, arches, chapels, and beautifully coloured windows, resembling a splendid vision. Externally, its double range of stupendous flying buttresses, and intervening piers, bristling with a forest of purfled pinnacles, strike the beholder with awe and astonishment. If completed, this would be at once the most regular and most stupendous Gothic monument existing."—*Hope*. The fine stained windows of the choir (14th cent.) have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired: and some concealed frescoes brought to light on the walls have caused them to be decorated afresh by Steinle and artists of the Düsseldorf school. Round the choir, against the columns, stand 14 colossal statues of the 12 Apóstles, the Virgin, and Saviour, gaudily coloured and gilt, sculptured in the beginning of the 14th cent. Of the same date are the finely carved stalls and seats of the choir.

In a small chapel immediately behind the high altar is the celebrated *Shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne*, or Magi, who came from the East with presents for the infant Saviour. Their bones were carried off from S. Eustorgio at Milan by the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa, when he took that city by storm (1162), and were presented by him to Rainaldo Archbp. of Cologne, who had accompanied him on his warlike expedition.—*N. Italy Hdbk.* 166. The case in which they are deposited is of plates of silver gilt, and curiously wrought, surrounded by small arcades, supported on pillars, enclosing figures of the Apostles and Prophets. The vast treasures which once decorated it were sadly diminished at the time of the French revolution, when the shrine and its contents were transported for safety by the chapter to Arnsberg, in Westphalia. Many of the jewels were sold to maintain the persons who accompanied it, and have been replaced by paste or glass imitations; but the precious stones, the gems, cameos, and rich enamels which still remain, will give a fair notion of its riches and magnificence in its original state. The skulls of the three kings, inscribed with their names—*Gasper*, *Melchior*, and *Balthazer*—written in rubies, are exhibited to view through an opening in the shrine, crowned with diadems (a ghastly contrast), which were of gold, and studded with real jewels, but are now only silver gilt. Among the antiques still remaining are 2, of Leda, and Cupid and Psyche, very beautiful. On the front of the shrine are these 2 monkish leonine lines, asserting the possession of the entire royal remains, against all rival proprietors of relics:—

Corpora sanctorum recubant hic terna Magorum,  
Ex his sublatum nihil est, alibive locatum.

Those who show the tomb assert that its treasures are still worth 6 millions of francs = 240,000*l*.: this is an exaggeration, no doubt.

This shrine is opened to the public gaze on Sundays and festivals; but those who desire to see it at other times, or to have a nearer and more minute view of it, must apply to the sacristan, and

pay a fee of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  th., which admits a party to see it and the sacristy. *Tickets* at 15 S. gr. each are taken from the verger to see the choir, Dombild, and altars: 20 S. gr. are paid for ascending to the roof.

Under a slab in the pavement, between the high altar and the shrine of the three kings, the heart of *Mary of Medicis* is buried. In the adjoining side chapels around the choir are several monuments of Archbishops of Cologne; the most remarkable are those of Conrad of Hochsteden (its founder), of bronze (1261), and that of Philip of Heinsberg (1191), surrounded by a mural parapet, to signify that he built the walls of Cologne.

In the side chapel of St. Agnes, on the right of the Magi, is a very ancient painting, in distemper, called the *Dombild* (the Cathedral picture), bearing the date 1410. It represents the Patron Saints of the city of Cologne, viz.—in the centre, the Adoration of the Magi, or the Three Kings; on the one side, St. Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins; on the other, St. Gereon with the Theban Legion. It is a masterly production for so early a period. The artist is not known, but is conjectured to be *Stephen* of Cologne, a pupil of *Master William* of Cologne, mentioned in the *Limburg Chronicle* as the best painter in Germany.

In the *Sacristy* are many relics of Saints, including a bone of St. Matthew; St. Engelbert's shrine of silver, ornamented with reliefs of good workmanship, date 1635; some church plate, and the like curiosities—among them the Sword of Justice, with a finely chased scabbard, borne by the Electors of Cologne at the coronation of the Emperor; 10 elaborate carvings in ivory; the State Cross of the Archbishop, 7 ft. high, ornamented with enamel; and a Pax of solid gold, 5 in. by 4.

It is well worth while to climb up to the triforium gallery to appreciate the grandeur of the edifice, and to examine the painted glass; or even to mount to the roof for the sake of the view of the town, and of the exterior of the edifice. No one should omit like-

wise to visit the workshops (*Bauhütten*), to inspect the sculptured capitals, bosses, &c. prepared for the new buildings: 20 S. gr. entrance.

The best description of the Dom is that by Binzer. There is an excellent view of the Dom as intended to be completed, from Zwirner's design, published by Elsen.

The *Church of St. Peter* contains the famous altar-piece of the Crucifixion of that Saint, with his head downwards, by RUBENS, who presented it to this church, in which he was baptized. The picture usually exposed to view is a copy made when the original was carried to Paris; but for a fee of 15 S. gr. (for a party), the sacristan will turn the picture round, and display the original at the back of the copy. On Sundays and festivals the original is turned outwards. "It was painted a little time before Rubens's death. The body and head of the Saint are the only good parts in this picture, which is finely coloured (broad light and shade), and well drawn; but the figure bends too suddenly from the thighs, which are ill drawn, or rather in a bad taste of drawing; as is likewise his arm, which has a short interrupted outline. The action of the malefactors (executioners) has not that energy which he usually gave to his figures. Rubens, in his letters to Gildorp, expresses his own approbation of this picture, which he says was the best he ever painted: he likewise expresses his content and happiness in the subject, as being picturesque; this is likewise natural to such a mind as that of Rubens, who was, perhaps, too much looking about him for the picturesque or something uncommon. A man with his head downwards is certainly a more extraordinary object than in its natural place. Many parts of this picture are so feebly drawn, and with so tame a pencil, that I cannot help suspecting that Rubens died before he had completed it, and that it was finished by some of his scholars."—*Sir J. Reynolds*. "The composition is the best part of this picture: the bringing of the figures together is most original and skilful, and presents the difficulty of a bad sub-



ject overcome. Still the painting, except in the left shoulder and breast of the Saint, is below the usual run of this great master; though done indeed with great power, yet in the drawing of the figures the indication of anatomy is far from good."—*Wilkie*. The 3 painted E. windows are fine, representing—1. Christ bearing his Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. Descent from the Cross. They were executed 1528-1530.

The brazen font in which Rubens was baptized still exists in this church.

The *Ch. of St. Ursula, and of the 11,000 Virgins* (built partly in the 12th, partly in the 14th and 15th cent.), is too singular a sight not to be visited. It is situated just within the walls, and is not remarkable in its architecture, but is filled with the bones of St. Ursula's companions. That saintly lady (according to the legend, a princess of Brittany or Armorica) set sail with her virgin train from Brittany for Rome, and sailed up the Rhine to Bâle, whence she proceeded to Rome, on her return from which place the whole party was slaughtered at Cologne by the barbarian Huns, because they refused to break their vows of chastity. (See p. 123, and the Cologne version of the story, for there are many versions, in Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, vol. ii. p. 115.) On entering the church these hideous relics meet the eye, beneath, above, around: they are built into the walls, buried under the pavement, and displayed in gaunt array in glass cases about the choir. The Saint herself reposes in a coffin behind the altar, while the skulls of a select few of her associates are admitted to the *Golden Chamber*, encased in silver, along with a number of other relics, such as one of the stone vessels which held the water that was turned into wine at the Marriage in Cana, &c. A bad picture in the church represents the landing of this female army of Saints at Cologne. Some, who have been staggered at the number of Ursula's maiden train, have supposed that the legend arose from confounding the name of one of her attendants, Undecimilla, with the number undecim millia (11,000). But it is

hardly worth while to try to reduce the childish tales of the monks to the limits of probability, more especially as in the cyclical revolution of opinions they have again found admirers. The church contains a curious series of old German pictures of the Apostles painted on slate, 1224.

The *Church of the Jesuits* (Maria Himmelfahrt) dates from 1636, and, like others erected by the order, is overloaded with gorgeous decorations of marble, sculpture, &c. It contains the crozier of St. Francis Xavier, and the rosary of St. Ignatius Loyola. Its bells were cast out of the cannon taken at Magdeburg by Tilly, and presented by him to this church.

Travellers interested in architecture will find in Cologne many excellent examples of the round style, with some specimens of the transition style from the round to the pointed. Romanesque has been adopted as a general term to denote the round style; Lombard, Norman, and Saxon, when speaking of it as varied in the countries to which those names refer. "The east ends of these [Romanesque] churches look like those of the Greeks, or the mosques of Constantinople."—*Hope*. The architects who designed these earliest churches at Cologne, and many similar along the Rhine, had evidently studied the Lombard churches of Pavia, which became familiar to the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine by the residence of the Carolingian Emperors in that capital of their Italian dominions (Hbk. for N. Italy, p. 208; Gally Knight, *Eccles. Archit. of Italy*, vol. i.; Boisserée, *Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder-Rhein*). The architectural traveller will visit Sta. Maria in Capitolio, the Ch. of the Apostles, St. Gereon, St. Martin, St. Cunibert, and St. Pantaleon.

*Santa Maria in Capitolio*, so called from its occupying the site of the capitol of the Roman city, stands on a height surmounted by a flight of steps. The Frankish kings had a palace here, to which, in 696, Plectrudis, the wife of Pepin of Héristal, retired, having separated from her husband on account of his attachment to Alpais, the mother of

Charles Martel. She, in 700, removed the capitol, and built a church and a nunnery on its site. It has been contended that the existing church is nearly entirely of that period. It is more probable that the greater part at least was built about 1000. Observe the upper circuit of the choir, both inside and outside. Inside, the coupled columns, with their rich arabesque capitals, are in the style of the 11th or 12th cent.; outside, the wall is crowned by a row of arches on small pillars. The transepts are in an older and plainer style. The lower windows of the choir have been filled with tracery of the latest period of the pointed style. The pointed vaulting of the nave is apparently a restoration of the latter part of the 14th cent. "Externally, in the same style with the *Ch. of the Apostles*; internally resembling a Greek church still more, and, in fact, a counterpart of one existing among the ruins of Seleucia, since round its semicircular absides and east end run internally semicircular rows of columns supporting round arches."—*Hope*. The effigy of Plectrudis, a very early work (10th cent.), is let into the wall outside of the choir. The doors of the N. transept, carved with scriptural subjects in relief, executed at the end of the 12th cent. at the latest, are very curious (compare the doors at Hildesheim). The walls of the *Hardenrath chapel* are covered with paintings by an old German master (1466); and the windows have some good stained glass. That of the Schwarz family, with groined vaulting, contains the brass *font* (1594), surmounted by a figure of St. Martin on horseback. A picture attributed to Albert Dürer is shown here, but is certainly not by him. The walls of the crypt, now a salt dépôt, are covered with ancient paintings nearly effaced. The tower was built after 1637, when the old one fell. The convent has disappeared. A cloister of the 10th cent. remains and has been restored.

The *Apostles' Church*, in the Neumarkt, was begun in 1020, and finished in 1035. It suffered from fire in 1098 and 1199, and was partly rebuilt in the beginning of the 13th cent. It has

a double transept. To the earlier building belong the choir, the eastern transept and octagonal cupola, the 2 small towers, the lower part of the nave, and the great tower. The western transept and upper part of the nave are the parts rebuilt in the 13th cent. The vaulting of the nave, which had become ruinous, has been lately restored in wood, after the old pattern. This church has "3 absides, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  circular cupolas, with slim octagonal steeples between them, rising undiminished to the top, from the transepts and the choir. Their common centre is crowned by an octagonal cupola, which, as well as the 3 absides, is belted, immediately under the cornice, by galleries of small arches, on small columns, coupled in the depth of the arch, resting on a panelled balustrade, such as is displayed by all the other churches here and on the Rhine of the same period, and covered with a low ribbed roof of lead, so as to present a striking resemblance to some of the oldest Greek churches in some of the remotest parts of Asia Minor; and at the same time in its proportions as airy and elegant, and calculated to magnify its apparent size, as the heavy, clumsy, English-Saxon roof often does the contrary."—*Hope*.

*St. Geron's Kirche*, another ossuary, since it is lined with the bones of the Theban Legion of 6000 martyrs, slain, according to the legend told here, either on this spot or at Xanten (see p. 236), during the persecution of Diocletian, is one of the finest and most ancient churches in Cologne. The decagonal portion dates from 1212; the rest of the church, including the choir and the crypt, was built 1066–69. The earlier building is in the round style, except where some repairs were executed, as is thought, after a storm in 1434; the latter shows a preponderating mixture of the pointed. "By a singular and theatrical arrangement, arising out of these various increments, its body presents a vast decagonal shell and cupola, the pillars of whose internal angles are prolonged in ribs, which, centering in a summit, meet in one point, and lead by a high and wide flight of steps, rising opposite the entrance, to an altar



and oblong choir behind it; whence other steps again ascend to the area between the 2 high square towers, and to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  circular east end, belted as well as the cupola by galleries with small arches and pillars, on a panelled balustrade, in the style of the Ch. of the Apostles. The entrance-door, with square lintel, low pediment, and pointed arch, is elegant; and the crypts (well worth visiting) show some remains of handsome mosaics."—*Hope*. The baptistery is a very elegant building, in the transition style of the decagonal church. It contains a font of porphyry, said to be a gift of Charlemagne. The sacristy, in the pointed style, is apparently of the 14th cent. It contains some painted glass.

*St. Martin*. In 977 Archbp. Warinus entirely rebuilt this church; that founded by Pepin d'Héristal having fallen into decay. Of this building, the choir, the transepts, the central tower, and the aisles, remain. The tower was not, however, completed until the next cent., and the 2 small towers on the E. side of it were added in 1072. The upper part of the nave and the vestibule are in the oldest pointed style, having been built by the Abbot Gotschalk about 1172. The interior was modernised in 1790. In the church is an octagonal font of white marble, a Roman work of the time of the Empire, and having apparently been a labrum of a bath. "St. Martin likewise shows, internally, the Greek distribution."—*Hope*.

Near St. Gereon's is the *Arresthaus*, or new prison, built on the radiating panopticon plan.

*St. Cunibert*, finished in 1248, the year the Dom was begun, but in a style totally different from it, is a remarkable instance of the adherence to the older style after the pointed style had become prevalent and perfect. The largest tower was burnt in 1376, and rebuilt in 1388, in the pointed style. It fell down in 1830, while undergoing repairs, and destroyed the vaulting of the adjoining parts of the nave and transepts: these have been restored. It contains the oldest painted glass in the country, of most glowing hues, and has an elegant portal.

*St. Pantaleon* is in part, perhaps, the oldest Christian structure in Cologne, since the lower part of the great tower, and the walls connected with it, are probably not later than 980. It was built by Archbishop Bruno, with the materials of the Roman bridge and Castle of Deutz. The greater part of the present ch. is of the year 1622. It is now the Evangelic Garrison church, and its tower supports a telegraph.

In the *Ch. of the Minorites* (13th cent.) is the tomb of Duns Scotus, and a fine organ.

*St. George*, 1060-74. The vaulting is later: the choir is higher than the nave: there is a crypt, and a baptistery of 1200.

The *Museum* (Trankgasse, No. 7, close to the cathedral; admittance fee 10 S. gr. each person; on Sundays and holidays it is open free from 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) is chiefly occupied with works of art bequeathed by Prof. Wallraff to his native city, consisting of early specimens of the School of Cologne\*, which, however, are unnamed and uncatalogued. Among the more remarkable are—the Last Judgment, by *Master Stephan* (1410) (the angels are painted of the brightest ultra-marine by this master and others of the same school); the Death of the Virgin, by *Schoreel*; and a Descent from the Cross, by *Israel von Mechenen* (1488); also a Virgin and Child, and several others, by *Master William of Cologne* (1380).

These pictures deserve attention as monuments of a school whose very existence was almost unknown till the present cent. We are now aware that, nearly simultaneously with the revival of painting in Italy, there sprang up a race of artists on the banks of the Rhine, and in the Netherlands, who succeeded in raising art from the degradation into which it had fallen in the hands of the Byzantine painters, to a comparative state of excellence; and maintained that peculiar style which is seen in the greatest perfection in the works of Van Eyck, Hemling, and Schoreel. In order to appreciate thoroughly the works of the early German

\* See Kugler's Handbook of Painting, § xi.

painters, it is necessary to see the Boissérée Collection, now in the Munich Gallery, which was itself formed at Cologne.

Among the pictures by modern artists, observe the *Captive Jews at Babylon*, by *Bendemann*, "no less remarkable for the simple beauty of the composition, than for the depth and earnestness of feeling it expresses;" the *Convent Court*, in a snow-storm, by *Lessing*, is also good.

In the lower story are many Roman antiquities, some of which are curious as having been found in or near Cologne; besides these are several busts and statues, and one specimen of sculpture, distinguished as a work of Grecian art, of great beauty and value—it is the *Head of Medusa*, resembling the famous "Medusa Rondinini," in the Glyptothek at Munich, but larger, and it is said to be even finer.

Those who take interest in Art will find many *private collections of pictures* here; the most interesting being those of Messrs. Kerp (Johannes Strasse), Merlo (Unter Fethenhennen), Baumeister, F. Zanoli, &c. &c.; they are, however, for the most part, limited to works of the Old German masters.

The *Rathhaus* (Town-hall) is a curious building, erected at different periods; the Gothic tower, containing the Archives, in 1414; the marble portal, or double arcade, in the Italian style, in 1571; the ground-floor in the 13th cent. The interior contains nothing remarkable, but in the Gothic *Hansa Saal*, now closed, were held the meetings of that mercantile confederation which at one time carried on the commerce of the world.

In the ancient *Kaufhaus* or *Gürzenich* (so called from the person who gave the ground on which it stands), finished in 1474, several Diets of the Empire were held, and many German Emperors entertained at the hospitable board of the patrician magistrates, in the huge hall which occupies the 1st floor: here the carnival balls are given, and the Art-Union exhibition takes place in July. It has a remarkably fine Gothic fireplace. The *House of the Templars*, in the Rheingasse, No. 8,

supposed to be of the 12th or 13th cent., has lately been repaired, and now serves as the Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. The *Casino* is a handsome new building, near the theatre, provided with ball and reading rooms, where newspapers are taken in. The *Regierungs Gebäude* is also a handsome edifice.

Maria de' Medici died, 1642, in the house, No. 10, Sternengasse; her remains, except the heart, were carried to France. RUBENS was born in the same house, 1577.

*Eau de Cologne*, so renowned all over the world, is an article of considerable commerce for the city. There are 24 manufacturers, and several who bear the same name; but the original Jean Marie Farina, the rightful heir of the inventor (1670-1680), the best fabricator of Eau de Cologne, is to be found opposite the Jülich's Platz. Zanoli, Hochstrasse, also may be recommended. A box (6 bottles) costs 2 th. 10 S. gr. The value of this manufacture cannot fail to be appreciated *on the spot*. One of the peculiarities of Cologne, its filthiness, will not long escape the attention, or the nose, of the stranger; it occasioned the following verses of Coleridge:—

Ye nymphs, who reign o'er sewers and sinks,  
The river Rhine, it is well known,  
Doth wash your city of Cologne:—  
But tell me, nymphs, what power divine  
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?

Baedeker, Hochstrasse 134 A, has a good store of guide books, &c.

*Physician*. Dr. Feist; who speaks English.

rt. *Deutz* (Hôtel Bellevue, surpasses in excellence all its rivals on the l. bank), on the rt. bank of the Rhine, connected by the *bridge of boats*, nearly 1400 ft. long, with Cologne, and strongly fortified as a tête de pont, is a favourite place of resort in summer evenings. It has capital inns and many guinguettes, which afford the amusements of music, dancing, and beer-drinking to the citizens. A large barrack has been constructed here with magazines of artillery. Deutz is said to owe its rise to a castle built here by Constantine the Great. From the extremity of the *Bridge*, the finest view of Cologne and



its ranges of buildings, extending for 3 m. along the opposite bank, is obtained. Plans have been prepared for a new tubular suspension bridge over the Rhine between Cologne and Deutz. It is to replace the bridge of boats, and to rest on piers sunk in the bed of the river, so strong as to resist the floods and ice of winter.

[An exceedingly interesting excursion may be made from Cologne to the Cistercian Abbey of *Altenberg*, 14 m. distant,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours' drive, off the post-road to Minden. The Abbey lies about a mile from the post-house at Strasserhof, to the S. of the road, in the midst of beech forests, buried in the pretty retired valley of the Dhün, and close to the rushing stream. There is no carriage road to it, but a pathway turns off from the road, a little short of Strasserhof, through a glen. The distance is a very long mile, and parts of the way are ankle deep in very wet weather. The church is a most beautiful specimen of Gothic, the choir finished in 1265, the rest in 1379; it is 84 ft. high, and of graceful proportions. The windows contain some beautiful painted glass; and remains of frescoes may be traced on its walls. The high altar, richly ornamented with carvings, the pulpit, and numerous curious monuments of abbots and monks, knights and noble ladies, are in a tolerably perfect state. Among them are several of the Counts of Altena, and the Counts and Dukes of Berg, an ancient family allied to the reigning house of Brandenburg. It has been supposed that this church was designed by the architect of Cologne cathedral; but the simplicity and solidity of the columns seem to indicate an artist of an earlier style. Observe the free and natural foliage of the capitals; it is well executed, and with great taste. The choir windows are narrow, and tall out of all proportion; hidden on the outside by the projecting buttresses, and rather poor when seen within. The conventual buildings, from which the monks were turned out only about 50 years ago, were built about 1214: they were converted into a manufactory of Prussian blue, and were destroyed in 1815 by a fire which be-

gan in them, and reduced part of the church to a state of impending ruin. In 1836 the King of Prussia (then Crown Prince) undertook its restoration. This exquisite relic of Gothic architecture has thus been saved, though at a great cost, from the destruction which was imminent. A dinner, with trout from the Dhüm, may be had at the Inn (the Post) at Strasserhof.]

*Droskies* (one-horse carriages) ply for hire in different parts of the town. The fare is fixed by a tariff hung up inside the vehicle, and the driver is bound to give a receipt for the money paid him, as a check to surcharge (see p. 244).

*Railroads*—to Aix-la-Chapelle (Rte. 36);—to Bonn (Rte. 37);—to Düsseldorf (Rte. 66).

*Steamers* several times a-day, *up* the Rhine to Coblenz (Rte. 37), and *down* to Nijmegen and Arnhem (Rte. 34), and thence to Rotterdam (Rte. 12).

*Schnellposts* (§ 50) morning and evening to Coblenz (Rte. 37); to Cassel (2); to Siegen (Rte. 45 a); to Prüm and Treves; to Cleves, in 13 h.; and Nijmegen (Rte. 35).

## ROUTE 36 a.

### AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO DÜSSELDORF.

The road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf is good. Schnellposts in 8 hrs.

$\frac{3}{2}$  Juliers (Germ. Jülich). *Inn*: Drei Königen—civil people, and clean beds. A melancholy-looking fortress, with 3000 inhab., in the midst of a plain, surrounded by marshes and stagnant ditches, which render it very unhealthy. The surrounding district, however, is so fertile that it has received the name of the Granary (Kornkammer) of the Rhineland.

$\frac{3}{4}$  Feurth: a posthouse by the roadside.

“About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. from Neuss, on this road, a by-road of 2 Eng. m. conducts to the ancient *Schloss Dyck*, residence of the family of Salm-Dyck, which once bore the title Altgraf; the principality was mediatised in the late war. The Castle is modernised, and offers little for observation, but the

*gardens* are famous for a curious and rare collection of succulent plants."—*F. S.*

2 Neuss (p. 236). The Rhine is crossed by a flying bridge.

1½ *Düsseldorf*. (Route 34, p. 234.)

## ROUTE 37.

### THE RHINE (C).

#### FROM COLOGNE TO COBLENZ.

rt. denotes the right, l. the left bank of the Rhine, according as they would lie on the right or left of a person looking down the stream.

Delkescamp's pictorial Panoramas of the Rhine and Moselle are useful and ingenious helps to tourists; also Hendschel's excellent "Topographisches Rhein-Panorama," published by Jügel, Frankfurt a. M.

### THE RHINE.

"On the banks of the majestic Rhine,  
There Harold gazes on a work divine,  
A blending of all beauties; streams and  
dells,  
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, moun-  
tain, vine,  
And chieftess castles breathing stern fare-  
wells  
From grey but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly  
dwells.

"And there they stand, as stands a lofty mind,  
Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,  
All tenantless, save to the crannying wind,  
Or holding dark communion with the cloud.  
There was a day when they were young and  
proud,  
Banners on high, and battles pass'd below;  
But they who fought are in a bloody shroud,  
And those which wav'd are shredless dust  
ere now,  
And the bleak battlements shall bear no fu-  
ture blow.

"Beneath these battlements, within those  
walls,  
Power dwelt amidst her passions; in proud  
state  
Each robber chief upheld his armed halls,  
Doing his evil will, nor less elate  
Than mightier heroes of a longer date.  
What want these outlaws conquerors should  
have  
But History's purchas'd page to call them  
great,  
A wider space and ornamented grave?  
Their hopes were not less warm, their souls  
were full as brave.

"In their baronial feuds and single fields,  
What deeds of prowess unrecorded died!  
And Love, which lent a blazon to their  
shields,  
With emblems well devis'd by amorous  
pride,  
Through all the mail of iron hearts would  
glide;  
But still their flame was fierceness, and drew  
on  
Keen contest and destruction near allied,  
And many a tower for some fair mischief  
won  
Saw the discolour'd Rhine beneath its ruin  
run.

"But Thou, exulting and abounding river!  
Making thy waves a blessing as they flow  
Through banks whose beauty would endure  
for ever,  
Could man but leave thy bright creation so,  
Nor its fair promise from the surface mow  
With the sharp scythe of conflict,—then to  
see  
Thy valley of sweet waters, were to know  
Earth pav'd like Heaven; and to seem such  
to me,  
Even now what wants thy stream?—that it  
should Lethe be.

"A thousand battles have assail'd thy banks,  
But these and half their fame have pass'd  
away,  
And Slaughter heap'd on high his weltering  
ranks;  
Their very graves are gone, and what are  
they?  
Thy tide wash'd down the blood of yester-  
day,  
And all was stainless, and on thy clear stream  
Glanc'd with its dancing light the sunny ray;  
But o'er the blacken'd memory's blighting  
dream  
Thy waves would vainly roll, all sweeping as  
they seem.

"Adieu to thee, fair Rhine! How long de-  
lighted  
The stranger fain would linger on his way!  
Thine is a scene alike where souls united  
Or lonely contemplation thus might stray;  
And could the ceaseless vultures cease to  
prey  
On self-condemning bosoms, it were here,  
Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,  
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,  
Is to the mellow earth as Autumn to the year.

"Adieu to thee again! a vain adieu!  
There can be no farewell to scene like thine:  
The mind is colour'd by thy every hue;  
And if reluctantly the eyes resign  
Their cherish'd gaze upon thee, lovely  
Rhine!  
'Tis with the thankful glance of parting  
praise:  
More mighty spots may rise—more glaring  
shine,  
But none unite in one attaching maze  
The brilliant, fair, and soft,—the glories of old  
days.



"The negligently grand, the fruitful bloom  
Of coming ripeness, the white city's sheen,  
The rolling stream, the precipice's gloom,  
The forest's growth, and Gothic walls be-  
tween

The wild rocks shap'd as they had turrets  
been

In mockery of man's art; and these withal  
A race of faces happy as the scene,  
Whose fertile bounties here extend to all,  
Still springing o'er thy banks, though Empires  
near them fall." BYRON.

To the above accurate description of the poet is added another in prose, from the pen of a German, because it serves to illustrate the feelings of pride and almost veneration with which the Rhine is regarded in Germany; it is indeed looked upon as the national river.

"There are rivers whose course is longer, and whose volume of water is greater, but none which unites almost everything that can render an earthly object magnificent and charming in the same degree as the Rhine. As it flows down from the distant ridges of the Alps, through fertile regions, into the open sea, so it comes down from remote antiquity, associated in every age with momentous events in the history of the neighbouring nations. A river which presents so many historical recollections of Roman conquests and defeats, of the chivalric exploits in the feudal periods, of the wars and negotiations of modern times, of the coronations of emperors, whose bones repose by its side; on whose borders stand the two grandest monuments of the noble architecture of the middle ages; whose banks present every variety of wild and picturesque rocks, thick forests, fertile plains; vineyards, sometimes gently sloping, sometimes perched among lofty crags, where industry has won a domain among the fortresses of nature; whose banks are ornamented with populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, castles and ruins, with which a thousand legends are connected, with beautiful and romantic roads, and salutary mineral springs; a river whose waters offer choice fish, as its banks offer the choicest wines; which, in its course of 900 miles, affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation, from Bâsle to the sea, and enables the inhabitants of its banks to exchange the rich and various

products of its shores; whose cities, famous for commerce, science, and works of strength, which furnish protection to Germany, are also famous as the seats of Roman colonies and of ecclesiastical councils, and are associated with many of the most important events recorded in the history of mankind;—such a river it is not surprising that the Germans regard with a kind of reverence, and frequently call in poetry *Father* or *King Rhine*." — Dr. LIEBER.

RAFTS ON THE RHINE.—Every traveller on the Rhine should have his attention called to the vast floating islands of timber which he will constantly meet with on that river. They are the produce of the forests which cover the remote hills and mountains traversed by the Rhine and its tributaries,—the Neckar, the Murg, the Main, the Moselle, &c. &c. They are first hurled down, in single logs, from the almost inaccessible heights where they have grown, and, having been felled, are committed to some rushing mountain rivulet, whenever its waters, swelled by rain or melting snow, suffice to float them. If the tree escape unshattered from the rocks against which it is dashed by the stream, it is caught, bound together with other logs, and again set afloat, till it is conveyed by the tributary rivulet into the recipient river, and reaches other stations on its banks, where it is again enlarged, and intrusted to the care of boatmen to navigate. It may thus bear the same motto as the snowball, *vires acquirit eundo*, until, on reaching the lower part of the Rhine, it is carefully built into one prodigious fabric, which is then navigated to Dortrecht, and sold. These constructions have the appearance of a floating village, composed of 8 or 10 little wooden huts, on a large platform of oak and deal timber. The rowers and workmen sometimes amount to 400 or 500, superintended by pilots, and a proprietor, whose habitation is superior in size and elegance to the rest. The captain places himself upon a raised platform or stage, from which he can survey the float from end to end, and direct, by words and signs, its

movements. It is steered by means of anchors and the immense oars or sweeps of a quadruple row of rowers, placed fore and aft. The vast fabric bends and twists like a snake, when passing near dangerous eddies and narrow straits, such as are met with in the Rhine under the Lurlei and the Bingen Loch. The raft is composed of several layers of trees, placed one on the other, and strongly fastened together by chains and rivets, planked over with rough deals so as to form a deck, which is sunk nearly to the level of the water. Several smaller rafts are attached to it by way of protection, besides a string of boats loaded with anchors and cables, and used for the purpose of sounding the river and going on shore. The domestic economy of an East-Indiaman, or an English man-of-war, is hardly more complete. The boatmen are often accompanied by their wives and families, and spinning, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking, are carried on; poultry, pigs, and other animals are to be found on board—and several butchers are attached to the suite. A well-supplied boiler is at work night and day in the kitchen; the dinner-hour is announced by a basket stuck on a pole, at which signal the pilot gives the word of command, and the workmen run from all quarters to receive their messes. The consumption of provisions in the voyage is almost incredible. It has been stated to be, from the time the construction of the raft commences until it is sold at Dort, 45,000 lbs. of bread, 30,000 lbs. of fresh and dried meat, 15,000 lbs. of butter, 10,000 lbs. of cheese, 50 sacks of dried vegetables, 500 tuns of beer, 8 butts of wine, and several other articles in proportion. The expenses are so great that a large capital is necessary to undertake a raft. Their navigation is a matter of considerable skill, owing to the abrupt windings, the rocks and shallows of the river; and some years ago the secret was thought to be monopolised by a boatman of Rüdesheim and his sons.

At present the rafts are not so large as formerly; instead of 900 feet in length, they are now commonly not

more than 600 or 700; they never exceed 250 in breadth, and are subjected to be measured at Caub, to ascertain that they do not exceed this width; if larger they could not pass through the narrow channel between the rocks at Oberwesel. They do not draw more than 2 or 3 ft. of water. The smaller rafts, which still often require 400 men to navigate them, are both more easily managed, and can also set out from a higher point up the river than the larger floats. A single float is commonly the property of a great number of shareholders. The timber is sold at the end of the voyage, and sometimes produces from 300,000 to 350,000 florins (25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*). During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine amounted annually to 110,500 tons Eng. weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot logs, spars, weals, staves, and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in Holland, with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in Holland amounts to about 170,000*l.* The voyage from Bingen to Dort may be performed, under favourable circumstances, in 8 days; but it sometimes takes up 6 weeks. It is curious to find that the boatmen who navigate the Rhine still call the l. bank of the river Frank-enland, and designate the rt. Hessen-land,—though these names no longer apply to the present possessors of either bank.

STEAM-BOATS ON THE RHINE.—(See Rte. 11.) 1. Cologne Company, plies between Cologne and Strasburg; 2. Düsseldorf Company, between Rotterdam and Mannheim; 3. the Netherlandish or Dutch Company, between Rotterdam and Mannheim. At the rate of 10 or 12 m. against the stream, and of 15 m. with it.

*Steamers daily in 1851.*

Strasburg to Mannheim	. . . . . 1
Mannheim to Mayence	. . . . . 2 or 3
Mayence to Cologne	. . . . . 4 to 6
Cologne to Rotterdam, several.	



As the hours of departure and arrival are constantly changing, the traveller is referred to the Companies' printed bills, which he may obtain at their offices, and find in every inn or steam-boat he enters; or to the numerous little books, with time-tables, fares, distances, &c., published in France, Belgium, and Germany. The best are those compiled by Hendschel, and published by Jügel, at Frankfurt a. M.

Carriages are embarked and landed free of charge.

The steam-boats are divided into 3 cabins:—1. The pavilion. 2. The chief cabin. 3. The after-cabin, for servants and inferior persons. The pavilion differs from the second cabin only in being more expensive; and unless a person wishes to be very exclusive, he has no occasion to take any other place than the second cabin.

Meals are provided on board, at prices fixed by a printed tariff hung up in the cabin. Dinner at the table-d'hôte, at 1 o'clock, 17 S. gr.; at other times, apart, 1 dollar; half a bottle of wine, 6 S. gros.; tea or coffee, with bread and butter, 7 S. gr.

*Caution.*—"Places are booked at all parts of the Rhine and at Frankfurt direct for London, daily, but the tickets so issued are available only for one set of steamers plying between Rotterdam and London. One of the Rhenish companies corresponds with the Batavier, which sails only once a week; consequently the unwary traveller may be detained 7 days at Rotterdam, unless he choose to sacrifice the money which he has paid, and take a passage in one of the other companies' steamers."—*P. F.* Even upon the Rhine it is scarcely worth while, for the sake of a small saving, to bind oneself down to go by the boats of a particular company. If the hour of departure happen not to suit the traveller, or he arrive too late for the boat to which he is engaged, he must either forfeit his money, or wait till the next day. If he pay the money in advance, he has probably only one chance in a day; if he is free, he has three or four up and down the river.

In 1827, when the Cologne company commenced, 18,000 passengers were conveyed up and down, between Cologne and Mayence; the number increased to a million yearly in 1847, and is now probably greater.

The traveller who confines himself to the Rhine, and the routes contiguous to and branching off from it, will find that, with very few exceptions, he may make his way very well without knowing any other *language* than French, which is generally spoken in the inns, passport and coach offices, and public conveyances, from Cologne to Mayence and Frankfurt, and thence to Baden.

The *money current upon the Rhine* is, in Prussia, Dollars and Groschen (§ 48); higher up, in Nassau, Frankfurt, and Baden, Florins and Kreutzers. (Section VII.)

SCENERY OF THE RHINE.—The *glories* of the Rhine commence about 20 m. above Cologne with the beautiful cluster of mountains called the Sieben-gebirge; and the banks of the river afford, nearly up to Mayence, a succession of scenes of equal beauty and variety. English travellers are often under the erroneous impression that they have *seen* the Rhine in passing up and down in a steam-vessel, and they hurry onwards to something beyond the Rhine. It may be said of them, in the words of a homely phrase, that they "go farther and fare worse." The views in many places, looking down upon the Rhine from its lofty banks, far surpass those from the river itself; and the small valleys, which pour in their tributary streams on the rt. hand and l., have beauties to unfold of which the steam-driven tourist has no conception, which are entirely lost to him. At the same time, to avoid disappointment at first, he should remember that below Bonn or Godesberg he will find nothing to admire in the scenery of the river. In order thoroughly to explore and appreciate the Rhine, it is necessary every now and then to make a halt, and the following places appear the most appropriate stations to remain at:—*Bonn*, or *Godesberg*;

Coblenz; St. Goar; Bingen; or Rüdesheim.\*

Railroad — Cologne to Bonn. 3·9 Germ. m. = 18 Eng. m. Trains in about 1 hr. Terminus at Cologne, near St. Pantaleon's Gate. Distance by the Rhine 22 Eng. m. The steamers take 2½ or 3 hrs.

The line runs through a plain of corn-fields, at some distance from the Rhine, and near a chain of hills called Vorgebirge.

1. Kalscheuren Stat.

·5. Brühl Stat., in front of the *Château* built by the Episcopal Elector, Clement Augustus, 1728, now belonging to the Prussian Government. The King of Prussia received Q. Victoria here in 1845, during the Beethoven festival at Bonn. It contains some portraits of Electors and old German princes, and has a garden and an old-fashioned park attached to it.

The ancient Franciscan convent is now a seminary for schoolmasters. Brühl contains about 2000 inhab.

1. The hunting-seat of Falkenlust, united to Brühl by avenues of trees, also belonged to the Electors.

·7. Sechtem.

At Waldorf are remains of a Roman aqueduct, which, extending up to the course of the Erft, conveyed its waters to the Rhine.

·8. Roisdorf Stat. Here are mineral springs resembling the Seltzer water. The outline of the Seven Mountains beyond the Rhine are a pleasing feature in the view.

The Kreuzberg (p. 260), with its ch., and the village of Poppelsdorf, are seen rt. before reaching

·9. Bonn.—Terminus situated on one side of the horse-chestnut avenue leading to Poppelsdorf.

Several steamers start every morning from Cologne to Coblenz, making the

\* Post-road.—Bonn to Coblenz.

8 Pruss. m. = 38 Eng. m. along the bank of the Rhine.

*Schnellpost* every morning and evening, in 5½ hours. It takes rather longer to post.

Pruss. m.

Remagen . . . . .	2¼
Andernach . . . . .	2¼
Coblenz . . . . .	2¼

voyage in 8 hrs., descending in 5. You may reach Mayence in 14 hrs. from Cologne, and, in 2 more, Frankfurt.

At the upper end of Cologne, at the margin of the river, rises the *Bayenturm*, a stately and picturesque Gothic tower of the 14th cent. From its position, projecting into the river, it serves in winter to stave off the ice-shocks from the city below.

From Cologne to Bonn the banks of the Rhine are as flat and uninteresting as in Holland, and the villages which lie on them do not require any notice. On nearing Bonn, the picturesque outline of the Siebengebirge (7 mountains) on the rt. bank, rivets the attention.

rt. The castle of Siegburg, rising conspicuously on an eminence above the Sieg, about 3 m. E. of the Rhine, is now a lunatic asylum.

rt. Mouth of the river Sieg. The Sicambri (Sieg - ambri), an ancient people, lived upon its banks.

rt. At Schwarz-Rheindorf, opposite Bonn, about ½ m. below the bridge of boats, there is a curious architectural monument—a church of 2 stories. It was erected by Arnold von Weld, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1151, yet it is entirely in the Romanesque style, showing no traces of the pointed Gothic. The upper church, now restored for divine worship, is surrounded by an open gallery or arcade, supported by more than 100 little pillars, whose bases and capitals exhibit a prolific variety of ornament. It will interest none but architects and antiquaries.

1. BONN. *Inns*: Der Stern (the Star), good and comfortable; Trierischer Hof (Cour de Trèves), also good and moderate—both in the market-place; Cölnischer Hof (Cour de Cologne); Bellevue; Königlicher Hof (Royal Hotel)—both in the new part of the town, outside the Coblenz gate—both have gardens down to the water side; Rheineck, on the Rhine, 2nd rate. The red wines called Walportzheimer and Ahrbleichart, produced in the neighbouring valley of the Ahr, are very good here. The Roisdorf mineral water is used as a substitute for the Seltzer water.

Bonn, a town of 15,500 inhab., on



the l. bank of the Rhine, is chiefly remarkable for its *University*, established by the King of Prussia in 1818, which has attained a high reputation on the Continent, owing to the improved discipline maintained among the students and to the discernment exercised by the government in the appointment of professors. Prince Albert was a student here. Among those who have already filled chairs here, the most distinguished are Niebuhr and Aug. W. Schlegel, both dead.

The Electors of Cologne formerly resided here, having removed their court hither from Cologne in 1268. Their huge palace, built 1730, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. long, now serves to contain the *University*; and includes the Lecture-rooms, *Library* of about 150,000 vols., and the *Academical Hall*, decorated with modern frescoes, painted under the direction of *Cornelius* by his pupils. The subjects are the four faculties, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Medicine, in which Cuvier and Linnæus are conspicuous, and Theology, where Luther, Calvin, Wickliffe, St. Jerome and the Fathers, Ignatius Loyola, and other divines, both Catholic and Protestant, are introduced.

The same building contains the *Museum of Rhenish Antiquities*, a very large and interesting assemblage of local remains discovered on the banks of the Rhine, and relics of Roman settlements in this part of Germany. It is much to be lamented that the collection is, as yet, neither named nor catalogued. The following seem to be the most remarkable objects:—A Roman altar, dedicated to Victory, which formerly stood in the square called Römerplatz, and is supposed by some to be the identical *Ara Ubiorum* mentioned by Tacitus (Annal. I. 39). A bronze vase, bearing figures of Hercules, Mars, and Venus, in a pure style of art, found at Zülpich. Numerous weapons, trinkets, vases, glass vessels, a winged head of Mercury, found at Haddernheim; the gravestone of one M. Cælius, who fell in the great battle of Varus (bello Variano) against Arminius, very interesting from the event it commemorates, as well as for its representation of Roman military cos-

tume; Jupiter's wig and a thunderbolt of bronze, from the Hundsrück; tiles stamped with the numbers of several Roman legions (xxi. xxii.) stationed in these parts; a Roman millstone of Mendig tufa, and an ancient German shield of wood, dug up at Isenburg, in Westphalia, besides 200 bronzes. The *Univer-setätspedell* shows the hall—fee 5 S. gr., for the Museum 8 S. gr. The collections are opened to the public Wed. and Sat., 12-1; the library on the same days, 2-4.

An *Avenue of chestnuts*, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, forming an agreeable walk, conducts to the *Château of Poppelsdorf*, containing the *Museum of Natural History*. The collection of minerals and fossils is extensive and good, and especially interesting, as illustrating the geology of the Rhine, and of the volcanic deposits of the Siebengebirge and Eifel, arranged by Prof. Goldfuss. Among the fossil remains may be seen a complete series from the brown coal formation of Friesdorf, near Bonn. A set of fossil frogs, from the most perfect state down to that of a tadpole, discovered in the shale called paper-coal, deserves notice. Attached to the *Château* is the *Botanic Garden*, very spacious, very rich, beautifully situated, and admirably kept.  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour's walk brings you from this garden to the church on the Kreutzberg.

The *Minster*, a fine building externally, surmounted by 5 towers, was founded, it is said, by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, and contains a bronze statue of her, in the style and of the age of Louis XIV. The dates of the building of the different parts of this ch. are not accurately known. Perhaps the high crypt, on which is elevated the choir, belongs to the ch. of Helena. The circuit of the choir and its 2 towers were apparently built in the 10th cent.: the rest, including the middle tower, about the year 1177. The more remarkable parts are the central tower and the windows of the nave formed of 5 small pointed arches. The interior is very plain.

The *English Ch. Service* is performed on Sunday by an English clergyman.

There is a very good club (§ 40) here,

called *Lese- and Erholungs- Gesellschaft*.

Beethoven, the composer, was born (1770, d. 1827) in the house No. 934, Rheingasse. A bronze statue by Hänel was erected to him in 1845, in the Münster-platz. In the *Churchyard*, outside the *Sternen Thor*, Niebuhr the historian is buried. His monument is by Rauch. Also A. W. Schlegel. Here also are the graves of several students killed in duels.

The most notable events in the annals of Bonn are its capture after a long siege, in 1584, by Archbp. Ernest of Bavaria, from Gebhard Truchsess, who had been deposed from the see because he had become a Protestant; and its surrender to the English and Dutch army under Marlborough, in 1703, after a siege, the operations of which were conducted by the celebrated Coehörn. In the course of it a great part of the town was burnt. Bonn is mentioned by Tacitus as *Castra Bonnensia*, and was the spot where Claudius Civilis, the rebel leader of the *Batavi*, was defeated by the Romans, A. D. 70. (Hist. iv. 20.)

At Bonn the beauties of the Rhine may be said to have already commenced. There are several most agreeable excursions round about it, and the view of the Seven Mountains on the opposite side of the river is strikingly grand. They are seen to great advantage from the Bastion, or *terrace*, called *Alte Zoll*, overlooking the Rhine.

Finer still is the view from the church, on the summit of the *Kreuzberg*, one of the hills behind Poppelsdorf,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Bonn. It was formerly attached to a convent of Servites. It was built 1627. In a chapel behind the altar are shown the *Sacred Stairs* which led up to Pilate's Judgment Hall, still bearing stains of the blood which fell from the wounds caused on the Saviour's brow by the Crown of Thorns! They were built of Italian marble by the Elector Clement Augustus (1725), in imitation of the staircase at Rome called the *Scala Santa*; and no one is allowed to ascend them except on his knees. A trapdoor in the pavement leads into the vaults under the church, remarkable for

having preserved, in an undecayed state, the bodies of the monks buried in them. These lie in 25 open coffins, with cowl and cassock on. The flesh in some is preserved, though shrivelled up to the consistence of a dried stockfish—they are in fact natural mummies, and their preservation is attributed to the dryness of the sandy soil. They have been interred here at various times, from 1400 to 1713. The church is annually visited by numerous pilgrims, chiefly the rude peasants of the Eifel.

The other agreeable expeditions which may be made from Bonn are to—1. Godesberg, on the road to Coblenz, and the Alum Works at Friesdorf; 2. The Drachenfels and Siebengebirge, with the ruins of Heisterbach on the opposite side of the Rhine, described further on; 3. The Lower Eifel (Rte. 40); 4. The valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). A direct carriage-road leads over the hills to Altenahr, 18 m. The last two highly interesting and seldom explored.

Steamer, Bonn to Coblenz,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

(1.) After leaving Bonn about 3 m., the road \* passes a Gothic Cross called *Hochkreuz*, erected by an Archbishop of Cologne, 1331. About 1 m. from this, to the rt. of the road, are the brown-coal mines and alum-works of *Friesdorf*. The stratum here worked is, in fact, a forest, buried in an early period of the world's existence, and now converted into lignite or brown coal. The trunks of trees are intermixed with clays and sands, and exhibit all the stages from fossil wood, in which the vegetable fibre and texture are quite discernible, down to bituminous earthy coal fit for burning as fuel. Many fossil fishes and freshwater shells are found in these beds. Associated with the coal is a stratum furnishing the ingredients for extensive alum-works. "The alum of commerce is a compound of sulphuric acid, potash, and aluminous earth, and all these substances are obtained on the spot, from materials found in contact with the alum clay. The sulphuric acid is formed by the action of air and moisture upon iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron), previ-

\* The Post-road quits Bonn through an archway under the Electoral Palace.



ously gently roasted, and the potash from the ashes of the brown coal used as fuel in evaporating and crystallising the alum salt.”—*H.* “The same mine furnishes a fine potter’s clay, which is used in making the conical moulds employed in refining beet-root sugar, which is extensively manufactured hereabouts.”—*P.*

At Putzburg, near Friesdorf, gigantic trunks of trees, sometimes 10 or 12 ft. in diameter, occur embedded in the strata. The earthy brown coal worked here affords the valuable pigment known by the name of burnt umber, or Cologne earth.

1. Plittersdorf village. Here the steamer stops for passengers to or from Godesberg, 1 m. distant from the Rhine, and 5 from Bonn. Here is a ferry to Nieder-Dollendorf (fare, 1 S. gr.).

GODESBERG. *Inns*: Blinzler’s Hotel—Hôtel Bellevue; both very good. “The Bellevue was built as a Kursaal by the last Elector of Cologne, who projected making Godesberg a watering-place, but was prevented by the French Revolution. Table-d’hôte, 15 S. gr., in private 1 th.; table wine (Ober-Mosler), 15 S. gr.; breakfast and tea, 10 S. gr.; bed, 15 S. gr.”—*P.* Visitors may board at 5 frs. a day, exclusive of wine. Donkeys ply near the hotel, to convey persons up to the castle, or for other excursions in the neighbourhood.

Godesberg, a village of 1000 inhab., on the high road, is, on account of its situation, one of the most agreeable summer residences on the Rhine. Near it is a mineral spring, called Draitscher Brunnen, where there are baths, 10 S. gr. each. Shaded paths wind round the hill to the ancient *Castle Keep* on its top. It was built by the warlike Archbishops of Cologne, 1212, on the site of a Roman fort, and served them long as a stronghold, till the Bavarians took it and blew it up, 1583, because it held out for the Protestant Archbp. Gebhard Truchsess. The cylindrical Donjon tower (100 ft. high, built 1340) commands one of the most beautiful prospects on the Rhine. The key is kept at the well below. The interior of

the castle is now the village churchyard.

Godesberg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant from the Rhine, is a convenient point for making excursions to—1. The volcanic hill of Roderberg. 2. The Seven Mountains. The nearest way to them is to cross the Rhine by the ferry-boat to Königswinter, at the foot of the Drachenfels. This excursion may be lengthened profitably, by ascending the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Rolandseck (p. 263), and, after exploring its ruined castle, crossing in a boat to Nonnenwerth and then dropping down the river to Königswinter. The excursion will not take up more than a day, and is decidedly a very interesting one. 3. The short tour up the valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). 4. “A visit to the abbey of Heisterbach may be combined with the tour of the Seven Mountains, but is better made separately, crossing the Rhine by the ferry from Plittersdorf (l.) to Nieder-Dollendorf. About 2 m. inland S.E. from this lie the ruins of the *Cistercian Abbey of Heisterbach*. A carriage-road leads to it. The pedestrian, after passing Ober-Dollendorf, will proceed by a wooded path into the Petersthal, a secluded valley at the base of the Petersberg, one of the Seven Mountains, in which the Abbey lies. A fragment—the apse of the choir—alone remains to attest its ancient magnificence. It is a beautiful specimen of the finest style of the transition from the round to the pointed styles—begun in 1202, finished 1233. The building was sold for the mere value of the materials by the French in 1806, and the greater part was pulled down and removed to form the fortifications of Wesel. The beautiful fragment which still exists is carefully preserved from further decay by the Count zur Lippe-Biesterfeld, its present owner, and well deserves the stranger’s attention.

rt. *Königswinter* (*Inns*: H. de l’Europe, comfortable—Hôtel de Berlin; both overlooking the Rhine), a village of 1500 inhab., at the foot of the Drachenfels, which is most conveniently ascended from this in 30 min. Asses for the ascent of the mountain cost 10 S. gr.; to Heisterbach,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., 20 S. gr.

*Boats to Nonnenwerth and back, 20 S. gr.; to Bonn, 15 S. gr.*

rt. The SEVEN MOUNTAINS (Sieben-gebirge). This group of hills, in reality more than 7 in number, forms a grand commencement to the beautiful scenery of the Rhine. They are the highest and wildest on its banks, entirely of volcanic origin, and consist of lava, trachyte, and basalt, ejected through the rocks, which form the basement of the surrounding country, by subterraneous eruptions which took place previous to the existence of any human record or tradition. The names and heights of the 7 principal summits (for there are many minor heights) are as follows:—Stromberg, 1053 ft.; Niederstromberg, 1066 ft.; Oelberg, 1453 ft. (the highest); Wolkenberg, 1055 ft.; Drachenfels, 1056 ft.; Löwenberg, 1414 ft. (commanding a view considered by some superior to that from the Drachenfels); and Hemmerich. They are almost all crowned with a chapel or the ruin of some ancient tower or hermit's cell, which adds much to their picturesque features.

The trachyte rock of the Wolkenberg is quarried to a considerable extent as building stone. It abounds in the mineral called glassy felspar.

The most interesting of the whole group, from its shape and position, but more than all from the verses of Byron, is the famed DRACHENFELS (Dragon Rock), whose precipices rise abruptly from the river side, crowned with a ruin.

“The castled crag of Drachenfels  
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,  
Whose breast of waters broadly swells  
Between the banks which bear the vine;  
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,  
And fields which promise corn and wine,  
And scatter'd cities crowning these,  
Whose far white walls along them shine,  
Have strew'd a scene which I should see  
With double joy wert thou with me.

“And peasant girls with deep blue eyes,  
And hands which offer early flowers,  
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;  
Above, the frequent feudal towers  
Through green leaves lift their walls of gray,  
And many a rock which steeply lowers,  
And noble arch in proud decay,  
Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers;  
But one thing want these banks of Rhine,—  
Thy gentle hand to clasp in mine!

“The river nobly foams and flows,  
The charm of this enchanted ground,  
And all its thousand beauties disclose  
Some fresher beauty varying round:  
The haughtiest breast its wish might bound  
Through life to dwell delighted here;  
Nor could on earth a spot be found  
To nature and to me so dear,  
Could thy dear eyes in following mine  
Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine!”

BYRON.

The *summit* of the Drachenfels commands a noble view, and it may be reached in about half an hour from Königswinter. In ascending it the traveller is shown the quarry from which the stones were taken to build the cathedral of Cologne, called, in consequence, Dombruch, and the cave of the Dragon (from which the mountain was named) killed, as it is reported, by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungen Lay. Near the top is a tolerable inn, where parties may dine, and those who wish to enjoy the sunrise from the summit find sleeping accommodation. The ruined fragment on the top is of remote origin, and was once the seat of a noble race, long since extinct, named after the mountain on which they dwelt. They were dependent upon the Archbp. of Cologne as feudal superior, and seem to have chosen this situation for their castle from the facilities it afforded them for spying at a distance the merchant's laden boat or labouring waggon, and for sallying down to pillage or exact tribute.

The *View* hence extends down the river as far as Cologne, 20 m. off; upwards, the Rhine is shut in by rocks, which, however, are very grand, while Bonn and its University, with old castles, villages, and farm-houses almost beyond number, fill up the foreground of the landscape. The principal objects are the summits of the 7 mountains, Remagen and Apollinarisberg, the volcanic chain of the Eifel behind, Oberwinter and the island Nonnenwerth, the ruined arch of Rolandseck, the extinct crater of Roderberg, and the donjon of Godesberg.

The ruins on several other summits of the Seven Mountains are remains of castles of the Archbishops of Cologne. In that which crowned the *Löwenberg* the reformers Melancthon and Bucer



passed some time with the Archbp. Herman von Wied, who afterwards adopted the reformed faith; and his successor, the Protestant Archbp. Gebhard Truchsess, took refuge here, with his beautiful wife, Agnes von Mansfeldt, 1585. The view from this summit extends back over part of the Westerwald and of Westphalia.

1. In the neighbourhood of Mehlem is the *Roderberg*, one of the most interesting extinct volcanoes on the Rhine. Its crater is circular, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in diameter, and 100 ft. deep. It is now covered with fields of corn. The sides are composed in many places of tufa and scoriæ, exactly similar to those found on Vesuvius. From this crater you may walk through the gorge called *Eliasschlucht* to the ridge on which stand the ruined arch and turrets of (1.) the *Castle of Rolandseck*, an admirable point of view for surveying the Rhine. This ruin receives its name from a tradition that the famous nephew of Charlemagne chose this spot because it commanded a view of the Convent of Nonnenwerth, within whose walls his betrothed bride had taken the veil upon hearing a false report of his having fallen at Roncesvalles. He lived here a lonely hermit for many years, according to the story, which has furnished the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads, "The Knight of Togenburg." The scene, however, has been transferred by Schiller from the Rhine to Switzerland, and the tale to the time of the Crusades. The castle is called, in the oldest records where it is mentioned, *Rulcheseck*, and the convent *Rulcheswerth*. The former was, at one time, a nest of robbers, whose depredations rendered them the terror of the vicinity.

The bold and precipitous rock of Rolandseck, composed of prismatic basalt, with its scanty and mouldering baronial fortress and desolate arch, is a very striking object from the river, and, taken together with the *Drachenfels* on the opposite bank, serves as a fit portal to the grand scenery which lies above it. It projects so far forward, that the high road has barely room to pass between its foot and the brink of the

Rhine. There are 2 inns near the foot of the rock of Rolandseck. Exactly opposite, and in the middle of the stream, is the *island of Nonnenwerth* (Nun's island), so called from the large building upon it, embowered in trees, an Ursuline nunnery, built 1673, on the site of that which was once the asylum of the bride of the unfortunate Roland. The amiable intercession of Josephine with Napoleon, on behalf of the nuns, is said to have preserved to them the possession of their ancient retreat, at the time when the other religious establishments on the Rhine were secularised by the French. It was for some time converted into an inn, but still remains in the condition in which it was left by its former inmates, and was about to be again converted into a nunnery, when the troubles of 1848 interrupted the plan.

1. Oberwinter, a village through which the road passes.

The greater part of the road from Rolandseck to Remagen may be said to be literally quarried in the rock. It was begun by the Bavarians, continued by the French, and completed by the Prussians. The Romans, however, have the credit of laying the foundations of this noble highway, as was proved by remains turned up by the modern road-makers, such as coffins, coins, and a Roman milestone, the inscription of which proved, that under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, A.D. 161-180, a road had been already formed here.

1. Opposite the village of Unkel is the *Unkelstein*, a hill composed of basaltic columns, resembling those of the Giant's Causeway. They are found both in a horizontal and vertical position, and extend far into the bed of the Rhine, where they formed an obstacle to the passage of timber-rafts, until the rock was blown up by the French. As it is, the current of the Rhine sweeps with great force past the *Unkelstein*. The basalt affords the best material for roads and pavements, on which account it is extensively quarried. In 1846 a landslip in the basalt lifted up the high-road 40 ft. above its former level.

1. *Apollinarisberg*, a wooded height

named after a Saint, whose head is preserved here. It is surmounted by a beautiful *Gothic Church*, built from designs of Zwirner (the restorer of the Dom of Cologne), by Baron Fürstenberg of Stammheim; it is lighted, except in the choir, by circular windows, and decorated internally with frescoes. These, as some of the latest and most lauded of the works of the German fresco-painters, are well worth the traveller's attention, and especially of all English artists. The subjects and artists are as follows:—Entering by the W. door: on the l. are scenes from the life of Christ, by *Deger*. In the N. transept, St. Apollinaris destroying, through prayer, the statue of Jupiter in the presence of the Roman Empr., by *A. Müller*. Figures of Saints, by *Ittenbach*. The Crucifixion, and, beneath, the Passion of Christ, by *Deger*. Justice, Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance, by *Ittenbach*. Martyrdom of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. In the choir: on the l. the Resurrection of Christ, by *Deger*. *Noli me tangere*, and Delivery of the Keys to Peter, by *Ittenbach*. On the arch of the apse, the Adoration of the Lamb, and the Sacraments, by *C. Müller*. In the apse, Christ among the Saints of the old and new Covenant, by *Deger*. On the rt. of the choir, the Coronation of the Virgin, by *C. Müller*. In the S. transept, the episcopal ordination of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. SS. Theodore, Sophia, Francis of Assisi, and V. Paula, patrons of the founder and his family, by *Ittenbach*. Annunciation, Marriage, and Visitation of the Virgin (close to the window), by *C. Müller*. Faith, Love, Hope, and Humility, by *Ittenbach*. St. Apollinaris raises the daughter of the Governor of Ravenna, by *A. Müller*. On the rt. on entering by the W. door, Scenes from the Legends of the Virgin, by *Ittenbach*. There is a very good distant view of the 7 mountains from the Apollinarisberg. At the foot of the hill lies

1. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Remagen (*Inns*: König von Preussen; Preussischer Hof, the best between Andernach and Bonn), the Rigomagus of the Romans, a town of 1400 inhab. it has nothing to in-

terest the traveller, except the Romanesque *Gateway*, part of the Palace of the Frankish kings, now leading to the Pfarrhof, close to the church, on which are sculptured the signs of the zodiac, executed probably at the end of the 11th cent. (these signs are seen on the portals of the Lombard churches in Italy): it may be seen while the horses are changing. During the construction of the high road many Roman antiquities were dug up here. A most interesting excursion may be made hence by the *Ahr valley* (Rte. 39). Landing here from the steamer, hire a carriage with post-horses at the post, sleep at Altenahr, and return next morning with the same horses. The cost is about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  thalers for carriage and 3 horses, including driver, with an extra charge for horse-keep of 1 thaler at Altenahr.

rt. A little beyond Remagen, on the opposite bank, rise the basaltic precipices, 700 ft. high, called *Erpeler Lei*. The ingenuity of man has converted these barren rocks, which are almost inaccessible, into a productive vineyard. The vines are planted in baskets filled with mould, and inserted in crevices of the basalt. By this means alone can the earth be preserved from being washed away by every shower.

rt. The blackened walls of the ruined castle of Ockenfels. And a little further on is

rt. *Linz* (*Inns*: Nassauer Hof; Rheinischer Hof, on the bank of the river), an ancient fortified town, partly surrounded by walls of basalt; it has 2200 inhab. An Archbp. of Cologne, in 1365, built the tower, still standing, near the Rhine gate, to enforce the payment of tolls on the river, and to defend the place from the Burghers of Andernach, who were engaged in almost perpetual feuds with him and the townspeople of Linz. The *Pfarrkirche*, on the height behind, commands a fine view; it contains some curious monuments of the noble families of the neighbourhood, and 2 ancient pictures, each of 7 compartments, probably of the school of Cologne, bearing the date 1463; unfortunately almost destroyed. A cross 40 ft. high has been placed on



the top of the Hummelsberg, a hill behind Linz, as a memorial of the Battle of Leipzig.

l. The river Ahr issues into the Rhine opposite Linz. As its mouth is passed, the black conical summit of the Landskrone is seen up the Ahr valley.

l.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Sinzig (Inns: Stern; Krone), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Rhine, but traversed by the high road, was the Sentium of the Romans. The Parish Church is an interesting building, of the time of the transition from the round to the pointed style, dating probably from the beginning of the 13th cent. The decoration of the W. front, and of the ends of the transepts, resemble, on a smaller scale, those of the ch. at Neuss. The transition style is seen in the polygonal form of the choir, with a gable over each side. The interior resembles the ch. at Andernach, in having both pointed and circular arches, and over each aisle a gallery, called here the *Mannhaus*. According to an obscure tradition, near this spot the Cross appeared in the sky to Constantine, on his march to attack Maxentius. There is a rude painting representing this event in the church; and in an adjoining chapel a natural mummy, called the Holy Vogt, carried to Paris by the French.

rt. The gable-fronted château of Argenfels or Ahrenfels, the Stammhaus, or cradle of the family von der Leyen, is seen in the distance behind the ancient village of Hönningen.

l. The village of Niederbreisig, and, further from the river, Oberbreisig, with a curious ch. of the 14th cent.

l. The Castle of Rheineck, consisting of an ancient watch-tower and a modern castellated residence adjoining, built, at a lavish expense, by *Lassaulx*, for Profr. Bethman-Hollweg, of Bonn. The architectural taste displayed in this edifice is very questionable; but it contains some modern pictures, and in its chapel are frescoes of the Beatitudes by *Steinle*. It is shown to strangers when the owner is absent. Its garden commands a fine view.

l. Brohl, a small village (Nonn's Inn, tolerable), at the mouth of the stream and valley of the Brohl. It possesses a paper-mill, in which is a

[N. G.]

collection of Dutch pictures, and several others moved by the streams of the Brohl-Bach for grinding tuff-stone into *trass* (Dutch *tiras*—*i. e.* cement); and there are very singular cave-like quarries of tuff-stone about a mile up the stream. From the resemblance of this rock to the tufa formed at the present day by Etna, Vesuvius, and other active volcanoes, geologists conjecture that the tufa of Brohl has been formed either by a torrent of volcanic mud discharged from some extinct crater into the valley, or by showers of pumice and ashes, thrown up by one of the volcanoes of the Eifel, falling into a lake, mixing with the mud at the bottom of it, and now consolidated into a soft stone. This, when quarried and ground into powder, is called *trass*, and from its possessing the valuable property of hardening under water is in great request as a cement. Large quantities are exported from this to distant countries, especially into Holland, where it is employed in the construction of the dykes; it resembles the puzzolana of Naples, and the imitation of it, Roman cement. The ancients made use of this kind of stone for coffins; and from its property of absorbing the moisture of the dead body, gave them the name of sarcophagi, *i. e.* flesh consumers. Votive tablets, bearing Roman inscriptions, have actually been discovered in the quarries, proving at how early a period they were worked. Trunks of trees reduced to the condition of charcoal, and even land-shells of various species, are embedded in the substance of the rock.

The mineral spring called Tönnisstein lies  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. up the valley. (See R. 40, p. 296).

[The pleasant excursion to the Lake of Laach, described in Rte. 40, may be made from Brohl. The travelling carriage should be sent on to Andernach, and there rejoined. This excursion may be made in one long day.]

rt. On the summit of a bold, black, precipitous rock, opposite to an island in the river, stand the broken walls of Hammerstein castle, built in the 10th cent., the refuge in 1105 of the Emperor Henry IV., when persecuted

by his son. It was besieged by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, and destroyed by the Archbp. of Cologne in 1660. The small old church within it is interesting.

1. Namedy has a pretty church.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  (1.) *Andernach* (*Inn*: Zur Lilie, The Lily, good),—one of the oldest cities on the Rhine, 3000 inhab. It was called by the Romans Antonacum, and originated in one of Drusus' camps pitched on the spot. Most of the present fortifications date from 1577-83. The picturesque telescope *Watch-tower*, at the lower end of the town, by the water-side, round below, and eight-sided above (date 1520), and the *Crane*, a little lower down the stream, built 1554, add to its air of picturesque antiquity.

There are 2 articles of traffic peculiar to this spot: *millstones* obtained from very singular quarries near Nieder-Mendig, and exported to England, Russia, the East and West Indies, and to other remote parts of the world. They were used by the Romans, and have been found among Roman ruins in England, and are spoken of as Rhenish millstones by Latin authors. The stone is a species of basaltic lava which separates into columns, and is used as door-posts, window-sills, and side-posts at the corners of the streets, &c. (Rte. 40.) Another volcanic production is the trass, or cement, brought from the neighbouring quarries of Brohl and Kruft. A species of pumice called Oven-stone, because, from its resisting heat, it is used for lining ovens, is also obtained from 14 quarries at Bell near Nieder-Mendig (p. 297).

The *Parish Ch.* or *Dom* has 4 towers; those at the W. end tall and much ornamented; the greater part of it was built in the beginning of the 13th cent., but the choir, the tower on its N. side, and the lower part of that on its S. side, belong probably to a preceding church of the 10th, which so far escaped the destruction of Andernach by Philip of Hohenstaufen about 1200. A bas-relief over the S. door, the carvings of the capitals which support it, and the ornaments on the W. façade, are interesting specimens of sculpture.

The interior is supported upon 2 tiers of arches of nearly equal height; behind the upper tier runs a spacious gallery, intended for the male part of the congregation, and called the *männerchor*, or *mannshaus*; the women sate below. It contains some curious carvings, and a Roman tomb, erroneously said to be of Valentinian II. The pulpit once belonged to the abbey ch. at Laach. The *Franciscan ch.* 1414-63, now a stable, has only 2 aisles.

Beneath the Rathhaus is a *Jews' Bath*, of considerable antiquity (perhaps Roman). It has not been used since the Jews were expelled from the town, 1596; they have never since been allowed to settle here.

The *Coblentz Gate* is an elegant Gothic portal, not a Roman work, as is commonly reported. Adjoining it, on the rt. of the road, are the extensive ruins of the castellated *Palace* of the Archbishops of Cologne, built about the end of the 15th cent. The Palace of the Austrasian kings stood either on this spot or close to the river, near an old gateway, which is possibly of Roman origin.

A short distance off, on the rt. of the road, are the noble ruins of the *Abbey of St. Thomas*, a convent for ladies of rank, which was burnt in 1795. It is now turned into a very extensive tannery, and partly into an asylum for incurable lunatics. The architecture of St. Michael's chapel, attached to it, is interesting: it was built in 1129.

The excursion to the lake and abbey of Laach (Rte. 40) may be made in a carriage from hence, as a tolerable road leads thither through Wassenach (6 m.).

At Andernach the mountains on both sides of the Rhine again approach the river, and form a majestic defile.

rt. At the water's edge stands the ruined castle of *Friedrichsstein*, or the *Teufelshaus*, i. e. Devil's House; so called probably by the peasants, or serfs, who were compelled to build it by forced labour. It was begun in the 17th cent. by a prince of Neuwied, but never finished.

rt. Just above the village of Irrlich the small river Wied issues out into



the Rhine. A long avenue, partly of tall poplars, joins Irrlich with the town of

rt. *Neuwied* (Inns: Rheinischer Hof; Anker; Wilder Mann, 2nd class; Cæsar's Hotel, good), a neat and uniform town of straight streets, crossing each other at right angles (5200 inhab.), the capital of the principality of Wied, now mediatized, and attached to Prussia. It was founded only as far back as 1737 by a prince who invited colonists of all persuasions, from all parts, to come and settle, with a promise of perfect toleration. The wisdom of such liberality has been proved by the flourishing condition of the industrious manufacturing town which has sprung up in consequence, and by the harmony in which Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and Herrnhuters live all together.

The *Palace* (Residenz Schloss) of the prince, overlooking the Rhine, possesses a collection of *Roman antiquities*, discovered in this neighbourhood, and principally derived from the buried city of *Victoria*, near the village of Niederbiber, 2 m. N. of Neuwied. The objects brought to light comprise a bronze genius nearly 2 ft. high, armour, helmets, weapons, a ploughshare, locks and keys, tools of various trades, a sacrificial knife, pottery and coins in great abundance, tiles, hand-mills; bones of deer, pigs, dogs, and a large quantity of oyster-shells; proving that the garrison of a remote colony in the 3rd cent. sent all the way to the sea for the luxuries of the table. Many tiles have been found stamped with the names and numbers of the legions quartered here. No coins have come to light of a later date than the time of Valentinian the elder, who died A.D. 375, which fixes the date of the destruction of *Victoria* with an approach to precision. The remains of the city from which these curiosities were derived have long since been covered up, and crops of corn and grass again wave above its site.

In the building called the Pheasantry (Fasanerie Gebaude) is the *Museum of Natural History*, principally

remarkable for the collections made by Prince Maximilian of Neuwied during his travels in Brazil and North America.

The *Colony of Moravian Brothers* exceeds 400, who occupy a distinct quarter of Neuwied: their establishment, church, schools, and workshops are worth seeing.

The park and gardens of the château of *Monrepos*, situated between the Wied and the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. from Neuwied, form a pleasant excursion, and afford beautiful prospects.

There is a flying bridge over the Rhine at Neuwied.

From Andernach to Coblenz the banks of the Rhine are flat.

(1.) *Weissenthurm* (White Tower), so called from the square watch-tower built by the electors of Treves to mark the frontier of their domain, is a small village (whose new church is decorated with modern frescoes), through which the road passes, a little above Neuwied, on the opposite bank. It is remarkable as the spot where the French crossed the Rhine in spite of the opposition of the Austrians in 1797. On an eminence behind, to the rt. of the road, stands an *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the French general Hoche, who achieved that memorable exploit by throwing a bridge across to the island in the middle of the river. The monument bears the simple inscription, "L'Armée de Sambre et Meuse à son Général Hoche." Byron says of it, "This is all, and as it should be; Hoche was esteemed among the first of France's earlier generals, until Napoleon monopolised her triumphs. He was the destined commander of the invading army of Ireland." Cæsar, when leading his army against the Sicambri, 17 centuries before, crossed the Rhine at the same spot, and has described the very curious bridge which he constructed for the passage.

(1.) Beyond Weissenthurm the road quits the side of the Rhine, and continues out of sight of it till near to Coblenz.

(rt.) Engers, a small village, with an old-fashioned *Château*, built 1758 by the Elector of Treves, facing the river;

a short way above this the remains of a Roman bridge, built B.C. 38, are discoverable in the bed of the river.

(rt.) Mühlhofen, a village at the mouth of the river Sayn. [A good road strikes up the valley behind the village of Bendorf, and leads, in 3 m. from Engers, and about 8 m. from Coblenz, to the village and modern Château of Sayn, belonging to the Count Boos, overlooked by the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Sayn, destroyed in the 30 years' war, above which rises the romantic Renneberg. Not far off are the Royal Cannon Foundry and Iron Works (Sayner Hütte), equal in extent to some of the most considerable iron-works in England: very pretty cast-iron ornaments, similar to the black ware of Berlin, are made here. At the village of Sayn is a suppressed Præmonstrant abbey, founded 1202, with a church in the transition style, having a pointed arch, cupola, and a choir formed by 6 sides of an octagon, built 1400. At the upper extremity of the valley is the castle of the Counts of Isenburg, whence they used to sally forth and plunder the merchants upon the Rhine. The whole valley is beautiful; the stream of the Sayn gives it verdure; its woody sides afford a cool shelter even in summer, and are intersected with walks, and provided with seats and summer-houses. It is a favourite excursion of the people of Coblenz. N. of the valley, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Sayn, and as far N.E. of Engers, on the slope of a hill, stands the noble abbey *Rommersdorf*. The church was consecrated in 1210: the chapter-house and cloister were built between 1214-1236. The mouldings of the doors and arches, the quatrefoil openings and pointed arches of the cloister, show the approach of the pointed style. The abbey has become the property of a private individual, and is well preserved.]

(rt.) The walls and buildings of the *Castle of Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 271), on the top of its massive and commanding rock pedestal, are visible long before Coblenz appears behind the green slopes of the l. bank.

l. Neuendorf: here the compara-

tively small timber-rafts from the upper Rhine and its tributaries, and from the Moselle, are formed into the large rafts which descend to Holland (see p. 255).

(l.) Near Kesselheim are remains of the château of *Schönbornlust*, originally a palace of the Elector of Treves, and only remarkable because it was the residence of the Bourbon princes and their supporters who were exiled from France during the first revolution. It became the head-quarters of the army of the refugees and their allies, and their plans of invading France were here concocted. The part of the building now standing serves as an inn. The plain between Andernach and Coblenz becomes every 3 years the scene of very extensive military reviews of the Prussian army; 25,000 men are manœuvred on these occasions, usually in August or September, for the space of one month.

(l.) Near the junction of the Moselle and Rhine stands the "*Monument of the young and lamented General Marceau, killed at the battle of Altenkirchen, in attempting to check the retreat of Jourdan, on the last day of the 4th year of the French republic.*" (Sept. 21, 1796.)

"By Coblentz, on a rise of gentle ground,  
There is a small and simple pyramid,  
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;  
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid,  
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid  
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb  
Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough soldier's lid,  
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,  
Falling for France, whose rights he battled to resume.

"Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career,—  
His mourners were two hosts, his friends and foes;  
And fitly may the stranger lingering here  
Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose;  
For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,  
The few in number, who had not o'erstept  
The charter to chastise which she bestows  
On such as wield her weapons; he had kept  
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept."  
BYRON.

Byron adds: "The inscriptions on his monument are rather too long, and not required: his name was enough. France adored, and her enemies ad-



mired; both wept over him. His funeral was attended by the generals and detachments from both armies." It was in allusion to the last circumstance that the words of the Imperial captain, in whose arms Bayard breathed his last under nearly similar circumstances, were inscribed on the monument: "Je voudrais qu'il m'eût couté le quart de mon sang, et vous tinse en santé, mon prisonnier! quoique je sais que l'Empereur mon maître n'eût en ses guerres plus rude ni fâcheux ennemi."—*Mémoires de Bayard*. On another side of the monument were inscribed the words, "Qui que tu sois, ami ou ennemi, de ce jeune héros respecte les cendres."

This injunction has not been exactly complied with. The monument originally stood where the fort Empr. Francis now stands, but was pulled down in 1817 to make room for it. Hoche was buried in the grave with Marceau, though his monument is at Weissenthurm. Whether the bodies were removed or not is not clearly ascertained; but some time after the tomb was rebuilt at the command of the late King of Prussia, in a field to the rt. of the road from Cologne to Coblenz.

1. After passing under the works of the Fort Empr. Francis, which the French commenced and called Fort Marceau, the road crosses the Moselle by a handsome stone bridge a short distance above its confluence with the Rhine, and enters Coblenz.

The breaking up of the frost is sometimes attended with danger to the town of Coblenz. In the spring of 1830 the ice on the Moselle came down while the Rhine was still frozen over; and being forced on by the current, while there was no outlet for its discharge, was raised into vast heaps near the junction of the river, so as to overtop the stone bridge across the Moselle, and the quays along its banks. Indeed, but for these quays, then recently built, it is probable some of the houses in the lower town would have been injured, as the icebergs were piled up against them to a height of 10 ft., and the boats moored in front of them were crushed by the weight. The water of the Moselle rose

so high as to break over the tongue of land on its l. bank, threatening destruction to the village of Neuendorf, whose inhabitants took to flight; and it even floated up the Rhine on the top of the ice as far as Boppard! The fields between the 2 rivers were covered with ice, and all communication by the road cut off.

The vast Palace of the Electors of Treves (now the King's) (p. 270), extending along the bank of the Rhine, is conspicuous as the steamer reaches her moorings off

2½ l. COBLENZ.—*Inns*: the 3 following face the Rhine; the Giant (Riese), nearest to the landing-place of the steamers, is good and moderate, but complaints are made of the beds.—*C. Charges*: table-d'hôte, with wine, 24 S. gr.; tea 10 S. gr.; breakfast 12 S. gr.; beds 15 S. gr. to 21 S. gr. *H. Bellevue*, and, next door to it, the *Trois Suisses*; *Trierischer Hof* (Poste), in the great Square. Those who do not mind crossing the bridge to Ehrenbreitstein will find the White Horse (Zum Weissem Ross—Cheval Blanc) one of the best managed hotels on the Rhine. The landlord is a ci-devant major in the Württemberg army.

Coblenz is a strongly fortified town, on the l. bank of the Rhine, and rt. of the Moselle (Germ. Mosel). The Romans called it Confluentes, modernised into Coblenz, from its situation at the confluence of these 2 rivers. It is the capital of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and its population, including that of Ehrenbreitstein and 4000 men in garrison, is 26,000.

The extensive fortifications, which occupied nearly 20 years to complete, connect the works on the l. bank of the Rhine with the citadel of Ehrenbreitstein on the rt. bank, and render Coblenz the bulwark of Germany and Prussia on the side of France. These vast defences form a fortified camp, capable of containing 100,000 men, and are unique in their way, combining the 2 systems of fortification of Carnot and Montalembert.

The works round the town, external and detached, are the Fort Kaiser Franz below it, on the l. bank of the

Moselle, which commands the approach from Cologne and Treves; the forts Alexander and Constantine, above the town, on the site of the convent of the Chartreuse, command the roads to Mayence and that over the Hundsrück mountains; and lastly, the many-mouthed batteries of Ehrenbreitstein, with some important works on neighbouring heights, sweep the stream of the Rhine and the road to Nassau.

The presence of the military and civil government, and of an extensive garrison; the situation of the town in the centre of the great highway up and down the Rhine, nearly equi-distant from Cologne and Mayence, at the point of junction of the roads to Frankfurt and by Treves to Paris; its vicinity to the fashionable watering-place Ems; and the number of persons daily arriving and departing by coaches, carriages, and steamboats, render Coblenz a lively and bustling place, especially in summer.

The objects worth notice in the Old Town are—

The *Ch. of St. Castor*, at the very confluence of the 2 rivers, distinguished by its 4 towers, and remarkable for its very great antiquity, having been "built chiefly at the expense, and consecrated in the presence, of Louis the Pious (in 836), and is the earliest instance of the appearance of the Lombard style in the Rhenish provinces."—*G. K.* It was the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met (843) to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. The oldest parts are the interior of the choir, and the lower walls of the western towers. In the 11th cent. it suffered from fire; the exterior of the choir dates from 1157 and 1201; the nave and transept from 1208; the vaulting from 1498. In 1830 the church was restored under the direction of Lassaulx. On the l. of the chancel stands the beautiful *tomb* of Cuno of Falkenstein, Archbp. of Treves (d. 1388); it is of the 14th cent., and is ornamented with a painting of the Crucifixion, attributed to the old German master, William of Cologne.

In 1338 King Edward III. repaired to Coblenz to meet the Emp. Lewis

of Bavaria, who installed him in front of this church Vicar of the Empire, in order that he might secure the succour of the Crown-vassals on the l. bank of the Rhine, to aid him in his designs against France.

In the square in front of this church stands a *Monument*, erected by the French in 1812. It is a *Fountain*, bearing an inscription to commemorate the Invasion of Russia by the French, affixed to it by the French Préfet of the Département, at the time of Napoleon's expedition. This inscription had not stood many months before the Russians, pursuing the army of Napoleon, arrived here on their way to Paris. Their commander, St. Priest, instead of erasing the obnoxious words, contented himself with the following sarcastic addition, which remains to the present time: "Vu et approuvé par nous, Commandant Russe de la Ville de Coblenz, Janvier 1<sup>er</sup>, 1814."

The *Liebfrauenkirche* is very curious, with early pointed arches and scalloped windows in the style of Cologne. It was originally built in 1259; the choir 1404-1431; the vaulting about 1500; the upper parts of the towers after the siege of 1688. The Protestant Church contains fine painted glass, very early, in the style of that in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster, brought from Nassau. The person who keeps the keys lives in one of the oldest houses in Europe, close to the Ch.—*F. S.*

The *Moselle Bridge* (b. 1344) commands a pleasing view up and down the river, and along the picturesque old buildings which line the quay. Below it, on the rt., rise the ancient *Town Hall*, and the original *Castle of the Electors* of Treves, built 1280, now a manufactory of Japan ware. One of the first buildings on the l. hand, after passing through the archway from the bridge, is the "*Stammhaus*" (family house) of Prince Metternich, the late Austrian Prime Minister, who was born in it. There are many other seats of the ancient nobility of the empire, as that of the Princes von der Leyen, Counts Bassenheim, Elz, &c. The *Hospital* is under the exemplary management of the "Sœurs de la Charité."



The principal building in the *New Town* is the *Palace* of the King, who has caused it to be fitted up for his summer residence. Its long and handsome façade extends along the Rhine, above the Bridge of Boats; its principal front is turned towards the Great Square, near which the parade is held between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the band plays. It was built by the last Elector of Treves, Clement Wenceslaus, Prince of Poland, Duke of Saxony, and uncle of Louis XVI., 1778-1788. The building was degraded by the French into barracks. It contains nothing worth notice.

The *Service of the Church of England* is performed in the beautiful *Palace Chapel* by an English clergyman twice every Sunday. On the top of the palace stands a telegraph, the first of a line which communicates a message to Berlin in about half an hour.

The new *Palace of Justice* contains the Law Courts, which are open to the public. Justice is administered by judges in gowns, but without wigs, and by trial by jury. The assizes are held every 3 months.

The *Casino*, or town club, is of chaste architecture; it has an elegant ball-room, good reading-rooms, and gardens.

Close at hand is an ancient *Convent of Jesuits*, now the grammar-school. The *Cellars* beneath it well deserve to be visited from their vast extent; they are so lofty and wide that a stage-coach loaded might easily drive round them. They belong to Messrs. Deinhard and Jordan, bankers and wine-merchants here, and contain about 300 vats of Rhine and Moselle wines, each equal to 7 ohms, or all together to about 400,000 bottles.

A very agreeable sparkling wine is made from the grapes of the Rhine and Moselle; and the vines which grow under the very guns of Ehrenbreitstein furnish, under skilful management, a highly flavoured wine, which is no bad substitute for Champagne.

Coblenz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce up and down the 3 rivers, Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn, supplying the country around with

colonial produce. From its vicinity to the wine districts it forms the natural staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines, going down the river to Great Britain, Holland, and other parts of the world. About a million jars of Seltzers and other mineral waters from the duchy of Nassau are shipped annually from hence. Corn and the excellent iron of the neighbourhood are exported up the Moselle into France. The volcanic productions of this country form very peculiar articles of trade; such are the lava itself, in the shape of millstones, and the ashes, or pumice-stone, ground to form Dutch tiras: these, as well as potter's clay from the Moselle, bark from the forests of the Eifel and Hunsdrück, and stoneware from the Sauerland, a mountainous and poor district of Westphalia, N. of the Duchy of Nassau, are much in request in Holland.

Neuendorf, a little below Coblenz, is the rendezvous for the great timber-rafts.

No town on the Rhine surpasses Coblenz in the beauty of its situation: from whatever side you approach, by land or water, it presents a beautiful picture. The views from the centre of the bridge of boats, from the heights of Ehrenbreitstein, of Pfaffendorf, or of the Chartreuse, are all fine.

The most interesting object in the vicinity, on account of its towering and majestic appearance, for the glorious view of the junction of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the course of the Rhine from Stolzenfels down to Andernach, which it commands, and for the vast extent of its fortifications, is the rock and fortress of

(rt.) EHRENBREITSTEIN (honour's broad stone), the Gibraltar of the Rhine, connected with Coblenz by a bridge of boats. An order to see it must be obtained from the commandant in Coblenz (Regierungsgebäude), which a valet-de-place will easily procure on presenting the passport.

This fortress, originally a Roman Castrum, was, during the middle ages, the refuge and stronghold of the Electors of Treves, who, in later times,

occupied the *Palace* (now a flour warehouse) at the foot of the rock, before the erection of their more princely residence on the opposite side of the Rhine. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1688, under Marshal Boufflers, notwithstanding the celebrated Vauban directed the works against it, and although Louis XIV. repaired hither in order to be the eye-witness of its surrender. But it fell into their hands in 1799, after a siege, in which the garrison was reduced to such extremities from want of food, that a cat sold for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  florin, and horse-flesh rose to 30 kreutzers per pound. It was blown up by the French when they evacuated it after the peace of Luneville.

"Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd wall  
Black with the miner's blast upon her height,  
Yet shows of what she was, when shell and ball  
Rebounding idly on her strength did light  
A tower of victory! from whence the flight  
Of baffled foes was watch'd along the plain;  
But Peace destroy'd what War could never blight,  
And laid those proud roofs bare to Summer's rain—  
On which the iron shower for years had pour'd  
in vain."—BYRON.

It is now no longer a ruin. Since 1814 the Prussians have spared no pains or cost in restoring it, and adding new works, which have been only recently brought to a conclusion, and it is considered to be stronger than ever. Prussia devoted to the re-construction of this fortress her share of the contribution which France was compelled to pay the Allies after the war: but more than 4 times that sum has probably been expended on it by the Prussian government. The entire cost of the works on both sides of the Rhine at Coblenz is estimated to have exceeded 5 millions of dollars; and although they may be converted into a fortified camp holding 100,000 men, yet a garrison of 5000 is enough to defend them. The magazines are capable of containing provisions for 8000 men for 10 years.

Ehrenbreitstein is defended by about 400 pieces of cannon. The escarped rocks, or steep slopes, on 3 sides, would

bid defiance to almost any assault: its weak point is on the N.W. Here, however, art has done its utmost to repair a natural defect, and 3 lines of defences present themselves, one within another, which would require to be taken in succession before the enemy could enter in this direction. The great platform on the top of the rock, serving as a parade, covers vast arched cisterns, capable of holding a supply of water for 3 years, furnished by springs without the walls. There is, besides, a well, sunk 400 ft. deep in the rock, communicating with the Rhine: the Rhine water, however, is very unwholesome from the quantity of vegetable matter decomposed in it.

Those who reach Coblenz too late to get an order to see Ehrenbreitstein may content themselves with the view from the Pfaffendorfer Höhe (a hill on the same side of the Rhine), which is nearly as fine.

(1.) *Hill of the Chartreuse.*—The view from Ehrenbreitstein is, perhaps, even surpassed by that from the heights of the *Kärthäuserberg*, on the l. bank of the Rhine, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. above Coblenz. It receives its names from an old convent, now removed to make way for Forts Alexander and Constantine. It is nearly as high as Ehrenbreitstein, and that stupendous rock and citadel form the grandest feature of the view from this point: while, by approaching the verge of the hill, on one side the Rhine is seen, with the fortified heights of Pfaffendorf beyond it, and on the other side the Moselle flows at the gazer's feet.

There are so many interesting spots near Coblenz, to which *Excursions* may be made, that it deserves to be chosen as a halting-place for some days. (a.) To the *Castle of Stolzenfels*, 3 m. up, on the l. bank of the Rhine, on the road to Mayence, p. 274; vehicles (einspanner, with one horse) may be found near the Mainzer Thor to take you there and back for one thaler—with 2 horses 1 th. 10 S. gr.: (b.) to the top of the *Kuhkopf*, the highest hill near Coblenz: (c.) to *Lahnstein*, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, p. 275: (d.) to *Sayn*, and the Abbey of *Rommersdorf*, p. 268. Tours



of a day may be made to the *Abbey and Lake of Laach* (Rte. 40); to the *Castle of Elz* (Rte. 41); to *Newwied*, below Engers, p. 267; to the *Castle of Marksburg*, p. 275; which may be thus arranged:—Hire a carriage to Niederspay, opposite Braubach (2 dollars), stopping to see Stolzenfels and Königstuhl. Cross the ferry at Niederspay, ascend to the Marksburg (2 hours required to see it). Descend the Rhine in a boat, which costs 20 S. gr., to Niederlahnstein and Coblenz.

To *Ems and Nassau* (Rte. 95).

A pleasant excursion of 2 days may be made to the *Baths of Bertrich*, returning by the Moselle, and in this short space the traveller may enjoy some of the most beautiful scenery that river presents. (See Rte. 42.)

The numerous forests around abound in game—roes, stags, wild boar, and even wolves. The preserves of the Duke of Nassau and Prince of Wied are richly stocked, and they are known to be liberal in admitting foreigners to their shooting parties, so that Coblenz is good sporting quarters in autumn and winter.

*Hints for making the Tour of the Rhine, above Coblenz.*—The direct road to the Brunnen of Nassau (Rte. 95) strikes away from the Rhine at Coblenz; but as a great part of it is uninteresting, and as some of the finest scenery of the Rhine lies between Coblenz and Bingen, those who wish to explore its beauties will find it far preferable to adhere to the post-road running along the l. bank as far as Bingen, and there, crossing the river into the Rheingau, turn off to Wiesbaden. In this case it is advisable to make an *Excursion from Coblenz to Ems*, and the Castle of Nassau, 6 m. beyond it. (See Rte. 95.) A carriage may be hired for 4½ dollars to Ems.

Those who have a week to spare may make from Coblenz the tour of the beautiful *Moselle* to Treves (Rte. 41), returning by the river in the steamer (Rte. 42). They who cannot spare time to go all the way to Treves will find it worth their while to devote 1½ or 2 days to an excursion to Münster-Maifeld, the castle of Elz, and

the village of Alf, situated on the Moselle, at a spot where its scenery is most beautiful, and to the Baths of Bertrich. (Rte. 42.)

A good summer's day's excursion may be made by hiring a carriage from Coblenz to go by the Treves post-road through Metternich to Lonnig, where are the remains of a fine old Romanesque church, with semicircular apsis, colonnade, &c., then to Münster-Maifeld, p. 309, and so on to the hill above Elz, where leave the carriage to go to Gondorf, and cross the Moselle to Niederfell by the ferry and refresh. Meanwhile the traveller can see Elz, walk to Moselkern or to Hatzenport, there take boat and fall down the river to Gondorf or Cobern; after seeing which he can from either recross the river to his carriage at or near Niederfell, and back to Coblenz by the rt. bank, by a new, but bad, carriage-road, p. 321. A long day and an early start are desirable, as it will be too late to return to Coblenz by the down boat, and the road is not to be recommended in the dark.

The young peasant girls in the country around Coblenz wear before marriage a very elegant cap richly embroidered, with a silver-gilt arrow or stiletto stuck through their hair.

First-rate physicians are Dr. Ulrich, Dr. Soest, and Dr. Baermann, who understand English. (For Fees see § 41.) The pharmacy of Mr. Mohr is excellent.

Baedeker, a very intelligent bookseller in the Rhein Strasse, 452, leading from the bridge, at the corner of the square, keeps a good assortment of English, French, and German books, guide-books, prints, maps, &c., and is the publisher of one of the best *Travellers' Manuals of Conversation*. He has also translated and printed a German edition of the Handbooks, and is personally acquainted with all parts of his own country.

Steamers several times a-day up to Mayence and down to Cologne; up the Moselle daily to Treves, in 1½ day, returning in 10 hrs. (Rte. 41.)

*Schnellposts* (§ 50) to Cologne twice a-day: daily to Mayence; to Treves; to Cassel, by Wetzlar and Giessen, in

26 hrs.; and to Frankfort by Ems, Schwalbach, and Wiesbaden.

*Omnibus* to Ems several times a-day. *Droskies* (cabs) are much cheaper than those hired at the hotels.

### ROUTE 38.

THE RHINE (D). COBLENZ TO MAYENCE.

The post-road along the l. bank of the Rhine is 12 Pruss. m. = 56 Eng. m. *Steamers* (5 or 6 daily) upwards in 8 hrs.; down in 5 hrs. *Schnellpost* daily in 9 hrs. to Mayence; in 7½ hrs. to Kreuznach by Bingen.

Immediately above Coblenz the mountains close in upon the Rhine, which flows through a contracted gorge extending as far as Bingen. The dark shadows of the mountains, the numerous feudal castles in ruins, and walled and turreted towns, are the prominent features of its unrivalled scenery, the effect of which is heightened by historical associations and the charms of romance and chivalry.

On quitting Coblenz we pass (l.) Forts Alexander and Constantine; and on the rt. bank another fort, crowning the heights of Pfaffendorf, above a village of that name. They have been fortified with as much care and expense as the citadel itself.

(rt.) Horchheim is the last Prussian village: it is opposite to the island Oberwerth, upon which stands the country-house of Count Pfaffenhofen, formerly a nunnery.

(l.) *Stolzenfels*, a castle, finely placed on a jutting rock overlooking the Rhine and the little village of Kapellen, and nearly opposite the confluence of the Lahn, 3 m. above Coblenz. Its picturesque outline and commanding position seem to justify its name of the *Proud Rock*, and render it one of the most imposing feudal castles on the Rhine. It is one of the numerous fortresses built by the Archbishops of Treves, and was a favourite residence of several of those princely Prelates. The Princess Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, and bride of the Emp. Frederick II., was lodged here with a splendid retinue in 1235. It was destroyed by the French in 1688, and

had been abandoned to decay, until it was presented by the town of Coblenz to the present King of Prussia, while Crown Prince, by whom it has been restored. Unfortunately the repairs have been executed in very bad taste, recalling to mind the carpenter's Gothic of Strawberry Hill. A fine carriage road has been formed, partly by bridging a ravine up to the castle, and is carried thence in zigzags to the top of the neighbouring hill. Pretty plantations and walks have been laid out around it. One apartment (the Ritter-saal) is painted by *Stilke* with frescoes, representing the knightly virtues and accomplishments of Courage, Fidelity, Justice, Perseverance, Love, and Music, by scenes from history. 1. Courage: the death of the blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crecy, 27th Aug. 1346, after having fastened his horse to those of two knights. 2. Fidelity: Herman von Siebeneichen saves the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa, by exposing himself to the Guelph assassins, having compelled the Emperor to fly. 3. Love: the Empr. Fred. II. receives his bride Isabella Plantagenet, sister of Henry III. 4. Music: Philip of Swabia and his wife Irene sailing down the Rhine, surrounded by the most famous minstrels of their day. 5. Justice: Rudolph of Habsburg re-establishes general peace. 6. Perseverance: Godfrey of Bouillon hangs up his arms in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. On the window side are St. Gereon, St. George, St. Maurice, and St. Reinhold. In another room is an armoury, where are preserved the swords of Tilly, Blücher, Napoleon, Murat, &c. The castle is often resorted to by the Coblenzers on account of its fine view. An *hotel* has been built at the foot of the rock, and donkeys swarm to convey the strangers up it. Not long ago Stolzenfels was offered for sale at 70 dollars (11l.) without finding a purchaser. The King of Prussia received Queen Victoria here in 1845.

Both banks of the Lahn and the rt. bank of the Rhine, nearly all the way hence to Mayence, belong to Nassau.

(rt.) Below the mouth of the Lahn stands the *Church of St. John*, built



about 1100, but reduced to a ruin through a lawsuit about the liability of the titheowner to repair it, which lasted 40 years. The choir is square outside, but curved within: the sacristy has elliptical vaulting: a tower is raised very boldly upon columns: the great tower is the oldest. Beyond it is the village of Nieder-Lahnstein, on the rt. bank of the Lahn. Here the Russians, under St. Priest, crossed the Rhine in 1814. Douquet's *Inn*, at Lahnstein, is a good dining place, and its small court-yard commands fine views. There is a *ferry* over the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Lahnstein, and another over the Lahn at its mouth, and a good carriage-road leads up its rt. bank to Ems. It is proposed to render the Lahn navigable up to Weilburg, a difficult scheme, but of vast importance to Nassau, by opening an outlet for the produce of its mines, and for that of the agriculture of Wetteravia and Upper Hesse.

(rt.) Above the mouth of the Lahn, on the top of a rock, are the ruins of the *Castle of Lahneck*, which gave rise to Göthe's verses "Geister Gruss." Oberlahnstein, an old unaltered walled town, whose most conspicuous edifice is the red *Castle of the Electors of Mayence*, on the margin of the Rhine. Just without its walls a little white *chapel* is visible among the trees; it is memorable as the spot where the Electors met to pronounce the deposition of the weak and indolent Emperor Wenceslaus, and to elect Rupert emperor in his stead (1400).

(1.) *Rhense (Inn, Zum Königsstuhl)*, one of the least altered towns on the Rhine; its timber houses, few of which are newer than the 16th cent., and some even of the 14th cent., retain entirely the mediæval German aspect. The road passes through it. A little below it is the *Königsstuhl* (King's Seat), where the Electors used to meet to deliberate on affairs of the Empire. It is an open vaulted hall with 7 arches and 9 pillars, 1 being in the middle, and with 7 stone seats round the side for the 7 Electors. Here many treaties of peace were concluded, emperors dethroned and elected, and

here the Emperor Maximilian appeared in person to take the oaths. It was allowed to go to ruin under the French government, and was pulled down 1807, but has been rebuilt in its original shape, and partly out of the old materials (1843). This situation was selected from its vicinity to the territories of the 4 Rhenish Electors. The town of Rhense belonged to the Elector of Cologne, Lahnstein to Mainz, Capellen and Stolzenfels to Treves, and Braubach to the Palatinate. Thus each could repair to this spot, or retire from it into his own dominions, in a few minutes' time.

(rt.) *Braubach*, a small town, with a *Château*, at the water-side (now turned into an *Inn, zur Phillipsburg*), stands at the foot of a high and almost conical rock, surmounted by the imposing *Castle of Marksburg*, an unaltered specimen of a stronghold of the middle ages, and on this account deserving of a visit. It is sometimes used as a prison, and is garrisoned by a corps of invalids. It is indeed the beau-ideal of the old *Ritterschloss*, with mysterious narrow passages, winding stairs, vaults hewn in the living rock, which served in former days as dungeons; among them the horrible pit called *Hundloch* (Doghole), into which prisoners were let down, as a bucket into a well, by a windlass; and above all, a *chamber of torture* (Folterkammer), whence the rack has been only lately removed. Here is shown the cell in which the Emp. Henry IV. was confined. A secret passage is said to pass down through the rock to a tower on the borders of the river. The view from the top of the *Donjon keep* (called *Wimpel*) will please the lover of the picturesque. Braubach is about 7 m. from Ems. A tolerable road connects the two places (Rte. 95). Just out of the town, at the roadside, is a delicious spring of mineral water, resembling that of Selters.

In order to visit Marksburg from the l. bank of the Rhine cross the river at Nierderspay, where there is a ferry to Braubach.

(1.) Three small villages close together, called *Mittelspay, Peterspay*, and *Oberspay*. The Rhine here makes a

very great bend, and does not recover its former direction till Boppart is passed.

(rt.) 2 m. above Braubach, nearly opposite Oberspay, is a mineral spring called Dinkholder Brunnen.

(rt.) Above the little village of Osterspay rises the *Castle of Liebeneck*, with white walls.

(l.) BOPPART\* (*Inns*: Post; Rheinischer Hof, new; Spiegel), a very ancient walled town, with 3500 inhab. and dark narrow streets, no better than lanes. It was the Roman Baudobriga, and, like many other places upon the Rhine, it owed its origin to a castle built by Drusus, and the walls of this Castrum, an oblong square of Roman masonry, still exist in the heart of the town: the outer walls date from the middle ages. Boppart was made an Imperial city, and many Diets of the Empire were held in it. The *Hauptkirche*, built about 1200, and distinguished by its twin pointed spires united by a gallery like a bridge, "is remarkable for the various shapes of the arches in its front sides and semi-octagonal apsis; some of the latter being pointed, but evidently of the same age with the round-headed: small gallery under the roof of the apsis: inside galleries [over the aisles, *männerchöre*] with small round-headed arches, supported on twin columns, and enclosed in larger ones: wall-plates with arches, some round, some pointed, some in slips: a rosette in the pediment."—*Hope*. A remarkable door on the l. of the apse, at the E. end, surmounted by 3 concentric arches of peculiar arrangement, is well worth the architect's notice.—*F. S.* The *Carmeliterkirche* contains a curious monument of the family von Elz,—rich specimens of sculpture of the 16th cent., but mutilated. Within the picturesque streets, the antiquary, architect, and artist will find much to interest them. The *Bayerhaus* present some peculiarities of architecture. It was the house of the family of Bayer von Boppart, the ally of Rudolph of Habsburg in the destruction of the robber-nests on the Rhine. The *Tempelhof* preserves the recollection of the Knights Templars of

Boppart, who first mounted the breach at the storming of Ptolemais in the 3rd Crusade.

The large *Convent of Marienburg*, built 1738, behind Boppart, once a cotton-mill, afterwards a girls' school, is now converted into a medical boarding-house for the *Water-cure*. The Mühlbad near the river is another establishment of the same sort.

Before reaching Salzig (l.), famed for its cherry orchards, the mountains recede somewhat from the banks of the river, and give place to corn-fields and meadows.

(rt.) A little higher up than the village of Kamp, immediately above the ancient Convent of Bornhofen (where is a 2-aisled ch. exhibiting some bold construction), and opposite Salzig, rise the mouldering towers of the *twin castles* of *Sternberg* and *Liebenstein*, crowning the double summit of a lofty rock, covered with vines. They go by the name of *the Brothers*, and are interesting from their picturesqueness and the tale of their owners, two brothers, who, having fallen in love with the same fair maid, became foes, settled their rivalry by the sword, and fell by each other's hands. The castles belonged to the Electors of Treves.

(rt.) *Ehrenthal*, where are silver, lead, and copper works, producing 100,000 florins annually: a little above this is *Welmich*, a small village at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruined castle of *Thurnberg* or *Kunoberg*, built by Kuno v. Falkenstein, the Archbp. of Treves (1363), called "the Mouse," in contrast to "*the Cat*," another castle above St. Goarshausen. The Mouse, however was generally the stronger of the two, so that the Cat trembled before it. It is one of the most perfect castles on the Rhine; the wood-work alone is wanting; the walls are entire. Fine view.

(l.) Close above the town of St. Goar rises the vast *Fortress of Rheinfels*, the most extensive ruin on the Rhine. The original castle was built by a Count Diether of Katzenelnbogen (1245), as a stronghold where he could reside, and also exact toll, or, as we should say at present, levy transit duties, upon all

\* 3 Germ. m. Boppart, relay.



merchandize passing up or down the Rhine. An attempt, however, on his part to increase these duties roused the indignation of his neighbours, and his castle was besieged in vain for 15 months by the burghers of the adjacent towns. This unsuccessful attempt was productive of more important consequences; it was one of the circumstances which gave rise to the extensive confederacy of the German and Rhenish cities, to the number of 60, whose more numerous and formidable armies reduced and dismantled not only the castle of Rheinfels, but also most of the other strongholds, or robber-nests, upon the Rhine. This event took place in the latter part of the 13th cent. The castle afterwards came into the possession of the Landgrave of Hesse, who, at a very considerable expense, converted it into a modern fortress, with bastions and casemates. It was besieged in 1692 by an army of 24,000 French, under Marshal Tallard, who had promised the fortress as a new year's gift to his master, Louis XIV.; but, through the brave defence of the Hessian general Gortz, was compelled to break his word and draw off his forces. His example was not followed in 1794, when, though its works had been greatly strengthened, it was basely abandoned by the Hessian garrison, without firing a shot, on the first appearance of the revolutionary French army, by whom it was blown up, and rendered useless. Below Rheinfels lies the post-town of

\* (1.) ST. GOAR.—*Inn*, Zur Lilie (the Lily), good, but often over-crowded. St. Goar lies in the midst of the finest scenes of the Rhine; it is, therefore, well placed for a day's halt. The views in its vicinity are among the most picturesque in the whole course of the river, and the rocks which hem it in are peculiarly wild and precipitous. The castle of Rheinfels, magnificent in appearance, and interesting from its history, rewards the trouble of the ascent by the view which it commands.

Another very pleasing view is to be obtained from the summit of the heights above St. Goar, which rise immediately

in face of the Lurleiberg. The spot is approached by a footpath, leading out of the high road to Bingen, 100 yds. before you come to the Trumpeter's Grotto, by the side of the bed of a winter torrent; the way is not difficult to find. Another agreeable expedition is to the Mühlenthal, between Werlau and Karbach.

The *Protestant Ch.*, near the centre of the town, of pleasing architecture, stands over the crypt of the old Ch. of St. Goar (built 1465). In the *Catholic Ch.* of St. Goar is the rude image of that holy hermit, who in the 7th cent. settled here to preach Christianity to the rude inhabitants, and who afterwards gave his name to the town. It is recorded that once, to prove his sanctity, he hung up his cloak on a sunbeam, a miracle which was imitated by St. Elizabeth at Marburg, who hung out her washing to dry on a sunbeam. His shrine, after his death, in 647, became a place of pilgrimage, and is still famed for working miracles, and his help is supposed to have rescued many a poor boatman who prayed to him from the perils of the Gewirr (a whirlpool in this part of the river), and the enchantments of the Nymph of the Lurlei.

(rt.) The Nassau bank of the Rhine hereabouts also affords pleasant excursions and points of view. Boats are always ready at St. Goar to transport visitors across the river to

rt. *Goarshausen (Inn, Adler—Aigle; the steamers will set you down here).* Here mules may be hired to explore the pretty Schweitzer Thal (Swiss Valley), traversed by a limpid stream descending in numberless small cascades between precipitous walls of rock, and turning many water-mills. At the entrance of this valley, above the walled village of St. Goarshausen, rises the very picturesque *Castle of the Cat* (a contraction of Katzenelnbogen, Cat's Elbow, the name of its original possessors). The view from it is not inferior to that from the l. bank. Those who feel an ardour to climb still higher may reach the brow of the Lurlei, and gaze upon the Rhine from the brink of this lofty precipice.

Another agreeable excursion from

\* 1½ Germ. m. St. Goar.

Goarshausen will occupy a morning. Ascend the Forstbach, or Schweitzerthal, to the ruined *Castle of Reichenberg*, one of the most interesting in the vicinity of the Rhine, built 1284, ruined in 1302, but shortly after restored by Baldwin of Treves in an Asiatic style, traces of which may be observed in the gateway. It was destroyed by Tilly in the 30 years' war. Return by the village of Patersberg, whence by far the finest view of the Rheinfels is to be obtained.

(rt.) A short way above St. Goar, but on the rt. bank, rises abruptly from the water's edge the bare, black, and perpendicular precipice called the *Lurlei*. (1.) At the side of the high road, opposite this colossal cliff, is a grotto occupied by a man whose employment it is to awaken by pistol or bugle, for the gratification of travellers, the remarkable *Echo* of the *Lurlei*, which is said to repeat sounds 15 times. The aspect of the *Lurlei* from this point is very grand. The German students amuse themselves by asking the echo, "Who is the Burgomaster of Oberwesel?" Answer—"Esel" (the German for Ass): a joke of which the burgomaster highly disapproves. There is a fishery of salmon in this part of the river.

At the bend of the Rhine between St. Goar and the *Lurlei* rock is the whirlpool (*Wirbel*) called the *Gewirr*, and above it a rapid called the *Bank*, formed by the stream dashing over a number of sunken rocks, increased by the sudden bend which the river here makes. The passage of the large rafts which navigate the Rhine over this spot is difficult and dangerous; the forepart is often dragged 5 or 6 feet under the surface, the crews plunged up to their necks in water, and men have been washed overboard by the tumultuous waves dashing over the slippery plank. The perils of this spot, taken in connection with the mysterious echo, no doubt gave birth to the superstition that the *Lurlei* was haunted by a beauteous but wicked nymph or Syren, who distracted and beguiled the passing boatman with her magical voice only to overwhelm and drown him in the waves of the whirlpool. Above this, in the

middle of the river, and visible when the water is low, are the rocks called the 7 Sisters (see next page).

1. OBERWESEL. — *Inns*: Rheinischer Hof; — Trierischer Hof; — Goldener Pfropfenzieher (Golden Corkscrew—the sign painted by one of the Düsseldorf artists, Schrödter). Oberwesel (the *Vesalia* of the Romans), a small town of 2300 inhab., one of the most charming spots on the Rhine, is highly picturesque from its lofty round tower (*Ochsenthurm*) at the water-side, its many-turreted walls, and Gothic buildings. Among the latter is the *Ch. of our Lady* (*Liebfrauenkirche*), outside the town at its upper end, one of the most highly decorated as well as tasteful examples of Gothic architecture upon the Rhine. It was consecrated in 1331. Its porches are richly sculptured, and the vaulting of the cloisters is singular. The rood-loft (*Lettner*) is a rich specimen of Gothic. The choir is 80 ft. high. The altar-piece of carved wood, richly gilt, consisting of a series of niches, filled with the figures of prophets, patriarchs, and saints, is of the same age as the church, and is the perfection of elegance and delicacy. In a side chapel are many monuments of the Schomberg family, bearing rudely-carved effigies of knights in armour, ladies in stomachers and ruffs, and babies in swaddling clothes, like mummies or the larvæ of insects.

The older *Ch. of St. Martin*, with a large square tower and octagonal lantern, is also interesting from its architecture. In it is a Deposition from the Cross by *Diepenbeck*.

In some period of the dark ages a boy named Werner is said to have been most impiously crucified and put to death by the Jews in this place. A similar story is told in many other parts of the world; even in England, at Gloucester and Lincoln (*vide Chaucer*). It is probable that the whole was a fabrication, to serve as a pretext for persecuting the Jews and extorting money from them. A little *Chapel*, erected to the memory of this Werner, stands upon the walls of the town, close to the Rhine.

(1.) *Schönberg*. This ruined castle



on the rock was the cradle of an illustrious family of the same name. The English Schombergs are a branch of it, and the hero of the Boyne, Marshal Schomberg, sprang from the same stock. It receives its name (Beautiful Hill), as the story goes, from 7 beautiful daughters of the house, who by their charms turned the heads of half the young knights far and near; but were, at the same time, so hard-hearted that they would listen to the suits of none of them, and were therefore changed into 7 rocks, which are seen even to this day projecting out of the bed of the Rhine below Oberwesel, when the water is low.

(rt.) *Gutenfels*, a ruined castle above the town of Caub, traditionally (?) said to be named after a fair lady called Guda, who was beloved of Richard of Cornwall, Empr. of Germany, and brother of our Henry III. In the 30 years' war Gustavus Adolphus directed an attack upon the Spaniards, posted on the opposite bank, from its battlements, but, after 6 days of unceasing hostilities, was unable to effect a passage in the face of the wary General Spinola. The castle remained in habitable condition down to 1807, when, owing to the expense of keeping it up, the roofs and wood-work were sold by auction, and the building converted into a ruin.

(rt.) *Caub* (*Inns*: Nassauer Hof; Grünewald) has slate-quarries underground, and is principally remarkable as the spot where Blücher's army crossed the Rhine on New Year's Night, 1814. It was from the heights above that the view of the Rhine first burst upon the Prussians, and drew forth one simultaneous and exulting cry of triumph. "To the Germans of every age this great river has been the object of an affection and reverence scarcely inferior to that with which an Egyptian contemplates the Nile, or the Indian his Ganges. When these brave bands, having achieved the rescue of their native soil, came in sight of this its ancient landmark, the burden of a hundred songs, they knelt and shouted *The Rhine! the Rhine!* as with the heart and voice of one man. They that were

behind rushed on, hearing the cry, in expectation of another battle."—*I. G. L.*

A toll is here paid, by all vessels navigating the Rhine, to the Duke of Nassau, the only chieftain remaining on the river who still exercises this feudal privilege. In the middle ages no less than 32 different tolls were established on the Rhine.

In the middle of the river, opposite Caub, rises the quaint castle called the PFALZ, built by the Empr. Lewis the Bavarian, previous to 1326, as a convenient toll-house; it now belongs to the Duke of Nassau. To this little island Louis le Débonnaire retired to die, worn out with the cares of empire, 840, "desiring that a thatched lodge or leafy hut, such as had served him while hunting in the forest, should be prepared." Here, "lying on his couch, lulled by the soothing music of the gurgling waters," he breathed his last.\*—*S.* According to a popular tradition the Pfalz served in former times as a place of refuge and security whither the Countesses Palatine repaired previous to their accouchements, which, were it true, would be a proof of the insecure life led by princes as well as peasants in the turbulent times of the middle ages. Such an occurrence may have actually taken place in a single instance, but it is very unlikely that a rude toll-house should repeatedly have served as a princely abode. There are dungeons under it below the level of the river, in which state-prisoners of rank were once confined. The castle is accessible by means of a ladder, and the only entrance is closed by a portcullis (Fallthür). The well which supplies it with water is filled from a source far deeper than the bed of the Rhine.

†(1.) BACHARACH (*Inn*, Post) is encircled by antique walls, and defended by 12 towers, of *strength* in former days, of picturesque and ornamental appearance in the present. They are singular in their construction, having only 3 walls, the side towards the town being

\* See Palgrave's eloquent History of Normandy, 1851—a work abounding with interesting local anecdotes collected by the author on his travels.

† 1½ Germ. m. Bacharach.

open, probably to prevent their commanding the town in the event of an enemy gaining possession of them. The name, Bacharach, is only a slight alteration of the words *Bacchi ara*, the altar of Bacchus; a name conferred upon a rock in the bed of the river, adjoining the island a little below the town, usually covered with water, but in very dry seasons appearing above the surface. The sight of it is hailed with joy by the owner of the vineyard, who regards this as a sure sign of a fine vintage. As a proof of the goodness of the wine of this neighbourhood, we are told that Pope Pius II. (*Æneas Silvius*) used to import a tun of it to Rome every year; and that the city of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for 4 casks of it, which her citizens presented annually to the Empr. Wenzel. Down to the 16th cent. Bacharach was, jointly with Cologne, the staple place for the wines of the Rhine.

(1.) The truncated walls of the old castle of *Stahleck*, till 1253 the seat of the Electors Palatine, now the property of the Queen of Prussia, their descendant, crown the high hill behind Bacharach. Between them and the town stand the ruins of *St. Werner's Ch.*, an exquisite fragment of the florid Gothic style, built of hard red sandstone in 1428. "It was demolished by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, but still shows in its E. end a lantern, rising on a rock suspended over the river, like a fairy fabric, the remains of the highest and most elegant lancet style existing." — *Hope*. The lofty pointed windows still retain in a perfect condition the most delicate tracery work.

The body of the child Werner, having been thrown by the Jews, his murderers, into the Rhine at Oberwesel (see p. 278), instead of descending with the current, as all other bodies would have done, is reported to have ascended the stream as far as Bacharach, where it was taken up, interred, and afterwards canonized. To do honour to his relics, this beautiful chapel was built over them.

An hour or two should be devoted by every traveller to Bacharach, to

enable him to enjoy the view from the castle of *Stahleck*, and to visit *St. Werner's chapel*, and *St. Peter's Ch.*, just below *St. Werner's*, and close to the road. It was "formerly a Templar ch., and one of the most curious, and perhaps the earliest example of mixed Round and Gothic style on the Rhine, resembling the churches of Limburg and Neuss. It deserves to be drawn in detail before it goes to utter ruin." — *F. S.*

(rt.) *Lorchhausen*. Two stone gallows near this formerly marked the boundary line which divided the ancient territory of Mainz from the Palatinate. A little higher up the river is the ruined castle of *Nollingen*.

(1.) The round Keep-tower and shattered walls of *Fürstenburg* rise above the village of *Rheindiebach*. The castle was reduced to a ruin by the French in the war of the Orleans succession, 1689.

(rt.) *Lorch (Inn, Schwan)* is one of the oldest towns on the Rhine (*Lau-reacum?*), and is situated at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Wisper*, on the rt. bank of which rises the rocky height called the *Devil's Ladder*, whose top is occupied by the ruins of the castle of *Nollingen*. It was anciently inhabited by a knot of noble (knightly) families, many of whose castellated mansions remain. Among them is the *Burghaus* of John Hilgen of Lorch, a contemporary of Franz of Sickingen, who fought against the Turks, date (1548). He is buried in the *Ch.*, a handsome edifice of the 12th cent. (with more recent additions), containing an elaborate altar-piece of carved wood. Before the ch. stands a carved stone cross (date 1491).

Here commences the district called the *Rheingau* (district of the Rhine), which extends upwards along the rt. bank as far as *Walluf*, and is remarkable as including all the most famous vineyards in which the best Rhenish wines are produced.

1. The ruins of the castle of *Heimburch* appear above the top of the houses of *Nieder-Heimbach* village, close on the shore. Higher up is the very pic-



turesque turreted ruin of *Sonneck*; it was originally a robber-castle, and destroyed as such by the Emperor Rudolph, 1282. It is now restored.

The river, on approaching Bingen and Assmanshausen, is truly "the castellated Rhine." 1. The castle of Reichenstein or Falkenburg stands on the summit of a rocky spur of the hill, and a little farther up on the same bank is that of Rheinstein, on a projecting crag which rises almost perpendicularly from the bank of the river. Not far beyond Falkenburg, and between the high road and the river, is the interesting Gothic *Ch. of St. Clement*, admirably restored from a state of ruin by the Prince Frederick of Prussia. Most of these residences of *knightly highwaymen* fell before the strong arm of the law in 1282, having been condemned as robber strongholds. The forces of the League of the Rhine executed the sentence of the Diet of the Empire by storming and demolishing them, and thus put an end to the arbitrary exactions and predatory warfare of their owners.

The system of pillage which prevailed throughout Germany among the rulers of these almost inaccessible fortresses, until the vigorous opposition of the towns on the borders of the Rhine put an end to it, is well illustrated by the following anecdote. An archbishop of Cologne, having built a castle, appointed a seneschal to the command of it. The governor, previous to entering upon his office, applied to the bishop to know how and whence he was to maintain himself, no revenue having been assigned to him for that purpose. The prelate, by way of answer, merely desired him to observe that his castle stood close to the junction of 4 roads. A practice very similar to the arbitrary mode of levying tolls and custom duties adopted by these feudal tyrants prevailed up to the last century in our own country, in the *black-mail* exacted by the Highland chiefs and nobles from merchants on their way to and from the fairs or markets of the north.

1. The *Castle of Rheinstein*, one of these ruins, has been restored as far as possible to its original condition, but

only to serve the peaceful purpose of a summer residence for Prince Frederick of Prussia, cousin to the present King. The interior has been fitted up in imitation of a knightly dwelling of the days of chivalry; the walls hung with armour, the windows filled with painted glass, and the furniture either collected from ancient castles or convents, or made conformably to the fashions of former days. It is liberally shown to strangers, who are conducted round the castle by a domestic, who bears the ancient title of *Schlossvogt*. At the narrow pass below Rheinstein, which even now, after having been widened by French and Prussian engineers, leaves barely room for the road between the rock and the river, there existed till very recent times a *Jew's Toll*, where certain fixed dues were levied upon all the Hebrews who passed. It is said that the contractors kept little dogs, who were trained to single out and seize the Jews from among the passing crowds!

#### *Wines and Vineyards of the Rhine.*

Opposite to Rheinstein is the village (rt.) of Assmannshausen (*Inn*, Hotel de l'Ancre), which has a warm mineral spring, and is about to be added to the number of the Brunnen of Nassau by the construction of baths and hotels: it gives its name to a red wine of high reputation and price. The hills behind and around the hamlet which produce it are so very steep that it is only by artificial means, often by planting the vines in baskets, that any soil can be retained around their roots. The vineyards are nothing more than a succession of terraces or steps, extending from the top to the bottom of the hills, some of which must be nearly 1000 ft. high. In some places more than 20 terraces may be counted, rising one above the other. They are supported by walls of masonry from 5 to 10 ft. high, and the breadth of some of the ledges on which the vines grow is not more than twice the height of the walls. To reach many of these narrow plots, the vine-dressers, female as well as male, must scale the precipices, and hang as it were from the face of the

rocks, while a great deal of the soil itself and every particle of manure must be carried up on their shoulders. This will give some idea of the labours and expense of such cultivation, and of the great value of every inch of ground in these narrow strips to repay it.

The life of the Rheinland vine-dresser indeed presents a rare example of industry and perseverance. Though by no means rich, they are generally the proprietors of the vineyards which they cultivate; and though their appearance does not altogether verify that which painters draw and poets describe, they at least exhibit an aspect of cheerfulness and intelligence.

Independently of the hardness of the labour of cultivating the vine, which is not confined to any one season, but must be carried on perseveringly through the whole year, and is most severe during the heat of summer, the vine is a delicate plant,—frost, rain, or hail may in a few hours annihilate the produce upon which the cultivator depends solely for subsistence. One or two successive seasons of failure will ruin even an opulent family; but when the vintage is good, few of the small proprietors are rich enough to be able to wait until they can obtain a favourable market, but must part with the wine soon after it is made to the rich speculators, who buy up the whole produce of a district, and take the chance of its turning out good or bad.

Beyond the point on which Assmannshausen stands, the Rhine, whose course has hitherto been from S.E. to N.W., changes materially its direction, and flows from E. to W., pursuing this direction from Mayence hither.

From the advantageous exposure produced by this bend in the river arises the excellence of the wines of the district of the Rheingau, as the rays of the midday sun, instead of being received obliquely, fall *full butt* upon the vineyards situated on the rt. bank of the river, and all the best wines are confined to that side. The slaty soil of the hills seems peculiarly favourable for retaining the intense heat

of the sun's rays, so necessary for bringing the grape to perfect maturity; and, in addition, this favoured portion of the valley of the Rhine is sheltered from N. and E. winds to a great extent by the intervening barrier of mountains.

The Rheingau is divided into the Upper and Lower Cantons (*Gemarkung*), relatively to the position of the vineyards near the summits of the hills, or on the margin of the river: the high grounds produce the strongest wine, while that of the lower ground has an earthy taste; that which grows at a moderate height between the two extremes is considered the most wholesome and the best; though much depends on the season, which is sometimes favourable to the produce of the heights, sometimes to that of the inferior slopes.

Among the Rhine wines (improperly called *Hock* in England), the Johannisberg and Steinberg rank first, and on an equal footing, for their exquisite flavour and evanescent bouquet. Next follow Rüdesheim (Berg), Markobrunner, and Rotherberg, which possess much body and aroma. Hochheim (which grows on the banks of the Maine, not in the Rheingau) ranks with the best of these second-class wines. Of the inferior wines, those of Erbach and Hattenheim are the best. The lighter wines, however, are apt to be hard and rather acid, as table wines. The Laubenheim and Nierstein, from the Palatinate above Mayence, and the delicately-flavoured Moselles, are much preferred to them as table wines in Germany. The best red Rhine wine is the Assmannshausen, produced from vines originally brought from Burgundy. The vine chiefly cultivated on the Rhine is called Riesling; it yields a wine of fine flavour; the Orleans grape produces a strong-bodied wine.

The vintage on the Rhine used to take place in the middle of October; but, by the present system, it is delayed, in the best vineyards, till November: in fact, it is put off to the last moment the grapes will hang on the bunches. To make the best wines,



the grapes are sorted, and those only of the best quality employed. The ripper bunches are first selected, and the rest left to hang for days or weeks longer.

The culture of the vine was introduced on the Rhine and Moselle by the Emperor Probus.

The Rossel (rt.), a little tower standing on the brink of the heights above Assmannshausen, and just discernible from the river below, is situated within the verge of the *Forest of Niederwald*, and commands one of the most magnificent views upon the whole course of the Rhine. Assmannshausen is a good point from which to commence the ascent of the Niederwald, though Bingen or Rüdesheim, where the inns are better, should be made the head-quarters.

We have now reached the upper limit of the gorge of the Rhine, commencing near Boppard, and affording so much grand scenery. Between Bingen and Boppard the Rhine cuts across a chain of mountains running nearly at right angles to the course of its stream. There are good grounds for supposing that at one time (before human record) this range entirely stopped its further progress, damming up the waters behind them into a lake which extended as far as Basle, and whose existence is further proved by numerous freshwater deposits, shells, &c., to be found in the valley of the Rhine, above Mayence. Some vast convulsions, such as an earthquake, or perhaps even the force of the accumulated waters alone, must have burst through this mountain-wall, and made for the river the gorge or ravine by which it now obtains a free passage to the ocean.

A species of dyke or wall of rock, running obliquely across the river at this spot, is perhaps a remnant of this colossal barrier. It is passable for vessels only at one spot, where a channel called *Bingen Loch* (Hole of Bingen) has been cut through it by artificial means. The impediments occasioned by it in the navigation of the river have been reduced from time to time: but the greatest improvement was effected in 1830-32, by the Prussian govern-

ment, under whose direction the passage has been widened from 20 to 210 ft. by blasting the sunken rocks in the bed of the Rhine.

l. In commemoration of this improvement, a small monument has been set up by the road-side; the pedestal of the obelisk is formed of the stones extracted from the bed of the river.

rt. This navigable channel, 3 ft. deep, lies near the rt. bank, under the shattered walls of the castle of *Ehrenfels*, an ancient stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence, built in 1210, to which they retired with their treasures in time of war and peril. It was stormed by Bernard of Saxe Weimar in the 30 years' war, but was destroyed by the French, 1689.

Sometimes when the river is low in autumn, a strong team of horses stands ready on the rt. bank to assist in dragging the steamer up the rapid by the aid of a tow-rope.

Near to the l. bank, surrounded by the river, and not far from the spot where the waters of the *Nahe* unite with those of the Rhine, rises the little square *Mouse Tower*, renowned for

### *The Tradition of Bishop Hatto.*

The summer and autumn had been so wet,  
That in winter the corn was growing yet;  
'T was a piteous sight to see all around  
The grain lie rotting on the ground.

Every day the starving poor  
Crowded around Bishop Hatto's door,  
For he had a plentiful last year's store;  
And all the neighbourhood could tell  
His granaries were furnish'd well.

At last Bishop Hatto appointed a day  
To quiet the poor without delay:  
He bade them to his great barn repair,  
And they should have food for the winter there.

Rejoic'd at such tidings good to hear,  
The poor folk flock'd from far and near;  
The great barn was full as it could hold  
Of women and children, and young and old.

Then when he saw it could hold no more,  
Bishop Hatto he made fast the door;  
And while for mercy on Christ they call,  
He set fire to the barn, and burnt them all.

"I' faith 'tis an excellent bonfire!" quoth he,  
"And the country is greatly oblig'd to me,  
For ridding it, in these times forlorn,  
Of rats that only consume the corn."

So then to his palace returned he,  
And he sat down to supper merrily,  
And he slept that night like an innocent man;  
But Bishop Hatto never slept again.

In the morning, as he enter'd the hall  
Where his picture hung against the wall,  
A sweat like death all o'er him came,  
For the rats had eaten it out of the frame.

As he look'd there came a man from his farm;  
He had a countenance white with alarm.  
"My Lord, I open'd your granaries this morn,  
And the rats had eaten all your corn."

Another came running presently,  
And he was pale as pale could be:  
"Fly! my lord bishop, fly," quoth he;  
"Ten thousand rats are coming this way;  
The Lord forgive you for yesterday!"

"I'll go to my tower on the Rhine," replied he,

"'Tis the safest place in Germany;  
The walls are high, and the shores are steep,  
And the stream is strong, and the water deep!"

Bishop Hatto fearfully hasten'd away,  
And he cross'd the Rhine without delay,  
And reach'd his tower, and barr'd with care  
All the windows, doors, and loopholes there.

He laid him down, and clos'd his eyes;  
But soon a scream made him arise.  
He started, and saw two eyes of flame  
On his pillow, from whence the screaming came.

He listen'd and look'd: it was only the cat:  
But the bishop he grew more fearful for that;  
For she sat screaming, mad with fear  
At the army of rats that were drawing near.

For they have swum over the river so deep,  
And they have climb'd the shores so steep,  
And now by thousands up they crawl  
To the holes and windows in the wall.

Down on his knees the bishop fell,  
And faster and faster his beads did he tell,  
As louder and louder, drawing near,  
The saw of their teeth without he could hear.

And in at the windows, and in at the door,  
And through the walls by thousands they pour,  
And down through the ceiling and up through  
the floor,

From the right and the left, from behind and  
before,  
From within and without, from above and  
below;

And all at once to the bishop they go.

They have whetted their teeth against the  
stones,

And now they pick the bishop's bones;  
They gnaw'd the flesh from every limb,  
For they were sent to do judgment on him.

SOUTHEY.

Having given the romantic tradition, it is proper to add the prosaic history of the little tower. It appears to have been built in the 13th cent. by a Bishop

Siegfried (full 200 years after the death of Bishop Hatto), along with the opposite castle of Ehrenfels, as a watch-tower and toll-house for collecting the duties upon all goods which passed the spot. The word *maus* is probably only an older form of *mauth*, duty or toll: and this name, together with the very unpopular object for which the tower was erected, perhaps gave rise to the dolorous story of Bishop Hatto and the rats. The tale, too, may have been fixed on Bp. Hatto (originally Abbot of Fulda), because, though one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time, and the constant friend and councillor of the Empr. Otho the Great, he must have been remembered for his cruel perfidy. (See Hdbk. S. Germany, Route 170.) He died 970.

1. The confluence of the Nahe and the Rhine. — Tacitus mentions the bridge of Drusus over the Nahe: the existing structure, erected 1011, and many times renewed, perhaps rests on Roman foundations. The Nahe divides the territory of Prussia from that of Hesse-Darmstadt. The pedestrian may save at least a mile by crossing the Nahe by the ferry, instead of going round by the bridge.

2. 1. *Bingen*. — *Inns*: Victoria, close to the Rhine, good and reasonable; — Post, not so well situated, but good in other respects; — Weisses Ross (White Horse), facing the river; old Rhine-wine in the cellar. The very interesting scenery in this neighbourhood is entirely lost to those who merely pass up and down the river in a steamboat.

Bingen has 5000 inhab., and considerable trade in wine. It was raised to great prosperity in the 14th cent. by certain Italian families of merchants, from Asti: the Ottini, Montesia, Broglio, Pomario, &c., who settled here. In the town itself there is not much to be seen. The ruin called *Klopp*, or Drusus' Castle, above it, though not itself Roman, probably occupies the site of one of the forts built by Drusus. The ruins, now enclosed within a private garden, command a very interesting view.

From Bingen the traveller may explore the Rochusberg, Rheinstein, and



the Niederwald, in one day. A very pleasant excursion may be made up the Nahe to Kreuznach and Oberstein (Rte. 100). *Eilwägen* and omnibus (12 S. gr.) to Kreuznach twice a day in 2 hrs.: a coach thither and back, with 2 horses, costs 7 fl.; 5 fl. with 1.

1. The white *Chapel of St. Roch* (Rochus Capelle) occupies the summit of the hill above Bingen, opposite Rüdesheim. The ascent to it takes half an hour—it may be made in a light carriage. There is a pleasant walk from Bingen, at first along the new road on l. bank of Nahe, and through woods whose shade is highly refreshing to one ascending a stiff hill on a hot day, to the summit of a knoll called Scharlachkopf, which commands an interesting view of the valley and windings of the lovely Nahe; the horizon is bounded by the Hunsrück mountains and the Mont Tonnerre (Donnersberg), while immediately under the spectator lie the bridge and town of Bingen. The slopes at the back of the hill have nearly the same exposure as the vineyards of the Rheingau, and produce a wine, the Scharlachberger, not much inferior to them. The chapel of St. Roch is easily reached from the Kopf. The terrace behind the chapel almost overhangs the Rhine and commands a prospect not only up, but down the river. The 16th of August is St. Roch's day, when many thousand pilgrims assemble from all parts to pay their vows and offer their prayers to the saint, who is regarded as the averter of plague and pestilence. Göthe has written a very pleasing description of one of these festivals. He presented to the chapel the altar-piece which decorates its interior. You may descend by a different road, overlooking the Rhine.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour will suffice for this walk, which, instead of a single view, presents a complete panorama of the surrounding country.

The favourite excursion, however, from Bingen is to the heights above Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen, called the *Niederwald*, which may be made in 3 or 4 hours, but which well deserves to have half a day devoted to it. The following plan of the excursion, having

been already tried, may be considered worth adopting by others.

Take a boat from Bingen, and descend the Rhine in 20 min. to the castle of Rheinstein (p. 281). If you go on foot you will save a mile by crossing the Nahe at the ferry under the church, instead of going round by the stone bridge. After seeing the castle, cross the Rhine to Assmannshausen. This wine-producing village supports a troop of donkeys for the express purpose of transporting visitors to the top of the heights of the Niederwald. The charge for a donkey to Rüdesheim is 1 fl. 15 kr. Those who prefer walking may experience some difficulty in finding their way among the numerous paths through the woods without a guide.

After ascending the gully behind the village for about a mile, as far up as the vine grows, a path will be found to the right, which leads to the *Jagd-Schloss*, hunting seat of the Count Bassenheim, the proprietor of the Niederwald, where refreshments may be had. This may be reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Assmannshausen; 10 min. more will bring you to the *Bezauberte Höhle* (magic cave). Within the space of a few feet, three vistas, cut through the trees, disclose three beautiful landscapes of the Rhine, each different from the other, and having all the effect of a diorama.

At no great distance from the cave is the Rossel, an artificial ruin, perched on the very verge of the precipice, which at a great height overlooks the black pools and turbulent eddies of the Bingerloch. The ruin of Ehrenfels appears half way down, hanging as it were to the face of the rock. The view is not surpassed by any in the whole course of the Rhine. "One of the most remarkable features in it is the distinction in the stream of the river below of the waters of the Rhine in the centre (clear green), the Nahe, near the l. bank (dirty brown), and the Maine, near the rt. bank (dirty red). The Maine joins the Rhine about 20 m. above Bingen, yet the three rivers do not mix, it is said, until they reach the deep pool of the Lurlei."—P. From

this point the path again dives into the wood, and at the end of about a mile emerges at

rt. The *Temple*, a circular building supported on pillars, planted on the brow of the hill, which commands another and quite different prospect, extending up the Rhine and across to the hills of the Bergstrasse and Odenwald. The author of Pelham calls this "one of the noblest landscapes on earth."

The agreeable shade of the beech and oak trees composing the forest of the Niederwald completely excludes the sun, and renders this excursion doubly pleasant in summer time.

To descend to Rüdesheim from the Temple will not take more than half an hour by the path leading through the vineyards which produce the famous Rüdesheim wine. Late in the autumn, when the grapes begin to ripen, the direct path is closed up, and a slight détour of an additional quarter of an hour must be made.

#### ASCENT OF THE RHINE CONTINUED.

rt. *Rüdesheim*. Inns: Darmstädter Hof; Krone; Rheinstein.

The excursion to the Niederwald, which is not more than a mile distant, may be made from hence quite as well as from Assmannshausen. The traveller will generally find donkeys or mules ready saddled to convey him. Paths strike off from the Temple rt. to the Jagd Schloss, and l. to the Rossel.

At the upper end of the town rises a picturesque round tower, and at the lower extremity, close to the water's edge, stands the *Brömserburg*, a singular massive quadrangular castle of the year 1100, consisting of three vaulted stories, supported on walls varying between 8 and 14 ft. in thickness. Though a ruin, it is carefully preserved from further decay, and several rooms have been neatly fitted up in it by its present owner, Count Ingelheim. The tall square tower adjoining it is called Boosenburg. Another castle, the *Brömserhof*, near the middle of the town, was the family residence of the knightly race of Brömser, long since extinct. "Tradition says that one of these knights, Brömser of Rüdesheim, on

repairing to Palestine, signalised himself by destroying a dragon, which was the terror of the Christian army. No sooner had he accomplished it than he was taken prisoner by the Saracens; and while languishing in captivity he made a vow, that, if ever he returned to his castle of Rüdesheim, he would devote his only daughter Gisela to the church. He arrived at length, a pilgrim, at his castle, and was met by his daughter, now grown into a lovely woman. Gisela loved, and was beloved by, a young knight from a neighbouring castle; and she heard with consternation her father's vow. Her tears and entreaties could not change his purpose. He threatened her with his curse if she did not obey: and, in the midst of a violent storm, she precipitated herself from the tower of the castle into the Rhine below. A fisherman found her corpse the next day in the river by the tower of Hatto: and the boatmen and vintagers at this day fancy they sometimes see the pale form of Gisela hovering about the ruined tower, and hear her voice mingling its lamentations with the mournful whistlings of the wind."—*Autumn near the Rhine*.

The Brömserhof is now turned into common dwelling-houses, and the antiquities it contained are partly removed to Johannisberg. They consisted of old furniture, family pictures, &c., together with the chain which bound the knight Johann Brömser while a prisoner in Palestine.

The best quality of the famed *Rüdesheim Wine* grows upon the terraces overhanging the Rhine, close to Ehrenfels. There is a tradition that Charlemagne, remarking from his residence at Ingelheim that the snow disappeared sooner from these heights than elsewhere, and perceiving how favourable such a situation would prove for vineyards, ordered vines to be brought hither from Burgundy and Orleans. The grapes are still called Orleans. Close behind the houses of Rüdesheim grows a very good wine, called, from the position of the vineyard, *Hinterhäuser*.

There is a ferry over the Rhine between Kempten and Rüdesheim. Carriages may be hired here to proceed on



to Mainz or Wiesbaden, as well as job-horses. There are no post-horses between Rüdesheim and Mayence on the rt. bank of the Rhine. *Diligences* daily from Rüdesheim to Wiesbaden. A *Railway* is projected.

The shortest road, which is also the post-road, from Bingen to Mayence is by Ingelheim (Rte. 98), keeping on the l. side of the Rhine. Those who wish to visit the Brunnen of Nassau on their way cross over by the ferry above Bingen to Rüdesheim and take the more interesting road along the rt. bank of the Rhine. They should stop at Rüdesheim to see the Niederwald (if they have not visited it before); at Johannisberg to see the château and vineyard; at Hattenheim (where they may dine) to see the old convent of Eberbach, 2 m. out of the road: and they had better stipulate with the driver, before setting out, to make these halts. If they are bound to Schlangenbad (Rte. 95), they may turn to the l., away from the Rhine, at Walluf; if they are going to Wiesbaden they proceed on to Bieberich before they quit it; and if they wish to reach Castel and Mayence they continue by its side. The distance from Rüdesheim to Castel (opposite Mayence) is about 14 m. There is a *schnellpost* daily to Wiesbaden, but no post-horses.

Above the Niederwald and the Ro-chusberg the mountains subside into gentle slopes, and the taller ridges of Taunus recede to a distance from the river. Although the succeeding district appears tame in comparison with that already passed, when viewed from the river, yet, when seen from any of the heights which command the Rheingau, it will be found to possess beauties of a softer kind, combined with a richness and cheerfulness which are well calculated to draw forth admiration.

(rt.) *Geisenheim* (*Inns*: Schöne Aussicht; Stadt Frankfurt), a town of 2400 inhab., distinguished by the twin Gothic towers and spires of open work (b. 1839) of its old *Church*—in which is a monument to the Elector John Philip von Schönborn, 1675. There is another famous vineyard near this, upon the hill called the Rothenberg, which is much frequented on account of its fine view. The country seat of Baron

Zwierlein contains a fine collection of stained glass from the commencement of the art to the present time.

rt. The very conspicuous white mansion on the heights, at some little distance from the river, is the *Château of Johannisberg*, the property of Prince Metternich, standing in the midst of the vineyards which produce the most famous of the Rhine wines. The house, built 1716, though seldom inhabited, has been enlarged by its present owner. It is not remarkable, but the view from the balcony and terrace is very fine. In the Schlosskirche is a marble monument to P. Metternich's tutor, Nic. Voght. It is difficult to obtain admittance to the cellars: they are very extensive. The first owners of the vineyard of Johannisberg were the monks: it was originally attached to the abbey and convent of St. John, afterwards secularised. It is still known by the name of Bischofsberg. In the beginning of the present cent. it belonged to the Prince of Orange; but before it had been in his possession 3 years Napoleon made over the vineyard as a gift to Marshal Kellermann. At the close of the war it again changed hands, and in 1816 was presented by the Empr. of Austria to Prince Metternich, who holds it as an imperial fief. The ground around is too precious as a vineyard to be laid out in gardens: no trees are allowed, as they would deprive the vines of the sun's rays; but on the N. side of the house there is a sort of wilderness planted with trees. The best wine grows close under the château, and indeed partly over the cellars. The species of vine cultivated here is the Riesling. The management of it at all seasons requires the most careful attention. The grapes are allowed to remain on the vines as long as they can hold together, and the vintage usually begins a fortnight later than anywhere else. The vine-grower is not satisfied with ripeness, the grape must verge to rottenness before it suits its purpose; and although much is lost in quantity by this delay in gathering, it is considered that the wine gains thereby in strength and body. So precious are the grapes that those which fall are picked off the ground with a kind of fork made for the pur-

pose. The extent of the vineyard is about 70 acres, and it is divided into small compartments, the produce of each of which is put into separate casks: even in the best years there is considerable difference in the value of different casks. Its produce amounts in good years to about 40 butts (called *stücks*), each of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ohms, and has been valued at 80,000 fl. A cask of 1350 bottles has been valued as high as 2200 florins: the highest price ever paid was 18,000 fl. for 1350 bottles, or rather more than 17. 2s. a bottle. The purchasers were, in moieties, George IV. and the King of Prussia. The wine is deposited in the cellars of the *château* in cask, but always delivered in bottle, with the prince's signet. In bad years the juice of the grape never goes into the cellars at all, but is forthwith sold off for what it may fetch.

The Rhine here attains its greatest breadth, 2000 ft., spreading itself out to about double the width which it has below Rüdesheim; at Cologne it is only 1300 ft. broad, and at Wesel only 1500 ft. In the middle of its channel are numerous small islands extending all the way up to Mayence.

rt. Winkel (*Vini Cella*, so called because Charlemagne's wine-cellar was situated here) and Oestrich, 2 unimportant villages. At Mittelheim, near Winkel, is a curious church, date 1140, with a nave and 2 aisles all under one roof, and with a portal built of white and grey stone, in a mixed style of Moorish and middle-Italian.

rt. Count Schönborn's *château*, *Reichartshausen*, a short distance below the village of *Hattenheim* (1000 inhab.), contains an interesting collection of paintings, chiefly modern. Among them are a capital work of our own Wilkie, called "Guess my name;" a Holy Family, by *Overbeck*, in the chapel; *Telemachus* and *Eucharis*, by *David*; the *Dying Robbers*, by *L. Robert*; *Italian Peasants*, *P. Hess*; *Raphael* and the *Fornarina*, *Picot*; &c.

rt. A little higher up the river, upon the hill of *Strahlenberg*, grows the famous *Markobrunner* wine, so named from a small spring or fountain close to the high road, which here runs on the borders of the river.

The nobles of the *Rheingau*, once so numerous, rich, and powerful, are greatly diminished in number and wealth. The chief of those ancient families still residing on its banks are the Counts *Basenheim*, *Ingelheim*, and *Schönborn*; these, with Prince *Metternich* and the Duke of *Nassau*, possess the best vineyards on the Rhine.

(rt.) *Erbach* (*Inn*, *Traube*), a small village. An excursion may be made either from *Hattenheim* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.) or from *Erbach* to the Cistercian Convent of *Eberbach*, once the most considerable monastic establishment on the Rhine. It is prettily situated at the foot of the hills, in a sheltered nook, nearly surrounded by woods, which, sweeping down the slopes, spread themselves like a mantle around it. It was founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131. It is now the property of the Duke of *Nassau*, and is converted into a prison and asylum for maniacs, for which it is well calculated by its vast extent. These establishments are exceedingly well managed, but they are not readily shown to strangers. More accessible and interesting to those who take pleasure in architecture are the Churches, very pure specimens of the Romanesque style, derived doubtless from Cologne. The oldest of these, a small building, supported by 2 rows of slender columns, is probably part of the first foundation of St. Bernard, erected 1131. It is now occupied by wine-presses, and some of the best Rhine wines are made in it. The larger Church, a spacious edifice, was built 1186: it is of severe architecture. There are many curious monuments, especially of the *Katzenelnbogen* and *von Stein* (de *Lapide*); one of a knight, "*amicus fidelis hujus monast*," MCCC.; also of Abbots and Archbishops of Mayence, *Gerlach* (1371), and *Adolph II. von Nassau* (1474). The long dormitory, in the pointed Gothic of the 14th cent. imposed on round work, and the Chapter-house of the 15th, also merit notice.

The vaults under these buildings are used by the Duke of *Nassau* as cellars, to contain what he calls his *Cabinet of Wines*, comprising a collection of the choicest productions of the vineyards of the *Rheingau*.



The celebrated *Steinberg vineyard*, once the property of the monks of Eberbach, now of the Duke of Nassau, lies upon the slope of the hill, close to the convent. The wine produced from it is esteemed quite as much as Johannisberg; and the culture of it is managed with even greater care and cost than that vineyard. It consists of about 100 valuable acres, enclosed within a ring fence: the high wall is passed in going to Hattenheim or Erbach. In the spring of 1836 half of the finest wines in the Duke's cellars were sold by public auction. The cask which was considered the best, the flower, or, as the Germans call it, the *Bride* (Braut) of the cellar, being cabinet Steinberger of 1822, was purchased for the enormous sum of 6100 fl. = about 500*l.*, by Prince Emile of Hesse. It contained 3½ ohms, about 600 bottles; and the price was therefore equivalent to 16*s.* 4*d.* a bottle.

From the *Moss-house on the Boss*, a neighbouring height, a view is obtained which the author of the Bubbles calls "the finest he had witnessed in this country."

1. In the distance, on the top of the hill, nearly opposite, or on a line with Hattenheim, may be discerned Ingelheim, the favourite residence of Charlemagne, now a poor village. (Rte. 98.)

Charlemagne used to resort to the low islands in the middle of the Rhine from Ingelheim to fish. His unfortunate son Lewis, pursued by his own impious sons, ended his days (840) on one of them, a fugitive.

rt. The large building between Erbach and Elfeld is the Draiser Hof, once an appendage to the convent of Eberbach.

rt. *Elfeld* or *Eltville* (Alta villa)—*Inns*: Hirsch (Stag); Engel—is the only town of the Rheingau. It has 2000 inhab., is conspicuous from its situation, and picturesque from its Gothic towers. The lofty *watch-tower* surmounted by 4 turrets, at the upper end of the town, is part of the castle built in the 14th cent. Here Gunther of Schwarzburg, besieged by his rival Charles IV., resigned the crown, 1349, and died, probably of poison. Around

[N. G.]

the town are many handsome villas and country seats of the German noblesse. In that of Graf von Elz are some good pictures—a fine *Domenichino*, Susanna in the Bath. In the pretty valley behind Eltville lies the village of *Kidrich*, with a beautiful Gothic *Chapel of St. Michael*, built 1440, conspicuous for its turret open-work. In the Ch. is curious woodwork and original galleries coeval with the building. The tower of Scharfenstein, once the residence of the bishops of Mayence, rises above Kidrich. The *Gräfenberg* wine is produced here. Schlagenbad is reached from this by a bridle-path through the woods, 6 m. long.

rt. Nieder-Walluff. At the end of the Walldaffthal, about 4 m. N.W., lies Rauenthal, famous for its wine.

rt. Schierstein is a village with more than 1300 inhab. The Picture Gallery of *M. Habel* contains many works by the old masters. Here ends the Rheingau, "the Bacchanalian Paradise," which, bounded by the Taunus hills on one side, and by the Rhine on the other, extends along the rt. bank of the river as far down as Loreh. It was given to the Archbishops of Mainz by a Carolingian king, and was protected by a wall and ditch, some portion of which may still be seen near Biberich. A road turns off here to Schlagenbad, 8 m. (Rte. 95.)

rt. About 4 m. behind Schierstein is the village of *Frauenstein*, with a ruined castle and an enormous lime-tree.

rt. *Biberich* (*Inns*: H. Bellevue; Rheinischer Hof), the *Château* of the Duke of Nassau, of stucco, ornamented with red sandstone, with a circular building in the centre, is one of the handsomest palaces on the Rhine, though now somewhat dilapidated. The interior is remarkable only for the splendour and taste with which it is fitted up, and for the exquisite prospects up and down the Rhine. The *gardens* behind are of great extent and very pretty, and are liberally thrown open to the public. They are famous for their white and red chesnuts, and contain some fine ornamental timber. In the miniature castle of Mosbach, within their

circuit, on the bank of a small artificial lake, a number of Roman antiquities are preserved.

Biebrich stands on the limits of the Duchy of Nassau. Above this, the rt. as well as the l. bank of the Rhine belongs to Hesse-Darmstadt. The *Railway* from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt by Castel passes by Biberich, where there is a station. *Passengers bound for Frankfurt or Wiesbaden may disembark* here, and take the train to Wiesbaden in 10 min., and to Frankfurt in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., saving thereby half an hour's détour and detention at Mayence. Tariff for portage from steamer to railway station, and *vice versâ* at Biberich:—For trunks and large and heavy parcels, 6 kreutzers each; for small do., 3 kr. each. The train is drawn by horses along a short branch from Biberich to the main line. (Rte. 95.)

The red towers of Mayence (l.) now appear in sight, surrounded by fortifications, connected by a bridge of boats over the Rhine with

rt. The fortified suburb of Castel (Bahrdt's Inn, large and good, close to the railway), which forms the tête de pont.

l. MENTZ (Fr. Mayence; Germ. Mainz). *Inns*: Rheinischer Hof, best; Europäischer Hof; Hessischer Hof, good and quiet; Holländischer Hof, good; H. d'Angleterre, pretty good—all on the Quay close to the Rhine; Drei Reichs-Kronen (Three Crowns); at Castel, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, near the Railway Station, Bahrdt's Hotel. The landing-places of the steamers of the Upper and Lower Rhine are nearly a mile apart from each other. *Portage* is very exorbitant. Florins and kreutzers here come into use (Sect. VIII.); but Prussian dollars are also current.

Mayence, the *Moguntiacum* of the Romans, belongs to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and is the most considerable and important town in his dominions; but, as the chief and strongest fortress of the German Confederation, it is garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian troops in nearly equal numbers, and is commanded by a governor elected alternately from either nation

for a period of five years. It lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite the junction of the Main. It has 36,600 inhab., and 8000 men garrison.

Upon the Quay, where the steamer stops, are 3 large red buildings—the *Kurfürstliche Schloss*, or ancient *Palace of the Electors* of Mayence, now converted into a *Museum*; the Grossherzogliche Schloss, originally *Deutsches Haus* (Teutonic House). It served as a residence for Napoleon, and has now become the palace of the governor of the fortress, and the *Arsenal*.

The most remarkable objects in Mainz are—the *Cathedral*, a vast building of red sandstone, blocked up on all sides but the E. by mean houses, less interesting for any beauty of architecture (as it is built in the massive round-arched style) than for its great antiquity, having been begun in the 10th and finished in the 11th cent.; but the date of the oldest parts now remaining, viz. the E. choir, transept, and nave, may be referred to the period intervening between 978 and 1137. The building, however, has suffered so much at different times from conflagrations, from the Prussian bombardment of 1793, and afterwards (1813) from having been converted into a barrack and magazine by the French, that the only portion of the original structure remaining in a tolerably perfect state is that behind the altar at the E. end (978—1009). The octagonal tower (Pfarrthurm) at the E. end has been surmounted with a cupola of cast-iron 70 ft. high, designed by Moller. This ch., as well as those of Worms, Treves, and Spire, has a double choir and high altars both at the E. and W. ends, and 2 transepts. The W. choir dates from 1200—1239: the side chapels on the N. side were added 1291, those on the S. 1332. The most beautiful of them, that of All Saints, containing a very fine window, was built 1317. The double chapel of St. Gothard, adjoining the N.W. transept, is a particularly interesting specimen of Gothic, on account of the period at which it was built (1136). It is therefore to be regretted that, for the sake of a few paltry dollars' rent, it should be let as a leather warehouse. The interior of the cathe-



dral is filled with *Monuments* of Episcopal Electors of Mainz; the greater number, placed upright against the piers and walls, are interesting illustrations of the progress and decay of the temporal power of the German church. The Archbishops of Mainz had the right of placing the crown on the head of the German Emperors, and are sometimes represented on their tombs in that act. That of Archbp. Peter von Asfeldt (1305—1320) bears, in addition to his own effigy rudely carved, those of the Emperors Henry VII., Louis the Bavarian, and John King of Bohemia, all of whom he had crowned; but, while his figure is on a scale as large as life, theirs are only half the size, and appear like children beside him. The Egyptians in their sculpture resorted to the same method of giving importance to their chief personages, and Sesostris appears a giant among pigmies.

The monuments best worth notice in point of art are the following, executed at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th cent.: Prince Albert of Saxony, 1484; Canon Bernhard von Breidenbach, 1497, executed with great truth of expression and most delicate finish; Archb. Berthold von Henneberg, 1504, still more pure in style; Archb. Jacob of Liebenstein (1508), and Uriel von Gemmingen. Among those of later date we may mention that of Baron Dalberg (1606), the oldest baron in Germany. Three other monuments deserve mention on account of the persons whose memories they record. One is that of Fastrada, third wife of Charlemagne (794), by the side of the *Beautiful Doorway* leading into the *cloisters*, (date 1397-1412), lately restored. She was not buried here, but in a church now destroyed, from which the monument was removed. Another is the tomb of the Minstrel or Minnesänger Frauenlob, "Praise the Ladies," so called from the complimentary character of his verse. His real name was Heinrich von Meissen. He was a canon of Mainz cathedral, and so great a favourite of the fair sex, that his bier was supported to the grave by 8 ladies, who poured over it libations of wine at the same time that they bathed it with their

tears. His monument, a plain red tombstone, stands against the wall of the cloisters. It bears his portrait in low relief, copied (1783) from the original, which was destroyed by the carelessness of some workmen. A more worthy monument from *Schwanthaler's* chisel was erected in 1843 to the "Ladies' Minstrel," by the ladies of Mayence. On the l. side of the nave is a red sandstone monument, erected 1357, to *St. Boniface*, the apostle of Germany, and first Archbp. of Mayence. He was an Englishman named Winfried, born at Crediton, in Devonshire, of noble and wealthy parents; and became a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of Nutsall, near Winchester, in which, in the beginning of the 8th cent., he taught poetry, history, rhetoric, and the Holy Scriptures. He left his country, with 11 other monks, to preach the gospel to the barbarous nations of Germany; in the course of his mission he converted more than 100,000 heathens; his missionary labours, interrupted only by 3 short visits to Rome, lasted more than 30 years, and extended from the Elbe to the Rhine, and from the Alps to the ocean. He was created a bishop, but without a diocese, by Pope Gregory II.; archbp. and Primate of all Germany by Gregory III.; and by Pope Zachary, Archbp. of Mentz, then first constituted the metropolis of the German churches.

The attention of travellers should also be directed to the *pulpit*, a modern restoration; the figures of the apostles are copied from those by Peter Vischer at Nuremberg. An ancient font of lead, formerly gilt (1328), behind the eastern altar, and the *brazen doors* opening into the Market-place (called *Speise Markt*), on the N. side of the cathedral, also deserve notice; they were brought from the ruined *Liebfrauenkirche*, and are as old as the 10th cent. In 1135 Bp. Adalbert I. caused to be engraved on the upper valves of the doors an edict, by which he conferred various important privileges upon the town in consideration of the aid which the citizens, his subjects, had afforded him, in rescuing him out of the hands of the Emperor. They procured his release from

prison by seizing on the person of the Emperor, and detaining him as a hostage until their own sovereign was delivered up.

In the *sacristy* are preserved two very ancient chalices, probably of the 10th cent. ; one, the gift of Archbp. Willigis, is a curious sample of Byzantine art.

The Elector of Mentz, who was also Archbishop, was premier prince of the German empire ; he presided at Diets, and at the election of Emperor, where he exercised very powerful influence ; so that one Primate, Werner, on proposing a candidate, is reported to have added, "I have others in my pocket." His dominions comprehended 146 German square miles, with a population of 400,000 souls, and a revenue of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million of florins. He maintained a body-guard of 2000 men and a squadron of hussars.

The canons of the Cathedral, supported by its enormous revenues, lived a jovial life, as may be gathered from the answer they returned to the Pope, who had reproved them for their worldly and luxurious habits : "We have more wine than is needed for the mass, and not enough to turn our mills with."

*St. Stephen's Ch.* (in the S.W. part of the town), built 1317, has a nave and 2 aisles of nearly equal height : the cloister is of the 15th cent. It contains some old paintings on gold grounds and numerous monuments.

*Museum*, in the ancient Kurfürstliche Schloss (close to the Rhine, and at the end of the long street called Die grosse Bleiche). The collections consist of, 1. *Paintings*, of no great excellence. The best works are, 1. Christ and the Four Penitents, David, the Magdalen, the Prodigal Son, and the Penitent Thief, by *Otto Vennius* ; 2. A Carmelite Monk receiving the dress of his order from the Virgin, *A. Caracci*. 3. St. Francis receiving the Stigmata (five wounds), *Guercino* ; 16. Virgin and Child, *Lorenzo da Credi*, the gem of the collection ; 17. St. Apollonia, *Domenichino* ; 18. St. Andrew and St. Ursula, by *Lucas van Leyden*, or some old German master. 20-28. The Life of the Virgin, by *M. Grünewald*, are curious : also Adam and Eve, by *Albert Dürer*, but

so much injured and painted over as to show few traces of the master. 2. *Antiquities*, curious, because for the most part found in the neighbourhood, such as Roman altars, votive tablets, and inscriptions in which the names of the legions stationed on this spot are commemorated. There are also several capitals of columns from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, in the style of Roman architecture, being, in fact, the plunder of ancient buildings in Italy ; some fragments of sculpture from the venerable Kaufhaus, pulled down without cause in 1805 ; and a model of the double stone bridge which Napoleon proposed to throw over the Rhine here. The *Town Library* is a very respectable collection, where are preserved some interesting specimens of the earliest printing.

The *Theatre* is a handsome building designed by Moller, after the classical model of the theatres of the ancients, in which the outer form bears some relation to the interior.

The *Public Gardens* (die neue Anlage) outside the fortifications, on the S., beyond the Neue Thor, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Main, are highly deserving of a visit, on account of the beautiful view they command of the junction of the Main and Rhine, of the town of Mayence, the Rheingau, and the distant range of the Taunus. To add to the attractions of this spot, the excellent military bands of the Austrian and Prussian regiments play here once a-week, Friday, between 4 and 8 P.M. There is a café at one extremity of the garden, forming the favourite evening resort of the inhabitants in summer.

Another good view may be had from the top of the *Tower of Drusus*, an ancient Roman structure, believed by some to be the tomb of Drusus, son-in-law of Augustus, the founder of Mayence, whose body was brought hither after his death. From mutilation or decay, its base is now reduced to smaller dimensions than the upper part, which may have produced in it a fanciful resemblance to an acorn, and perhaps have given rise to the name *Eichelstein*, acorn, by which it is vulgarly known. All the external and well-fitted ma-



sonry has long since been stripped off, and the passage for the staircase leading to the top was drilled through the solid mass in 1689. It stands within the *Citadel*, but is readily shown by one of the soldiers. Excavations made in forming new fortifications have laid bare the foundations of the original Roman *Castellum Moguntianum* of Drusus, and show that it was an oblong square, with flanking towers, planted on the eminence overlooking the confluence of the Main.

The music of the Austrian and Prussian military bands, which may be heard on parade almost every day in the week *during summer*, is remarkably good.

Mayence has been from very early times a frontier fortress. It owes its existence to the camp which Drusus pitched here, which he immediately afterwards converted into a permanent bulwark against the Germans. It soon became the most important of that chain of fortresses which he built along the Rhine, and which were the germs of most of the large towns now existing on that river. Though reduced from its former wealth and splendour by the fortunes of war, and still showing, in its irregular streets and shattered and truncated buildings, the effects of sieges and bombardments, it ought not to be regarded merely as a dull garrison town. Europe is indebted to this city for two things which have had the greatest influence in effecting human improvement—the liberation of trade from the exactions of the feudal aristocracy, and the Printing Press. It was a citizen of Mayence, Arnold von Walboten, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppression of the knightly highwaymen, with whose strongholds the whole Continent was overspread at the beginning of the 13th cent., by a confederation of cities which led to the formation of the Rhenish League, 1247. This same Walboten deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by every Rhine tourist; since many of the ruined castles which line its banks were reduced to their present picturesque condition at his instigation, and under the energetic rule of the Emperor Rudolph

of Habsburg, as being the haunts and strongholds of tyranny and rapine.

Mainz was the cradle of the art of *Printing*, and the birthplace and residence of John Gensfleisch, called Gutenberg or Gutemberg, the discoverer or inventor of moveable types. In 1837 a *bronze statue of Gutenberg*, modelled by Thorwaldsen, a Dane, and cast at Paris by a Frenchman, was erected in the open space opposite the Theatre. The expenses (26,000 fl.) were defrayed by subscriptions from all parts of Europe. Gutenberg's house no longer exists; but upon its site stands the *Civil Casino*, a club or reading-room at the end of the Schuster Gasse, the members of which have erected a small statue of him. Gensfleisch (literally, goose-flesh) was born between 1393 and 1400, in the corner house between the Emmeran St. and the Pfandhaus St. which still exists, and his *first printing-office*, from 1443 to 1450, is the house called Hof zum Jungen, or *Färberhof*. He was buried in the ch. of St. Francis, now pulled down: it stood opposite to the Hof zum Humbrecht, and the new houses of the Schuster Gasse now occupy its site.

The *English Church service* is performed every Sunday by a clergyman licensed by the Bishop of London, in the Lycée, formerly Jesuits' College.

Near the village of Zahlbach, about a mile beyond the Gauthor, are considerable remains of a *Roman aqueduct* nearly 3000 ft. long, which conveyed water to supply the garrison; 62 pillars remain, but it is said to have originally consisted of 500. The reservoir which it fed is hardly to be detected at present, in a small pond near the Gauthor, called the Duck-puddle (*Entenpfuhl*).

Excellent *Hochheimer* and *Rhine wine* may be procured at the house of Hoffman. Von Zabern, bookseller, has a good collection of guide-books, maps, and prints.

A *bridge of boats*, 1666 ft. long, over the Rhine, unites Mainz to Cassel, or Castel (*Castellum Drusi*), a busy and flourishing faubourg, strongly fortified as a *tête de pont*. At the extremity of the bridge a bomb-proof block-house serves in time of peace as a barrack;

but in case of war the roof can be removed, and the upper platform mounted with cannon. There is a heavy toll for carriages passing the bridge.

*Railway* to Frankfurt in 1 hr.;—to Wiesbaden by Biebrich in 16 min.—Trains 6 times a-day. (Rte. 99.)

*Eilwagen* daily to Darmstadt; to Coblenz; to Worms; to Saarbruck, Metz, and Paris. (Rte. 101.)

The *excursions* to be made from Mayence are,—to Frankfurt by railway; to Wiesbaden ditto (6 m.), visiting the Château and Garden of Biebrich on the way. (Rte. 99.)

*Steam-boats* go from Mayence several times a day to Coblenz and Cologne, twice a day to Mannheim during summer, and daily to Strasburg (see Rte. 102).

### ROUTE 39.

THE AHR VALLEY.—REMAGEN TO AHRWEILER AND ALTENAHN.

From Remagen to Altenahr, 4 Germ. m. = 19 Eng. m. There is a good carriage-road from Bonn to Altenahr, over the hill direct,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. =  $17\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.; going this road and returning to Bonn by Remagen, the excursion will occupy a long day of 8 or 10 hrs.

*Schnellpost* daily from Bonn to Altenahr in 4 hrs., and to Treves in 18 hrs.

The scenery of the Ahr valley is by many esteemed equal in beauty to that of the Rhine. By means of excellent roads it may be explored with the utmost ease and convenience.

A carriage may be hired at the Preussischer Hof in Remagen, with 1 horse, to Altenahr and back, for 3 thal. Passengers by the steamer may land at Linz, and, crossing the Rhine to Kripp, engage a carriage there, or start from Sinzig.

The *pedestrian* may cross the hills from Bonn to Altenahr, by the Kreuzberg, Ippendorf, Röttgen, and Meckenheim, or, landing from the steamer at Remagen, after seeing the church on the Apollinarisberg may walk over the shoulder of the hill, and join the carriage road at Heppingen. The road on the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Remagen is described p. 264.

Between Remagen and Sinzig the

Ahr in summer often dries up to a mere thread, but, swelling in winter to a furious torrent, enters the Rhine. A carriage road, turning off abruptly at the bridge of Sinzig, ascends the valley along the l. bank of the stream, passing through Bodendorf and Lorsdorf; and under the basalt-capped hill of Landskrone. The ruined walls on its summit are those of a castle, built 1205 by Philip of Hohenstaufen during the war between him and Otho of Brunswick for the Imperial crown, 1198 - 1208. Hence, during these wars of Guelph and Ghibeline, his troops attacked the Archb. of Cologne, and laid waste the neighbouring towns. It was destroyed by the French 1689; only its *chapel* escaped, partially built over a cave lined with basaltic columns, which serves as sacristy. There is a good view from this hill of the winding of the Ahr. Close by the road-side, at Heppingen, there is a mineral spring. Below Ahrweiler the valley is tame and open, though rich and well cultivated.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Ahrweiler (12 m. from Remagen by the carriage road,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  by the road over the hill. *Inns*: Kreuzberg; the host has capital Ahrbleichart;—Kaiserlicher Hof;—Stern, good), a town of 2500 inhab., whose chief occupation and wealth are derived from their vineyards, which cover the slopes of the valley. Ahrweiler is the centre of the wine trade of the valley: the average annual produce is 19,000 ohms=about 74,000 English gallons. The situation of the town is pretty; it is still surrounded by walls, and is approached by 4 gates. The *church* is a beautiful Gothic edifice, with a treble choir (date 1245-74). The town was burnt by the soldiers of Turenne, 1646, and suffered again from the French in 1688. The picturesque *Calvarienberg*, on the opposite side of the Ahr, is crowned with a Franciscan convent, which has been converted into an Ursuline nunnery, and occupied by sisters from Montjoie, who keep a ladies' school. The *gate tower* at the entrance of the town from Walporzheim is an interesting object, well preserved externally.

At Walporzheim, the first village traversed by the road after leaving



Arhweiler, the Burgundy grape is cultivated, and produces a strong red wine, which is highly prized.—Ahrbleichhart (*i. e.* Bleich-roth, pale-red). Here the valley contracts, and is hemmed in by rocky cliffs, and the wild and beautiful scenery, which has obtained for the valley the name of "Kleine Schweitz," begins. At Marienthal, to the rt. of the road, are the ruins of a convent. Above the road rise singularly formed, jagged precipices, 200 feet high, from which an isolated block, called *die bunte Kuh*, projects over the road. A footpath leads over the hills from behind the village of Dernau to Altenahr; "the carriage road, now continued uninterruptedly along the l. bank of the Ahr, passes in sight of the picturesque village of Rech, and under a rock crowned by the ruined castle of Saffenburg, to Maischoss. The patient toil exerted in cultivating the vine on every accessible shelf of rock up the declivities of the hills around is not surpassed in the most valuable vineyards on the Rhine. Here and at Lochmühle is the principal fishery of *Rümpchen* (minnows), the *Cyprinus phoxinus* of naturalists, which are taken in baskets (like eel pouts) placed in weirs or dams of the river. They should not exceed an inch in length, and, having been cooked in cider and water, are packed in baskets made of willow bark, which imparts to them the bitter flavour for which they are esteemed." The Ahr is also celebrated for its crawfish and trout, which, however, are taken chiefly in its tributary streams. "The rocks at Lochmühle are low and narrow, and a passage has been cut through them by which the road passes without following the windings of the river round the projecting hill, but rejoins it on the other side of the cutting. The road then makes a nearly semicircular sweep along the river-side, being supported on a wall washed by it."—*T. H.* Before reaching Altenahr a most striking scene opens out: precipices of slate rock rise round to a height of 350 ft., partly wooded, partly covered with vines, and on their highest peak are perched the ruins of the *Castle of Alt-*

*enahr*, the finest object in the whole valley. A footpath strikes off to the rt. above Reimerzhofen, and leads to the *Cross*, the best point of view in the valley, whence the castle is well seen. A path on the opposite side leads up to the castle, or down into Altenahr. The traveller should send on his carriage from this to Altenahr, and walk up to the cross. The precipitous rock, crowned by the castle, seems to deny all passage up the valley; the river sweeps round its base, and forms so complete a curve, that, after a course of a mile and a half, it almost returns to the same point. A *tunnel* 192 ft. long has been cut through the rock to allow the passage of the road.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *Altenahr* (*Inns*: Ulrich's, at the entrance of the town, and Caspari's are good and clean) is a village of 400 inhab. Ascend to the ruined *Castle of Altenahr*, above the town; the view will richly reward the trouble of the ascent. The traveller should then ascend the hill on the W. side of the valley, beyond the bridge of Altenahr, in order to command a full prospect of the winding course of the Ahr; the path, however, is steep.

Travellers having come to Altenahr in a carriage, or being unable to walk, will of course retrace their steps to the Rhine. A moderately good walker may cross the hills by a bridle-road, which, by the directions given below, he can easily find without a guide, provided he can speak a little German, from the vale of the Ahr to the abbey of Laach (7 stunden = 20 miles) (Rte. 40), whence he should return to the Rhine through the pretty valley of Brohl, which ought not to be missed.

The carriage road from Altenahr up the valley proceeds by way of Altenburg, situated under a singular isolated rock, formerly crowned by a castle of the lords of the Ahr. The castle of Kreuzberg, with the village of the same name, presents a striking point of view, and the church of Pützfeld, perched up in the rocks, with a singularly high steeple, is also very picturesque. The road continues through Brück and Hönningen to Dümpefeld, where the Adenau falls into the Ahr,

and the traveller proceeding to Treves quits that river. The carriage road ceases at

2½ Adenau, a town of 1200 inhab., on one of the tributaries of the Ahr, under the mountain called Hohe Acht, 2434 ft. above the sea, and from which there is a fine view. Adenau itself contains nothing worth notice; but not far distant are the ruins of the castle of *Nürberg*, the finest and most extensive feudal stronghold in the Eifel. From hence the traveller may find his way to Mayen (p. 298), passing another old castle, *Virneburg*, whose lords in ancient days, besides other possessions, were the proprietors of 23 villages.

The traveller proceeding on foot to the Abbey of Laach from Altenahr should proceed up the valley on the road to Adenau by Altenburg and Pützfeld to Brück, and there turn to the eastward along the Hurein brook or Kesselingenthal. He need not go along the road as far as Brück; but may, if he pleases, cross the shoulder of the hill above Pützfeld into the Kesseling valley. Proceed up this valley through Kesseling (2 hrs. from Altenahr) and Staffel; a little beyond which latter place, where a brook comes down a valley and falls into the Hurein, turn to the right, i. e. the S., and, skirting along the side of the hill to the E. of the brook, proceed to Nieder-Heckenbach. At the sign-post in this village turn to the left to Ober-Heckenbach, and so on to Hannebach. In passing over the high ground between these two places there is a fine view of the seven mountains; and just after leaving Hannebach, the castle of Olbrück is seen standing out boldly on the left. From Hannebach proceed over the ridge to Engeln, thence over the high land in a S.E. direction to two crosses, or rather a broken cross, where the rt.-hand road leads to Mayen, and that on the left to Laach. About ¾ hr. further on, a sign-post at the entrance of a beech wood, points with one of its arms to Laach; plunge boldly into the wood, and after a short walk the lake and abbey burst upon you.

## ROUTE 40.

THE LOWER EIFEL. BROHL TO THE LAKE OF LAACH, MAYEN, AND LÜTZERATH.

The traveller may leave the Rhine at Brohl or Andernach (see p. 265). Suppose he starts for Brohl (where Nunn's inn is good), a cross-road, but calculated for light carriages, ascends the beautiful valley of Brohl, passing in succession Nippes, a hamlet named from the Dutch *Nieuwe Huis*, the paper-mill and trim garden of M. Fuchs, the *Trass* mills and quarries, the *Castle of Schweppenburg*, once belonging to the counts of Metternich, beneath which are many spacious halls and cavernous chambers hollowed out of the rocks. Some way higher up the valley issues forth the *spring of Tönnisstein* (1½ stunde), whose agreeable mineral water resembles those of Selters, but is more effervescent. Mixed with Rhenish wine and sugar it is very palatable. Near the spring stood an ancient Carmelite convent, almost concealed beneath cliffs of tuff-stone and slate: it was demolished, and the materials sold for their value, in 1829.

Numerous jets of carbonic gas issue out of the rocks in this neighbourhood, some of which have been ingeniously collected by the owner of a chemical manufactory, and are employed in his works. Our path here turns out of the Brohlthal, diverging to the l. into a side valley. The scenery of the pretty winding valley is very pleasing as far as ½ *Wassenach*, a small village (6 m. from Brohl), lying at the foot of the hills, whose interior includes the lake of Laach, and having an humble inn, *Laacher Hof*, where pike from the lake may generally be had. A continued ascent of about 1 m. from the village leads to the margin of the *Laacher See*, a very singular lake, of a nearly circular form, supposed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and nearly resembling the crater lake of Bolsena, in Italy. It lies 666 ft. above the Rhine, is about 1¼ m. long, and about 1½ broad, its area being 1300 acres. The depth is great, increasing towards the



centre, where a plumb-line sinks to 214 ft. There is a popular notion similar to that attached to the lake Avernus, in Italy, that no bird can fly over the Laacher See, in consequence of the poisonous vapours arising from it. This belief seems to have originated from the circumstance that a jet of carbonic acid gas issues from a scarcely perceptible opening on the N. E. side of the lake. It is the only remaining symptom of the volcanic action once so powerful in this district. Bodies of birds, squirrels, bats, toads, &c., have been found in a pit near this jet, killed by the noxious vapours, which resemble those of the Grotto del Cane, in Italy. The Laacher See is fed by numerous springs below the surface, which keep its basin constantly filled. It has no natural outlet; but the superfluous waters are carried off through a subterranean canal or *emissary*, nearly 1 m. long, cut by the monks in the 12th century, after an inundation which threatened to overwhelm the abbey. A new tunnel is projected by the proprietor, to lay dry a portion of the lake bed.

The appearance of the deep blue lake, hemmed in on all sides by a ridge of hills completely covered with luxuriant wood down to the water's edge, is exceedingly imposing as well as singular. On a near examination its banks will be found to be scattered over with masses of scoriæ, cinders, ashes, and pumice, and other volcanic products. At the opposite extremity, in a quiet secluded nook, shut out as it were from the whole world, lies the deserted (1 stunde) *Abbey of Laach*, a picturesque object, with its 5 towers. It was originally a very wealthy Benedictine Convent with more than 200 chambers. There were 52 monks at the time of its suppression by the French. Its revenue having been sequestered at the time of the French Revolution, it was sold a few years ago, together with the lake and woods adjoining, for only 40,000 thalers. It is the property of the *Präsidentinn von Delius*, by whose family it is inhabited during the summer, and seems to be kept in perfect repair. A great portion of the building

is now, however, used for farming purposes, and its once hospitable halls occupied by cow-stalls. The *Church*, containing several old family monuments, has been purchased and restored at the expense of the K. of Prussia. The colouring in the church and cloisters is the same as that which was discovered under the whitewash to have originally decorated the architecture. It is perhaps the most perfect and complete example known of an edifice in the round-arched style. It was built between 1093 and 1156. It is entered at the W. end through a cloister. The tomb of the founder, Pfalzgraf Henry II., stands within the ch. at the W. end, surmounted by his effigy in wood. He is represented in his princely mantle and hat, and bearing in his hand the model of the ch. There is an old chapel at a short distance from the convent, in the same style as the abbey ch., and apparently of the same date, which is now used as a granary. There is a small *Inn* in the abbey close, which will furnish refreshments, and provide 2 or 3 bed-rooms.

There is a picturesque view of the abbey and lake from the hill about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile on the road to Mayen on the first ascent from the shore of the lake.

The traveller may return to the Rhine by way of Wassenach to Andernach along a tolerably good carriage road, a drive of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  h.; but if he has time, from Kloster Laach he should visit the great *Millstone quarries of Nieder-Mendig*, 2 m. S. E. of the abbey, which have been worked, it is supposed, for 2000 years. The hard porous lava, which was probably a stream from one of the neighbouring volcanoes, extending nearly 5 m. in length by 3 in breadth, has here been hollowed out by the quarriers into funnel-shaped pits, from the bottom of which spacious subterranean caverns ramify, deserving by all means to be explored. The lava separates into gigantic columns from 15 to 40 ft. high, by natural seams or fissures, and some of them are left to support the roof. The small additional expense of torches to light up these caverns will be well repaid. Their temperature is icy cold.

From Mendig (where there is no good inn) the traveller may return to the banks of the Rhine at Andernach (6 m.) by a bad road. There are, however, many other objects of interest, both for the lover of the picturesque and for the geologist, in this district. About 2 m. S. W. of Laach are the cave-like excavations of Bell, whence oven-stone (*pierre au four*) is obtained. The direct road from Mendig to Coblenz (14 m.) passes the Ch. of St. Genovefa.

A tolerable road leads from Mendig to Mayen, along the banks of the Nette, passing the interesting and well-preserved castle of Buresheim, under the Hoch Simmer, a volcanic mountain. There are many other fine old ruined castles in the Eifel, as Virneburg, Olbrück, a noble ancient fortress: its donjon measures 45 ft. by 30 at its base, and it has a tower 170 feet high. Wernebeck and Manderscheid (p. 315) are two more remarkable castles.

Mayen (*Inns*: Post; — Stern, comfortable) is a picturesque and ancient town, 6 m. from Laach, through Bell and Ettringen, with a castle surrounded by walls and gardens. There are many millstone quarries near it. *Schnellpost* daily to Coblenz.

From Mayen the traveller has the choice of the following routes:—1. By Polch to Münster-Maifeld, Schloss Elz, Treis, and Carden, where he will find himself in the most beautiful spot on the Moselle, and may ascend that river to Treves, or descend to Coblenz. Starting from Mayen very early in the morning, and proceeding through Collig to Pillig and Schloss Pymont in a carriage, the traveller may, after inspecting Schloss Pymont, walk across the country to Schloss Elz, see that, and, descending the valley of the Elz, reach Moselkern in time for the steamer descending to Coblenz. 2. The high post-road to Treves and Coblenz (Rte. 41). 3. If he take an interest in geology, he may proceed by a rough cross-road to the mountain called “Hohe Acht,” near Kaleborn, 2200 feet above the sea, commanding from its summit a most extensive view. He will find a road leading thence to Lützerath and Bertrich (p.

299), to Ahrweiler (p. 294), and to the Upper Eifel (p. 314).

## ROUTE 41.

### COBLENZ TO TREVES—BERTRICH.

15 $\frac{3}{4}$  Pruss. m. = 71 Eng. m.

*Schnellpost* daily in 16 hours; with extra post the distance may be travelled easily in 12. The road, though very hilly, is good, and the country (especially in the neighbourhood of Lützerath) not unpicturesque. Within a short distance, between the road and the Moselle, there are some charming scenes. As there is no post-road along the banks of the Moselle, the best way to explore its beauties is to ascend or descend it in the steamer (p. 305).

Upon the first stage from Coblenz to Treves lie many unimportant villages; but the first of them, Metternich, gives its name to a family now known all over Europe.

[Twice a week the *schnellpost*, instead of passing through Polch, makes a slight détour by the little town of Mayen, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  G. m. (Rte. 40) to Kaisersesch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.]

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  Polch.

[The small town of Münster-Maifeld (*Inn*: Bey Canaris) lies on the left of the road, about 5 m. off, in a beautiful situation. By some it is said to have been the birthplace of Caligula (?) The Ch. of St. Martin, standing on a Roman foundation, “is handsome in the interior, though plain. It contains a marble group, nearly life-size, of the Deposition, and 2 fine sculptured *Tryptychs*, or folding altar-pieces, painted. The W. end is quite castellated.”—*F. S.* About 3 m. distant, in the midst of one of the most picturesque of all the tributary valleys of the Moselle, stands the very interesting old castle of Elz, described in Rte. 42. The castle is about 3 m. distant from the Moselle. About 3 m. higher up the valley is another castle, *Pymont*, in ruins, having been burnt by the Swedes in 1641; near it is a cascade.]

Halfway between Kehrig and Dungenheim the road crosses the picturesque valley of the Elz.

The traveller coming from Treves,



and wishing to explore the *Lower Eifel* (Rte. 40), would turn off to the left at Kehrig, towards Mayen, instead of proceeding at once to Coblenz.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Kaisersesch. Cross the picturesque Martenthal.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Lützerath. *Inn*: Post; not good. A public carriage goes daily from Lützerath to Alf on the Moselle: it belongs to the postmaster, who is also postmaster at Alf. He runs another carriage to Dreis. See Rte. 44.

This is the best starting-point for an excursion to the volcanoes of the *Upper Eifel*. (Rte. 45.)

[An excellent road leads through most interesting scenery from Lützerath to Alf on the Moselle, about 10 m., passing the very retired *Baths of Bertrich*, nearly half-way. They lie in the depths of the narrow valley of the Ues, or Issbach, distinguished for its sinuosities, which present a succession of scenes, varying every few yards, and for the umbrageous foliage of the woods, which clothe its sides from top to bottom. Just before the road descends into the valley, it passes near the *Falkenlei*, a conical hill cut in two as it were, crested with basalt, in the crannies of which the *falcons* nestle. It was probably a volcanic crater, from which a stream of basalt, occupying the lower part of the valley above the slate rocks which form its sides, may have issued, though the lava current has not been absolutely traced to this source. Its gloomy crevices and grottoes, glazed with black, are *well worth* exploring. A mile farther, at the junction of a little rivulet with the Iss, another basaltic current enters the valley. It appears to have been cut through by the stream, which, falling in a small cascade, has laid open a singular grotto, the sides, roof, and floor of which consist of small basaltic columns, worn away at the joints, so as to resemble cheeses. This has obtained for the cave its common name of *cheese cellar* (Käsekeller). The junction of the clay-slate and lava is very distinctly seen in the bed of the rivulet. The *Baths of Bertrich* consist of an assemblage of inns and boarding-houses (among which Werling's Inn, the Kurhaus, is *very good*), in a romantic and

retired spot, shut in by hills, and almost canopied by woods, intersected by agreeable walks. The waters are warm (90° Fahr.) and sulphurous. The season lasts till August; but Bertrich is a quiet rather than fashionable watering place, and its accommodations are homely compared with Baden or Wiesbaden. It is well situated as headquarters for travellers intending to explore the Moselle. The steamboat from Coblenz to Treves touches daily at Alf, a village at the junction of the Issbach and Moselle 5 m. below the Baths (Rte. 42). A capital road leads thither. From Bertrich to Treves, a rough but picturesque road, over the mountains, falls into the high road at Wittlich (8 m.); see below.]

About 2 m. out of Lützerath the road crosses what is called the Lützerather Kehr (from *kehren*, to turn), one of the valleys peculiarly characteristic of the Eifel district, and remarkable for their wonderful windings and contortions. Every projection on the one side of it corresponds with a bay or recess on the other, so that the stream of the Ues or Issbach, which flows through it, driven from one side to the other by these advancing and retreating buttresses, is seen at one time in 7 different bends or turns, taking at every bend which it makes an exactly opposite direction to that in which it had previously flowed. It is altogether a singular scene.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Wittlich (*Inn*: Post; good), a town of 2200 inhab. An extremely bad cross-road leads hence to Bertrich baths (8 m.). The descent into the glen on this side is very fine.

2 Hetserath.

Beyond Schweich the Moselle is crossed by a ferry, and the road proceeds by the rt. bank to Treves, passing near the entrance of the town, the Porta Nigra, or *Black Gate* (p. 302).

$2\frac{3}{4}$  TREVES (French, *Trèves*; German, *Trier*).—*Inns*: Trierischer Hof; Das Rothe Haus (the red house), comfortable and well situated; Luxemburger Hof.

This very ancient city stands on the rt. bank of the Moselle, in a valley of exuberant richness, surrounded by low, vine-clad hills; it has 16,000 inhab. An inscription on the wall of the Rothen

Haus (formerly the Town-hall) asserts that Treves was built before Rome—"Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC." Without giving credit to this, it may fairly be considered the oldest city in Germany. Julius Cæsar, when he first led the Roman armies into this part of Europe, found Treves (B. C. 58) the flourishing capital of a powerful nation, the Treviri, who, as allies of the Romans, rendered them great assistance in conquering the neighbouring tribes. The Empr. Augustus established here a Roman colony, under the name of *Augusta Trevirorum*, and bestowed on it the privileges of having a senate and magistrates of its own. It became the capital of First Belgic Gaul (which, it must be remembered, comprised not only Gaul, properly so called, but the whole of Spain and Britain); and in later times it was the residence of the emperors Constantius, Constantine the Great, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, and Theodosius, and became so eminent in commerce, manufactures, wealth, and extent, and withal so advanced in learning and the arts, that Ausonius the poet, who lived here, calls it the second metropolis of the empire. It was indeed the capital of the Roman empire N. of the Alps. Although almost annihilated during the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it arose to a height of splendour nearly equalling its former state, under the rule of the Archbishops of Treves, who were Princes and Electors of the empire. Many of them seem to have aimed more at temporal than spiritual sway. They maintained large armies, which, after the fashion of the times, they did not scruple to lead in person, clad in armour. The ambition and talents of many of these episcopal rulers increased their dominions so much as to obtain for them considerable political influence in Germany. Treves was taken by the English under Marlborough in the War of the Succession, 1702-4; and at the French Revolution suffered the usual fortune of having its churches and convents stripped of their wealth, and the buildings turned into stables or warehouses. Before that event Treves boasted of possessing more ecclesiastical

buildings than any other city of the same size.

Treves is at present a decayed town, owing the chief interest it possesses for the traveller to the *Roman remains* still existing in and about it. No other city of Germany or northern Europe possesses such extensive relicts of the masters of the world. They are not, it is true, in the best style of art, and are remarkable rather for vastness than beauty; and in this respect bear no comparison with the Roman remains in the S. of France or in Italy. They have likewise suffered severely, not only from the Vandalism of the Vandals themselves, but from the prejudices of the early Christians, who believed they were doing good service to their religion by effacing all traces of Paganism from the earth. Many of the buildings have been demolished, to furnish materials for modern constructions.

In the market-place stands a *pillar of granite*, surmounted by a cross, raised to commemorate the appearance of a fiery cross in the sky, seen, according to an obscure tradition, in 958.

*The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helen* is an irregular building, chiefly in the earliest Romanesque style. The semicircular terminations both of the E. and W. ends are full of Roman bricks. Indeed the nucleus of the building is supposed to have been of Roman construction, and to have been built by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, who deposited in it the supposed relic, our Saviour's *Coat without seam*; which, after an interval of 34 years, was exhibited for 8 weeks in 1844 to 1,100,000 pilgrims! The first historical mention of it is in 1190; a full account has been published by Prof. Marx, of Treves. The original building of Helena is supposed to have consisted of 9 arches supported in the centre by 4 colossal pillars of granite; 3 of these still exist in their place; indeed, all the 4 Corinthian capitals are visible in the interior of the church. The fourth gave way, and, to prevent the total destruction of the building, its place was supplied by a square pier of masonry, and the others were walled up by Archbp. Poppo, who



repaired the church in the 11th cent. This fractured column lies at present on the outside of the church; it must have been brought from a distance,—perhaps from the Odenwald. The E. choir was added in the latter half of the 12th cent., and is an instance of the latest and lightest Romanesque. The church was roofed and altered about 1200, at which time additions in the pointed style were introduced. Within the church are numerous monuments of Electors of Treves, including that of the warlike prelate Richard von Greifenklau, who defended the city in person against Franz of Sickingen. “A marble bas-relief, on the tomb of Archbp. Hugo, of the Adoration of the Magi, is worthy of observation.”—*D. J.* The carving of the marble *pulpit* is good, as far as the mutilations caused by the French leave the means of judging. The seats of the choir are singularly inlaid with ivory and wooden mosaic (*Marqueterie*). A portion of the large funds derived from the exhibition of the Holy Coat are being applied to the restoration of the Cathedral, which is carried into effect by painting over the marble and wood carving, and white-washing the stonework. The cloisters date from a very early period.

Adjoining the cathedral stands the far more graceful Church of our Lady (*Liebfrauenkirche*), built in the most elegant Pointed style, between 1227 and 1243; and being one of the earliest specimens of pure Gothic, to be compared with the similar and contemporaneous churches of Marburg in Hesse, Altenberg near Cologne, and the cathedrals of Amiens, Salisbury, and Cologne. The semicircular portal is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the interior, in the shape of a Greek cross, is supported by 12 pillars, each bearing the picture of an apostle. A little black stone in the pavement near the door is the only spot whence all these can be seen at once. The monument of Archbp. Jacob von Sirk is a fine work of an unknown sculptor. A doorway in the N. transept also is well worth attention. The portal of the *Jesuits' Church* is very good.

*The Palace of the Electors and Bishops,*

a very handsome and extensive building, is now a barrack. The principal staircase displays much rich and elaborate carving. This palace stands partly upon the site of an enormous Roman edifice, only a fragment of which remains; the larger portion having been demolished to make way for the episcopal edifice, erected in 1614. This colossal fragment has been included in the palace, and goes with the vulgar by the name of the *Heathens' Tower* (*Heidenthurm*). It was probably the *Basilica* or imperial hall attached to the Palace, the semicircular termination or apse at the E. end having been the tribunal; and the whole perhaps at one time turned into a church; as was the case with similar halls in Rome. Be this as it may, the gigantic proportions of this Roman edifice, whose walls are more than 90 ft. high, and 10 ft. thick, give a very good idea of the vast dimensions of the whole when entire. It is at the same time a masterpiece of architecture; as the bricks and tiles of which it is wholly composed remain to this day perfectly smooth on the surface, solid, and compact, and the walls, after the lapse of ages, are without a crack or seam; but the King of Prussia has caused it to be cleared out and restored in its original condition, and to its former use as a ch. Additional interest attaches to these old walls, if we consider them as the favourite residence of Constantine, and that out of them issued the decrees which governed at the same time Rome, Constantinople, and Britain.

In front of this building extends an open space of ground, now used for drilling troops; at its further extremity stand the shattered remains of the *Baths*, *Thermæ* (*Bäder-Palast*). Until within a few years they were included in the S. E. angle of the fortifications of the town, and were half buried in the earth; so that the windows on the first story, being on a level with the ground, served as an entrance into the town, and were barbarously broken away at the sides, in order to admit the market-carts of the peasantry: from this the building got the name of the *White Gate*. Under the direction of the Prus-

sian government these ruins have been laid bare. They resemble, on a small scale, the Thermæ of Caracalla and Domitian at Rome. Vaulted rooms, reservoirs, remains of a hypocaust, earthen pipes, and channels for the passage of hot as well as cold water, have been brought to light, and seem to explain the original destination of the building. The massiveness of the well-turned arches, and the thickness of the walls, will excite admiration at the skill of the builders who raised them, and surprise at the violence which has reduced them to so utter a state of dilapidation.

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. to the E. of the baths, outside the walls, on the road to Oewig, is the *Roman Amphitheatre*. It comes unexpectedly into sight, being scooped out of the side of the Marsberg, a hill covered with vineyards, which but a few years ago extended over the arena itself. The late King of Prussia purchased the ground, and cleared away the earth which covered it to the depth of 20 ft. It is interesting in an historical as well as an antiquarian point of view, as it was upon this spot that Constantine entertained his subjects with a spectacle which he called Frankish sports (*Ludi Francici*), and which consisted in exposing many thousand unarmed Frankish prisoners to be torn in pieces by wild beasts. He twice exhibited these diversions (A. D. 306 and 313), and the fawning chroniclers of the time have not scrupled to call it a magnificent sight, "*magnificum spectaculum,—famosa supplicia.*" So great was the number of victims, that the savage beasts desisted of their own accord from their work of destruction, and left many alive, fatigued with slaughtering. Those who survived were made to fight as gladiators against one another; but they are said to have spoilt the amusement of the hard-hearted spectators, by voluntarily falling on each other's swords, instead of contending for life. The arena itself, excavated out of the solid rock, and carefully levelled, is 234 ft. long, and 155 broad: deep channels for water run round and through the centre: they were supplied by an aqueduct from the stream of the

Ruwer. Horns, tusks, and bones of various wild animals have been discovered in digging, and one or two cave-like vaults in the side walls were, it is supposed, the dens in which they were confined previously to exhibition. This Amphitheatre, capable of holding about 6000 persons, was of humble pretensions in comparison with those of Nîmes, Verona, or the Coliseum, as, instead of being surrounded by several ranges of vaulted arcades of masonry, the sloping banks of earth, thrown up in excavating the arena, served to support the seats for the spectators. All traces of these have disappeared. The stones were probably used for building houses, as the amphitheatre was long regarded no otherwise than as a quarry. Archways of solid masonry flanked by towers (no part of which now remain) formed the main entrances to the arena at the N. and S. E. extremity; in addition to which, 2 vaulted passages (*vomitoria*), bored through the hill, led into the arena from the side of Treves, and still remain in tolerable preservation. One of them has been converted into a cellar, and contains the wine which grows immediately over it. It is commonly called the *Kaiserkeller* (Cæsar's cellar), because it is supposed to have led to the Roman Emperor's private box. The other is not yet cleared out. The *Roman Aqueduct*, which conveyed water to Treves from the Ruwer, still exists in those places where it passed under ground; it was 3 or 4 ft. broad, and nearly 6 ft. high. The part which was supported upon pillars across the valleys had entirely disappeared.

The BLACK GATE, *Porta Nigra* (*Schwarzes Thor*), called also *Porta Martis*, is the most interesting monument of antiquity in Treves; and has all the massive simplicity of the Roman style. Neither its age nor use has been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is reputed (with much probability) to have been built in the days of Constantine the Great, between 314 and 322. Kugler, indeed, regards it as a work of the Franks, dating not from classic times, but from the middle ages. Its front is decorated with rows of Tuscan columns, its lower story is very massive, and it



may have originally been the entrance gate on the N. line of the city wall.

Some have fixed the date of the building prior to the arrival of the Romans, and have called it the Forum, Capitol, or Council-house, of the Belgæ; but the style of architecture favours the belief that it was a work of the Lower Empire.

In the 11th cent. an anchorite named Simeon of Syracuse, who had been a monk in the convent of Mount Sinai, on his return from the Holy Land posted himself on the top of the building, in imitation of his namesake Simeon the Stylite. His ascetic and eccentric life gained for him the reputation of sanctity; and in consequence he was enrolled in the calendar. Not long after his death the building was consecrated and dedicated to St. Simeon by Archbp. Poppo. To fit it for the service of religion, he added a semi-circular apsis to one end, which still remains a curious specimen of architecture, and formed 3 churches in it, one above the other, in which service was regularly performed down to the beginning of the present century. Like most ancient structures, the lower part of it, as far as the tops of the gateways, had become buried beneath earth and rubbish, so that the entrance to it was by a long flight of steps, leading to the first floor. In this state Napoleon found it on his arrival at Treves. It is insinuated that a want of ammunition, as much as a taste for art, induced him to free the building from its incumbrances, as he went no further than tearing off the thick lead from the roof, which he melted into bullets. The work of improvement has been executed by the Prussian government; the building has been divested of its ecclesiastical character, and restored, as far as possible, to its original condition, the earth having been cleared from its base. It exhibits various marks of the dilapidations of barbarous ages and people. The masonry, of vast blocks of sandstone, averaging 4 or 5 ft., but in some instances 8 or 9 ft. long, rough on the outside, was originally so neatly fitted together, without the aid of cement, that the joints of the stones could

scarcely be discerned; but they have been chipped and mutilated at their angles, in order to extract the metal clamps which united them, and now seem to hang together by their corners. The interior serves to hold a few shattered fragments of antiquity, of no great interest, dug up in the neighbourhood: the most curious pieces are, a bas-relief of gladiators found in the amphitheatre, a mermaid with 2 tails, several earthenware pipes from the baths, and 2 Roman milestones from Bitburg.

Besides the Roman remains already enumerated, there is within the town (in the Dietrichs Strasse, not far from the Rothe Haus), a *Tower* or Propugnaculum, in an excellent state of preservation.

The *Bridge over the Moselle* is most probably the oldest Roman monument in Treves, and founded in the time of Augustus; it is mentioned by Tacitus, and the date of its construction has been fixed by a learned antiquary about 28 years B.C. It originally stood near the middle of the town, which has gradually dwindled away till it has left the bridge at one extremity. Having resisted the storms of barbaric invasion, and the wild times of the middle ages, it was blown up by the French during the wars of Louis XIV.! In consequence, the only ancient parts remaining are the piers of large stones, brought from the lava quarries at Mendig, near the lake of Laach. Many single blocks are from 6 to 9 ft. long, 3 broad and 3 thick.

There were anciently 4 abbeys at Treves, celebrated for their riches and extent all over Germany; but of their wealth nothing now remains, and even the original edifices, destroyed by fires and violence, are replaced by modern structures. They are — *St. Matthias*, about a mile above the town, now converted into a school. The ch. (partly ancient) is actually visited by many thousand pilgrims. *St. Maximin*, at one time perhaps the richest Benedictine monastery in Germany, is now used as a barrack; it occupies the site of a palace of Constantine, but possesses no other interest. *St. Martin's* on the

Moselle is a china manufactory. *St. Mary of the Four Martyrs*, below the town, stands where the residence of the Roman Prefect stood, and where 4 soldiers of the Theban legion suffered martyrdom, according to the tradition.

In the *Gymnasiums Gebäude* (formerly a University, now removed) is the *Town Library* of 94,000 vols., containing many literary curiosities, the chief of them being the famous *Codex Aureus*, a MS. of the four Gospels written in golden letters, formerly in the abbey of St. Maximin, to which it was given by Ada, sister of Charlemagne. It is bound in plates of silver gilt, on which are embossed figures in high relief, interspersed with precious stones; and in the centre is a splendid cameo, said to represent Augustus and his family. There is also here Archbishop Egbert's copy of the Gospels, as well as other MSS., and many printed books of great value; among them Gutemberg's first Bible. There is also a large collection of ancient coins and medals, and Roman remains, principally found at Treves.

The *Fathers of the Church*, St. Ambrose was born here, and St. Jerome studied here.

The *Environs* abound in delightful points of excursion, fine views, &c. *Pallien*, a village on the l. bank of the Moselle, at the mouth of a ravine up which the road to Aix-la-Chapelle is carried, is worth visiting on account of the picturesque character of the rocky dell, of the water-mills enclosed between its cliffs, and of its brick bridge of a single arch thrown over the ravine by Napoleon. (Rte. 43.) On the height above Pallien stands a pretty villa, called the *White House*: it commands a good general view of the valley of the Moselle and of the town of Treves.

IGEL, a small village, with an inn, about 6 m. from Treves, on the high road to Luxemburg, and upon the ancient Roman highway, is particularly deserving of a visit from all who take an interest in remains of antiquity, on account of the *Igel Säule* (monument of Igel), a beautiful Roman structure, standing in the midst of it, close to the road. It is a four-sided obelisk of sand-

stone, more than 70 ft. high, bearing carvings, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs, but so mutilated in parts, that neither its age nor destination has yet been precisely ascertained. 4 or 5 different explanations have been given of it, and at least as many readings of the inscriptions by the antiquaries. One states it to have been raised to commemorate the marriage of Constantine and Helena; another, that it records the birth of *Caligula*, tracing some resemblance between his name and that of the place, Igel. A third considers it to allude to the apotheosis of some person of imperial rank. The plain matter of fact seems to be, that it was set up by two brothers named *Secundinus*; partly as a funeral monument to their deceased relatives; partly to celebrate their sister's marriage, which is represented on one of the bas-reliefs by the figures of a man and woman joining hands. The *Secundini* were a rich and powerful family, who, it appears from the inscription, in addition to other offices, held those of postmaster and chief of the commissariat, and supplied the Roman army with food, accoutrements, and carriages, which is further denoted by the figure of a chariot, filled with armour, &c., the subject of another bas-relief. From the style of the architecture and carvings, the monument has been referred to the time of the Antonines: some imagine it to belong to the era of Constantine. Malte Brun says, "the end of the 4th century." "It has great excellence as a work of art, and as a successful example of the combination of monumental architecture with sculptural decoration; as a whole, its preservation is also remarkable."—*G. C. L.*

*Schnellposts* daily from Treves to Coblenz in 14 hours, to Luxemburg in 6 hours, to Metz in 15:—to Bingen (Rte. 46); and to Aix-la-Chapelle in 19 hrs. (Rte. 43.)

*Steamboats* on the Upper Moselle between Treves, Thionville, and Metz during the summer. See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE. Daily between Treves and Coblenz. (Rte. 42.)



## ROUTE 42.

THE MOSELLE.—FROM TREVES TO  
COBLENZ.

Distance, about 150 Eng. m. :—more than double that of the land journey, owing to the windings of the river. Well-appointed *steamers* daily :—*up* to Treves in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, starting from Coblenz at 6 A.M. for Berncastel, and proceeding on the following day to Treves; *down* in 12 hrs., starting from Treves at 5 A.M. They take carriages. *Row-boats* may be hired at every village to cross or drop down the river for short distances.

Becker's "Map of the Course of the Moselle," and Delkescamp's "Panorama," may be useful.

The voyage up or down the Moselle is a most interesting excursion; 3 or 4 days may be very agreeably spent on its banks. This river offers a new and pleasing route to travellers visiting the Rhine, who have hitherto been content to go and return by Cologne, thus retracing their steps over ground they have seen before. The route by the Moselle is equally accessible; by taking it, they will add variety to their journey, and make a better use of their time. An agreeable way of seeing the lower part of the Moselle in detail in one day is to take the steamer from Coblenz up the river to any given spot of interest where it stops, just far enough to allow the traveller to visit the glens and ruins on each side, making use of a boat occasionally, and working downwards, taking care to stop at some village where the down steamer will put in to take up passengers. Thus he may go up to Carden, Alken, take a walk to Ehrenburg, cross to Gondorf, go up to Cobern, cross back to Niederfell in time for the evening boat, and so return to Coblenz.

The Prussian government has devoted a considerable sum to the improvement of the bed of the Moselle between Coblenz and Treves.

In order fully to appreciate the beauties of the Moselle, it is necessary to land at certain points indicated in the following route, and view it from its high banks.

The *Pedestrian* alone can reach by by-paths and cross-roads, not passable for carriages, the finest points of view; at one time creeping along the margin of the river, at another surveying it from the heights above. In every village he may find a boat in which he may embark when tired, and may thus shift about from one side of the river to the other. By crossing the narrow necks of land he may often save 6 or 8 miles, and reach in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour a spot that a boat would require 3 or 4 to arrive at. In making these short cuts, however, he may sometimes miss fine scenes on the river.

The *Inns* upon the Moselle are improved, but many of them will by no means satisfy fastidious travellers. Those at Berncastel, Alf, and Carden are capital; at Zeltingen tolerable. The usual *Charges* at the Inns, seen and confirmed annually by the magistrates, are, for dinner 15 S. gr., tea or coffee 5, supper 10, a bottle of wine from 5 S. gr. to 1 Th., a bed 8 to 15 S. gr., bottle of Seltzer water 5 S. gr.

The banks of the Moselle, though on the whole inferior in beauty to those of the Rhine, by no means present a repetition of the same kind of scenery. It is generally of a less wild and barren character; instead of black bare ravines and abrupt precipices, it is bordered by round and undulating hills, covered not merely with vines, but often clothed in rich woods, such as the Rhine cannot boast of. It is much enlivened with picturesque towns and villages, of which there are more than 100 between Coblenz and Treves, while ruins of old castles, watch-towers, and Gothic church steeples are not wanting to give a religious or romantic tone to the landscape. The Moselle is particularly remarkable for its very complicated windings, which in several parts of its course form projecting promontories, almost isolated by the river. Some of the side valleys, too, which merge into the Moselle, are in the highest degree picturesque; and the view of the extraordinary windings of the river, from the heights above it, are as singular as they are enchanting. The Moselle is not deficient in classical associations:

it is even the subject of a poem by Ausonius, written probably during his residence at Treves; and traces of the Romans may be discovered in almost every village along its banks, if not above ground, at least wherever the soil is turned by the spade.

The first part of the voyage from Treves to Berncastel presents nothing of great interest: and it is not worth while to enumerate names of unimportant villages.

1. The tall chimneys in the recess of a valley, and the wreaths of smoke proceeding therefrom, proclaim the iron-works of Quint.

rt. Neumagen is the Roman *Noviomagus*, where Constantine had a palace, the "*inclyta castra Constantini*" of Ausonius, of which few fragments now remain. The Church was built 1190, partly with the materials of the Roman palace.

1. Pisport (*Pisonis Porta*), Hain's Inn. One of the most famous vineyards on the Moselle.

rt. Opposite Dusemond is another vineyard, producing the capital wine called *Brauneberger*.

rt. Mühlheim. Here the scenery improves in beauty.

rt. Berncastel (*Inns*: *Drei Könige*, clean and good fare, and most comfortable; the landlady speaks English; —*Niederehe*; —the Post, not bad), a dirty town of 2000 inhab., on the way from Bingen to Treves (Rte. 46), picturesquely situated under a ruined castle perched on a ledge of the *Hundsrück* mountains, which here approach close to the Moselle. There is a ferry here. Travellers tired of a boat should by all means cross the hills to Trarbach, an agreeable walk of an hour from Berncastel. The distance by land is about 3 miles, by water 15. The inn at Trarbach is bad.

1. Directly opposite Berncastel lies Cus. The *Hospital* was founded by Cardinal Cusanus, who was born here, the son of a poor fisherman, and raised himself to that dignity by his talents. Attached to it is a Gothic chapel containing the very fine monument of John of Neuberg (1569). The rt. bank of the Moselle is here draped with vine-

yards from top to bottom. (rt.) A little below Graach is the Priory of *Martinshof*, now secularized.

rt. Zeltingen.—Huber's Inn, tolerably comfortable and moderate. This may be said to be the centre of the wine district of the Moselle, in which all the best sorts are produced.

1. Uerzig. Below this village, in the face of a tall red cliff called *Michael-slei*, a castellated wall is visible. It covers the mouth of a cave which once served to harbour a band of robber-knights, and afterwards to shelter a hermit. It was accessible only by means of high ladders.

rt. *Trarbach* (the derivation of the name, from "*Thronus Bacchi*," is probably fanciful). — *Inns*: *Brauneberg*, and *Gräfinburg*. The best red wine of the Moselle may be had here. The situation of this highly picturesque but most dirty little town, of 1300 inhab., is very beautiful; it lies in the mouth of a side valley, opening upon the Moselle: but it is not otherwise interesting, and its narrow and dirty streets offer no temptation to penetrate within its gates. A neat *Townhall*, in modern Gothic style, has been built. The castle above it, called *Gräfinburg*, was one of the strongest between Treves and Coblenz, commanding entirely the passage of the Moselle. It was the family residence of the noble Counts of *Sponheim*, and was built in the 14th cent. (1338) with an Archbishop's ransom. A long and deadly feud had existed between the Archbishops of Treves and the Counts of *Sponheim*, when, in 1325, the death of Count Henry held out to the reigning Archbishop, Baldwin, the prospect of enriching himself at the expense of the widowed Countess; taking advantage, therefore, of her unprotected position, he made inroads into her domain, plundering her subjects, and laying waste her lands. The Countess Loretta, however, was gifted with a manly spirit, and was not a person to submit tamely to such insults and injury: so, calling together her vassals, she boldly expelled the intruders with loss and disgrace; equally to the surprise and indignation of Baldwin, who little



expected such opposition from a female. The very same year, as the bishop was quietly and unsuspectingly sailing down the Moselle to Coblenz, with a small retinue, his barge was suddenly arrested nearly abreast of the Castle of Starkenburg, by a chain stretched across the river below the surface; and before he had time to recover from his surprise, armed boats put off from the shore, and he was led a prisoner into the Castle of the Countess. She treated her persecutor with courtesy, but kept him fast within her walls until he agreed to abandon a fort which he had begun to build on her territory, and paid down a large ransom.

The finest scenery of the Moselle lies between Trarbach and Cobern.

1. Traben.—*Inn*, Hotel Claus, unpretending, but clean and moderate. Opposite Trarbach rises a high hill, converted into a promontory by the windings of the Moselle. On the summit of it Vauban constructed for Louis XIV. (1681), in the time of peace, and upon German territory, a strong fortress, completely commanding the river up and down. The pretext for this proceeding was the unjust claim urged by Louis to the domains of the Counts of Sponheim. After 8000 men had been employed in constructing it, and an expenditure of many millions of francs had been incurred, it was razed to the ground, in conformity with the treaty of Ryswick, 16 years after it was built, and a few broken walls and shattered casemates alone mark the site of *Fort Montroyal*. The view from it is grand.

rt. Starkenburg, a village on an eminence, which once bore a castle of the same name, belonging to the Counts of Sponheim, and mentioned above. Its outworks extended down to the water-side, and some towers and walls still remain.

rt. Enkirch, a village of 2000 inhab.; near it are fragments of shafts of pillars, which go by the name of the Temple, and are perhaps Roman.

On approaching (rt.) the village of Pünderich, the ruins of (l.) *Marienburg*, alternately a nunnery and a fortress, appear in sight; and from their posi-

tion, on the summit of a high dorsal ridge, which the Moselle by its windings converts into a promontory, remain long in view. The distance to Alf, from (l.) the village of Reil, near which a steep footpath (*Rothentpfad*, from the red colour of the soil) strikes upwards through the vineyards across the Isthmus, is under 3 m.; by the winding Moselle it is a voyage in ascending of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Travellers should on no account omit to land here, opposite Pünderich, and walk across the neck to Marienburg and Alf, which may be done in an hour. *The view* from the eminence a little to the W. of Marienburg, called *Prinzensköpfchen*, is the most surprising and pleasing that the whole course of the Moselle presents. It is a little like that from Symon's Yat on the Wye, but is on a much grander scale. Owing to the excessive sinuosities of the river, 4 different reaches appear in view at once, radiating as it were from the foot of the rock on which you stand. A waving amphitheatre of hills, covered with dark forest, occupies the horizon, and nearer at hand vine-clad slopes, villages at the water-side, and old castles, with the Fort Arras on the Issbach, to the W., are the accessories of this beautiful panorama. There is a little inn within the ruins of Marienburg, where you may breakfast or dine.

rt. Zell (Koch's Inn, not bad) is a little town of 1800 inhab. opposite the point of the promontory on which Marienburg stands, overlooked by a guard-dian watch-tower.

1. Alf. (*Inn*, Bei Theissen, excellent—the best on the Moselle.) Alf, a good halting-place for the traveller on the Moselle, is a village prettily situated at the mouth of the winding valley of the Issbach; above it stands the church, and farther up the valley rises the picturesque hill fort of Arras, which stood out for a long time, in 1138, against Adalbert, Archbishop of Treves, who swore not to shave till he had taken it, and kept his word. 2 m. up the valley are the extensive iron forges and furnaces of M. Remy, constructed according to the most improved English method. The iron is brought from

Bendorf on the Rhine, the coal from the mines of Saarbruck. About 6 m. up this sylvan valley are the retired Baths of Bertrich (p. 299); an excellent new carriage road leads to them from Alf, where vehicles may usually be procured. No one should quit Alf without enjoying the very extraordinary prospect from the Prinzensköpfchen near the Marienburg mentioned above—half an hour's walk.

Soon after leaving Alf there is a very remarkable echo.

1. Bremm, a wide and solitary spot, enclosed by huge dark hills. It is difficult to guess how the river finds its way out; indeed it has very much the appearance of the head of a lake. The steep slopes behind the village resemble somewhat the cliff of the Lurlei in boldness, but they are covered with vines to the very top.

rt. On the pretty green meadow opposite stood, until the time of the French Revolution, the nunnery of Stuben; the massive wall of a ruined chapel, pierced with pointed windows, still remains.

1. There is a path from the village of Eller over the hills to Cochem, only 4 m. long. The windings of the river between these two places cannot be less than 12 m., but those who avail themselves of this short cut will lose some of the prettiest scenery on the river.

1. Ediger is charmingly situated.

1. Senhals. Heinrich's Inn. Little else than vines visible hereabouts. (rt.) Senheim at a little distance from the river.

rt. Beilstein. Inn execrable. Travellers should on no account think of stopping here. One of the most picturesque ruined castles on the Moselle, surmounted by a square donjon-keep, overlooks Beilstein. It belonged to the Electors of Treves, who deputed their noble vassals, the Metternichs and Winneburgs, to hold it for them. The small village nestles at the foot of the rock on which it stands.

1. Cochem.—*Inns*: H. de l'Union; Cornreichs; Römischer König. The distant view of this ancient town of 2500 inhab., guarded as it were by the 2 picturesque castles aloft upon the hills behind, is most romantic and attractive.

But let the stranger be satisfied with admiring it at a distance, since, within, it surpasses in the filth and closeness of its streets all other towns on the Moselle. The Castle at the upper end was an imperial fortress; in 1689 it held out, together with the town, for a long time against the forces of Louis XIV., but being at last, after 4 separate assaults, taken by storm, the greater portion of the garrison, consisting of 1600 Brandenburgers, and many of the citizens, were inhumanly put to the sword, and the houses and castle burnt. This atrocious act was ordered by the French Marshal Boufflers, and executed by his subordinate officer, M. de Grignan, the son-in-law of Madame de Sevigné.

The lower castle of Winneburg is lost from view as you draw near the town, being situated some way up the glen of the Endertbach. It is the most ancient family seat of the Metternichs; the head of the house at present being the late Austrian Prime Minister, who has repaired it and fitted it up.

The large building seen above the spire of the church, near the lower end of the town of Cochem, was originally a Capuchin convent, and is now a school.

1. Clotten, a small village, with a church on an eminence, in the gap of a valley overlooked by a ruined castle. Monotonous hills intervene for a considerable distance between Clotten and

rt. Treis, situated within a little amphitheatre of hills, from which, at a short distance from the river, 2 castles look down: one of them, Wildburg, was won in hard fight by an Archbishop of Treves, in the 12th cent. An elegant modern church has been erected at Treis.

1. Carden (Spikerman's inn, good and clean. N.B. No good inn between this and Coblenz) is a picturesque old village, in one of the most lively situations on the Moselle. *The Church*, conspicuous with its 3 towers, was built in the 12th cent., in honour of St. Castor, whose body was buried here, and afterwards removed to Coblenz. The exterior and E. end are in the Romanesque style of architecture. Within, there is a curious antique font, and a representation of the Entombment; the figures are of stone, as large as life. At the



lower end of the town, by the water-side, stands a picturesque castellated building, with projecting turrets, surrounded by a red fringe-like ornament, and surmounted by peaked roofs; but of its history nothing is known. "Behind it is a Romanesque dwelling-house, of the 12th or 13th cent., free from alterations and interpolations, which has been unaccountably neglected by draughtsmen and antiquaries."—*F. P.*

[A road runs from Carden to the very interesting old *Castle of Elz*, the beautiful of a feudal fortress of the middle ages; but the walk to it is still further shortened by landing at the village of

1. Müden, from which it is not more than 2 m. distant. A steep path ascends the hill, behind the village; then, striking through fields and orchards to a farm-house, reaches a pretty green meadow, from which the winding vale of the Elz is visible, and out of which peer the singular peaked turrets of its castle, which no traveller should pass without visiting.

The little stream of the Elz, remarkable for its excessive windings, almost encircles the tall bold rock on which the castle stands. A narrow isthmus of rock prevents its being an island, but this has been cut through, and over the ditch thus formed a bridge is thrown, forming the only approach. The banks of the river are thickly grown over with trees and brushwood; and a second and rival castle, rising opposite to *Schloss Elz*, and within bow-shot of it, contributes to the beauty of this romantic valley. The *Castle of Elz* is a singularly irregular building, or group of buildings, adapted to the form of the rock on which it stands. The whole pile rises so abruptly from the precipitous sides of the rock that its pedestal appears scarcely large enough to hold it. The path leading up to the main entrance is cut in the rock, and is steep and slippery. It is the cradle of one of the most ancient and noble families in this part of Germany, and is an almost solitary example of a feudal residence spared by fire, war, and time, and remaining in nearly the same condition that it was 2 or 3 centuries ago. It has lately been repaired, and is inhabited.

The interior is a labyrinth of passages, turret-stairs, and chambers, many of which are of irregular shapes. Many of the apartments are hung round with family portraits, having the same degree of merit which similar subjects in English country houses usually exhibit. There are curious ornamented fireplaces (not stoves), and some rooms are paved with monastic-looking tiles, with patterns impressed, not coloured. In one room there are a few pieces of armour, and one or two morsels of painted glass. These relics, and old furniture, tapestry, &c., are interesting, as illustrating the mode of life of generations long passed away. The stream of the Elz is seen from the projecting turrets, flowing in its snake-like course in the depth of the wooded gorge 80 or 100 ft. below. The rival castle before alluded to, *Trutz-Elz*, on the opposite rock, was built to defy the Lords of Elz, by Baldwin Bishop of Treves, who besieged them for many months, and cutting off, by this counter castle, the approaches to their stronghold, at length compelled them to surrender. They afterwards held this castle also as a fief from the Bishop, whose vassals they became.

About 3 m. higher up the valley stands another castle, *Schloss Pymont*, burnt by the Swedes in 1641; and near it is a cascade. About 3 m. N. of Elz lies Münster-Maifeld. (Rte. 41.)

The Elz falls into the Moselle at Moselkern, about 4 m. below the Castle, but the path down the picturesque valley is very bad, fording the stream, or crossing it on stepping stones, 12 or 13 times in that short distance. The easier way to Moselkern is to cross the hill, or follow the heights along the brink of the glen, which command noble views.]

1. Moselkern (Inn enlarged), a village at the mouth of the picturesque vale of Elz.

1. The Castle of Bischofsstein was a stronghold belonging to the Archbishops of Treves. Its tall cylindrical donjon tower is girt round with a white streak, and a ruined chapel adjoins it. It was built 1270.

1. Hatzenport. Moritz's Inn.

rt. Brodenbach stands near the mouth of the Ehrenbach. The ravine out of

which it issues should by all means be explored. At first gloomy and dark, it in a short while opens out, and discloses a lovely valley with green meadows, vineyards, and water-mills closed up in front by a rocky height, on the summit of which, only 2 m. distant from the Moselle, stands the *castle of Ehrenberg*, towering above the tree tops. It is a splendid monument of old times, still in a tolerable state of preservation; as it owes its decay to time and neglect, not to violence. It may be said to surpass in beauty any individual castle on the Rhine, and is well worth visiting. It now belongs to the v. Stein family.

rt. Alken, an ancient town, connected by a chain of towers with *Schloss Thuron*, one of the most picturesque castles on the Moselle, on the height above. It has two circular keeps, and the green ivy creeps along its walls. It was built in 1209, and was held in 1246 by a robber knight, the Pfalzgrave Zorn. Having committed depredations in the territory of his neighbours, the Archbishops of Treves and Cologne, he was besieged for 2 years by their combined forces, who, during that time, emptied 3000 butts of wine. The garrison, having consumed all their provisions, surrendered the castle; but Zorn cut his way through the enemy.

1. The village of Catenes is said to derive its name from a chain (*catena*) formerly stretched across the river at this point, to arrest boats and compel them to pay toll.

1. Gondorf. The conspicuous building at the upper end of this village, by the water-side, is the family mansion of the Counts von der Leyen, another of the oldest and most noble races on the Moselle; which numbers among its members many generals in the Imperial armies, and 3 Electors of Treves and Cologne. The building was repaired in 1814, and has since passed out of the possession of the Leyens.

At the lower end of the village stands a gable-faced house, connected with a tall tower of defence, built 1350, and said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

A large quantity of potters' and pipe clay, obtained from pits 3 m. off, at

Dreschenich, is here embarked, and sent to Holland, to form pipes for the Dutchmen. It is quite white, and of good quality; it is dug out from beneath a bed of gravel.

1. Cobern. The heights behind this little town are crowned by 2 ruined castles—the lower, or *Niederburg*, and the *Oberburg*. Within the enclosure of the upper castle stands the very remarkable *Chapel of St. Matthias*. The way to it passes the new church, and the house of the pastor, who keeps the keys of the chapel, and will lend them to discreet persons. A steep footpath strikes up from a mill, through the vineyards, and behind the lower castle, which it leaves on the right. The view from the top is fine, and it takes about 20 min. to reach it. *St. Matthias's Chapel* is an elegant little Gothic structure, in the form of a hexagon, supported within upon 6 clusters of columns, each formed of 5 detached marble pillars. The exact date of the building is unknown, but the style of the architecture is that of the first half of the 13th cent., and its founders are supposed to have been Crusaders, who caused it to be erected on their return from the Holy Land. This may account for the somewhat Saracenic aspect of its interior. All the arches are rounded, except those which support the central tower, which are pointed and slightly horse-shoed; the lower windows are in shape like the ace of clubs. The effect of the interior is extremely light and graceful, and this chapel deserves to be visited by all who interest themselves in architecture. It has been repaired by the architect Lasaulx.

rt. Diebelich (*quasi* Diabolich) is famous for witches, who in the middle ages were believed to haunt peculiarly this spot, and to hold meetings for midnight revelry on the top of a neighbouring mountain. At the end of the 15th century, a bishop, who had written a book upon witchcraft, caused 25 persons to be burned here for that *crime*! This is a pretty spot, surrounded by orchards and walnuts, with fine wooded banks opposite.

1. Winningen is a Protestant village,



though all around are Popish. A neat modern school-house faces the river.

rt. Ley. At the breaking up of the frost in the Moselle in 1830 this village was buried nearly 30 feet deep in ice, which broke the timber framework of many of the houses, and entirely swept away several; overspreading all the lower vineyards. (See p. 269.)

1. Güls, distinguished by its modern twin spires, is surrounded by orchards, which furnish cherries and walnuts in large quantities for exportation to Holland. A very narrow and dangerous carriage-road has been completed along the rt. bank of the Moselle, from Moselweiss to Niederfell. When improved and extended farther upwards, it will become equally conducive to the convenience of the tourist, and to the prosperity of the valley.

1. The spire of the Ch. of Metternich is seen above the trees.

rt. Moselweiss, a small village supposed to be the Vicus Ambitrianus of the Romans, and the spot where Agrippina gave birth to Caligula. The tower of the church is of great antiquity, and is mentioned in records of the year 1209. Above Moselweiss rise the fortifications of Fort Alexander, one of the outworks of Coblenz, situated between the Moselle and the Rhine.

rt. COBLENZ (p. 269).

Some of the finest scenery on the Moselle may be explored in 2 days, from Coblenz, thus: Take the steamer as far as Alf, and put up at the good inn there (p. 307); proceed thence in a post-chaise to the Baths of Bertrich, 3 m. off, where the Kurhaus affords good quarters: here dine; and if time can be spared, proceed after dinner to the Falkenlei, and return to Alf to sleep. Next morning rise early, and ascend the hill called Prinzensköpfchen; then take the descending steamer and return to Coblenz, or, if time will allow, stop at Carden, and walk or drive to Schloss Elz and Münster-Maifeld, returning to Carden to sleep. Next morning hire a row-boat to Alken, and walk thence in 2 h. up a side valley to the interesting castle of Ehrenburg, returning in time for the steamer to Coblenz, or proceeding thither by the

carriage road down the rt. bank of the Moselle. A shorter excursion may be made by taking the *up* steamer as far as Treis, in the morning, returning by the *down* boat in the afternoon.

## ROUTE 43.

### AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO TREVES.

20 Pruss. m. =  $93\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

*Schnellpost* daily in 21 hrs. The accommodation for travellers is on a very low scale. The only tolerable sleeping quarters are at Prüm, but they are indifferent.

This excellent macadamised road was completed in 1836, by the Prussian government, to open a communication along the Belgian frontier; its design seems rather military than commercial. It lies through a country wild and dreary in parts, in others very beautiful; in all most interesting to an English botanist, who will find in the wild heath between Treves and Montjoie, and in the latter town itself, some of the rarest plants of his own country.

The road on leaving Aix-la-Chapelle is carried under the Cologne railway, and past the picturesque, ruined, moated castle *Schönforst*, near which is a very large lime-tree. About 7 m. from Aix is the village of Corneli-Münster, with 750 inhab. The extensive remains of its ancient convent, founded 815, by Lewis the Pious, are turned into a cloth manufactory.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Königsberg.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Montjoie, a small town of 3000 inhab., on the Roer, manufactures much cloth. [Bauer's Inn is the best.] Its fine and nearly perfect *Castle* was almost entirely pulled down 1836. There are slate-quarries outside the town.

The village of Kaltenherberg (1370 inhab.) lies at the foot of the mountain range called Hohe Veen (Fr. Hautes Fanges, The High Fen). Their highest summit is 2200 ft. above the sea: this is a wild and sterile district, abounding in bogs and marshes. The inhabitants are chiefly Walloons.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Bütgenbach (*Inn*, Poste), a village of 500 souls. A cross road hence to Spa, by Malmédi (Rte. 44).

This stage lies over a wild dreary track, part heath, part forest, which is burnt for charcoal, to

2 Losheim, a small village. Its *Church* contains some relics: the cloth with which our Saviour girt himself and dried the apostles' feet—a part of his winding-sheet—fragments of the skull of St. Cornelius!! Near this a good cross road, on the l., leads from Losheim to Hillesheim, in the Eifel (p. 314).

Here begins the chain of hills called Schneifel, Schnee Eifel (Snow Eifel).

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Prüm—Inn, Goldner Stern; the best sleeping quarters between Aix and Treves, but indifferent.—*D. G.* Cheap and dirty. Bed, 15 S. gr.; tea, 8 S. gr.; breakfast, 8 S. gr. This small town lies at the S. extremity of the Schneifel, immediately beneath a beautifully wooded hill, and has 2100 inhab. Early in the 7th cent. the Benedictine monks fixed upon this agreeable valley, sheltered by hills and shrouded in woods, to build a monastery, which in course of time became one of the most wealthy near the Rhine. Its abbots had the rank of princes, and their estates lay not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but in Picardy, Zutphen, Gueldres, &c. Arnheim and St. Goar were possessions of the convent. Charlemagne bestowed large grants upon it. His natural son, Pepin, became a monk here after incurring his father's displeasure by his disobedience. The Empr. Lothaire retired hither, and also took the cowl. He converted his crown into a crucifix, which was preserved down to the time of the French Revolution, when all the property of the monastery was confiscated. A portion of the old convent alone survives, and is now converted into a school. The church near it, in the Italian style, and uninteresting, replaces the magnificent original church of the Abbey Sancti Benedicti *ad Pratum* (whence the modern name Prüm), of which no vestige now remains. In the *burial-ground*, outside the town, a *stone cross* is planted on the spot where the high altar stood. The walls of this edifice were pulled down to furnish materials for rebuilding the houses of the town after it had been

destroyed by fire in 1769. The excursion to the *Upper Eifel* (Rte. 45) may be made from Prüm. There is some difficulty in obtaining a carriage here, except from the postmaster. In 1837 one with 2 horses was hired here for 3 dollars a day. The distance to Gerolstein is about 12 m. The road is practicable only for light carriages.

Hereabouts the modern road falls in with the *great Roman highway* from Treves to Cologne. It is proved, by an inscription found at Marmagen, that Agrippa was the director of this, the greatest work of the Romans in their Rhenish provinces. It was carried through a country still wild and unpeopled, but in their days as little trodden as the backwoods of America are now. It appears by the Roman Itinerary, that, besides numerous post-houses (*mutationes*, for changing horses), there were 6 *mansiones* along this line of road, serving at the same time as military posts, garrisoned with troops; as hotels, in which the emperors themselves were accommodated on their journeys; and as stations of relays of horses for couriers. The first of these was at Tolbiacum (Zulpich, the spot where Clovis and the Franks defeated the Alemanni), the last at Bædæ Vicus (Bitburg). Accounts have been published of a vast subterraneous aqueduct, extending all the way from Cologne to Treves, nearly parallel with the high road; and it is certain that remains of such a structure are still visible at 10 or 12 different places between the two cities. Considering that both these cities were situated on great rivers, well furnished with water, it is difficult to comprehend the use of so extensive a conduit. The writers of the middle ages, indeed, have not scrupled to affirm that it was intended to convey a stream of wine between them! The most probable explanation of it is, that, instead of being one continuous water-course, it is nothing more than a number of small unconnected aqueducts built at the same time, and probably with similar materials, to supply different stations on the Roman road with water.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Prüm is Schönecken, a small village of 1538 inhab. The



ruins of the ancient castle stand upon a commanding height. It originally belonged to the family of the Counts of Vianden, who possessed the advowson of the abbey of Prüm. It was destroyed by the French in 1802 and sold by them for building materials.

2½ Balesfeld. Between this and Bitburg the road does not pass a single village. The country is a tract of high land, with a rough climate and a barren soil, but abounding in woods, and frequently opening into beautiful views. The inhabitants are rude and unpolished, their houses and persons alike slovenly, in proportion as the land they inhabit is wild and remote. They are also ignorant and superstitious; and, not contented with keeping the usual holidays and festivals of the church, almost every village has a patron saint of its own, in whose honour festivals are celebrated. Each saint is supposed to have a peculiar province and to preside over some particular class of diseases. Thus St. Apollonia is invoked in cases of toothache; St. Blaize, to avert sore throats; St. Lambert, to cure epilepsy; St. Odilia, for sore eyes; St. Lucia, for other complaints; St. Gertrude is engaged to drive away rats; and St. Wendelin is looked upon as the protector of cattle. On their anniversaries the people flock in crowds to the churches dedicated to these medical saints so rich in remedies, bringing offerings not only of money, but also of butter, eggs, pigs' heads, &c., which give the church the appearance of a market-place rather than a place of worship. Upon those days no work is done, and the evening concludes usually in drinking and gambling.

2 Bitburg (*Inn*, Poste, not good), a town of 1700 inhab., anciently a Roman station, *Bædæ Vicus*.

[About 10 m. W. of Bitburg, within the frontier of Luxemburg, but scarcely accessible by roads, stands *Vianden*, a castle exceeding in extent almost any on the Rhine, an ancient possession of the house of Nassau, seated on a rock above the river l'Our. It was in good preservation until within a few years, when it was put up for sale and unroofed. It has a remarkable chapel in the form of a decagon. 17 m. S.W. of

Bitburg is the ancient convent of *Echternach*, also in Luxemburg. Its *Church* of St. Willibrod is a basilica of great antiquity. Its pillars, decorated with Corinthian capitals, may be relics of some Roman edifice.]

At Fliessem, about 3 m. from Bitburg, on the road to Prüm, and not more than ½ a m. from the road, is a Roman villa. It contains very perfect and beautiful mosaics and a hypocaust in excellent preservation, curiously illustrating the mode of heating buildings and apartments by the Romans. Two Roman milestones were dug up in a wood near Bitburg; they stood on the ancient high road, a short distance from the new post-road. They bear the name of the Empr. Hadrian, in whose reign they were set up, and the distance marked upon them was 22,000 paces (M. P. XXII.) from Treves. Between Bitburg and

1¾ Helenenberg there is not a single village; but traces of the Roman road appear in sight from time to time. The very beautiful *church* at Helenenberg (called also the hospital) is now turned into a barn. Near *Pallien*, a village whose inhabitants live partly in caves cut out of the rocks, the road is carried over a deep ravine upon a bridge of a single arch, built by Napoleon (p. 304); and a passage has been hewn for the road itself in the solid rock, for a considerable distance, until it reaches the bank of the Moselle, immediately opposite the city of

2¼ TREVES (see Rte. 41). The view of Treves in descending is very striking.

## ROUTE 44.

### SPA TO COBLENZ.

20¼ Pruss. m. = 93¾ Eng. m.

Two easy days by post—to Hillesheim the 1st day. The engineering and making of the road is very good, and, passing through a volcanic country, it is chiefly formed with an excellent material—basalt. Though carried through a hilly country, the road is so well laid out, that 8 m. an hour on an average may be made. The country offers very varied scenery—hill and vale,

beech forests, heaths, corn, and grass-lands.

A gradual ascent of nearly 4 m., shaded by an agreeable avenue of trees, leads out of the valley of Spa, passing first the abandoned gaming-house and afterwards the mineral spring of Sauvenière, situated in a clump of trees. Beyond this lies a high, level, and bare district of barren heath, resembling Dartmoor. At the village of Francourchamps the road to Malmédi, turning to the L., leaves that to *Stavelot*, in whose church is preserved the very curious *Shrine* (Chasse) of *St. Remacle*. It is of copper gilt, ornamented with precious stones, mosaics, and statuettes of the Saint, the *Virgin*, and twelve Apostles, of silver gilt. It is probably a work of the 11th cent.

About 1½ m. further runs the Prussian frontier, where baggage is slightly examined (§ 47). A fine view is gained on winding down the steep hill, of red sandstone, from the table-land into Malmédi.

2½ Malmédi (*Inn*, Cheval Blanc, an humble inn), a small town of 4000 inhab., famous for the manufacture of sole leather for shoes, there being 50 tanneries here in active work. The hides are derived from South America. The Ardennes forest furnishes the best bark. The greater part of Germany is supplied from Malmédi and Stavelot, and many of the tanners are very wealthy. The fantastic houses and gardens, in and around the town, chiefly their property, are somewhat in the Dutch style. The most remarkable of them, Montbijou, lies on our road a little way out of the town.

The road enters the great highway from Aix to Treves (Rte. 43), about 8 m. from Malmédi, a little beyond

2 Bütgenbach (Rte. 43).

2 Losheim, in p. 312. Here a road branches off to the E., passing under the ruined castle Kronenburg, to

1¾ Stadtkyll (*Inn*, Post), on the road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Coblenz by Mayence, which is traversed daily by a schnellpost.

2 Hillesheim (*Inn*, Post; comfortable, with civil people, who make high charges), a curious old town, surrounded

by walls from which there are fine views. From a hill near it a fine view is obtained of the Eifel.

The country hence to Kellberg and Mayen presents fine forests and patches of beech, and some oak, with hills of volcanic forms in all directions.

3 Kellberg.—*Inn*, Post. A public carriage runs between the Ahr valley and Kellberg, meeting that between Coblenz and Losheim. Views of the castle of Nurberg. Through an interesting country, passing many dome-topped hills—from whose egg-shape perhaps the district is called Ei-fel (?)—and near to the picturesque castle Virneberg, to

3½ Mayen (see Rte. 41 and 40), on the post-road to

3½ Coblenz (Rte. 37).

## ROUTE 45.

THE UPPER EIFEL—PRÜM TO GEROLSTEIN, DAUN, AND LÜTZERATH.

The country of the Eifel Gebirge is particularly interesting to the geologist, from the decided traces of volcanic agency which it exhibits in its lava currents, and numerous extinct craters, many of them now filled with lakes or tarns. Apart from this consideration, the scenery of the Eifel has many features of no inconsiderable beauty and interest to induce the ordinary traveller to visit it. "The high ground constituting this tract of country is much diversified with finely formed eminences, which are often conical or crater-shaped, and frequently wooded; the valleys are remarkable sometimes for their bold and rocky sides, frequently capped with old castles, and contracting into narrow glens; sometimes for their softer or wooded and verdant character; above all, the great peculiarity of the district is the secluded, often much concealed, and singular 'MAARS' or crater-lakes."—T. T. Meres in English.

The region of the Eifel is still the haunt of wolves and wild boars; the former not unfrequently approach human habitations in the winter, and commit depredations on the flocks.

The traveller visiting the Eifel from



Aix-la-Chapelle or Spa will proceed by the roads described in Rtes. 43 or 44 as far as Prüm (Rte. 43). A post-road runs hence to Bonn and Cologne. At Prüm we may turn aside to enter upon the district of the Eifel. The roads throughout it are almost invariably bad, especially in wet weather, and the country hilly.

*Gerolstein*, where the tour of the Eifel properly begins, is about 10 m. from Prüm. It has a tolerable inn, with good beds, kept by the Bürgermeister (Schreiber). It is a picturesque town on the Kyll, in a valley running between cliffs of limestone and dolomite, which, more particularly on the N. side, often present precipitous and striking escarpments, and peculiarly formed, and sometimes isolated, rocky eminences. Above the town are the ruins of a *Castle*. An interesting excursion, and one that may easily be accomplished in a forenoon, is to start by the footpath leading to the clear carbonated spring at the bottom of the valley, to cross the river Kyll, and ascend the hill opposite (to the N. of the town). On the summit is a perfectly formed dry crater called the *Pfaffenkaule*. The surface of the hollow is now cultivated, but traces of volcanic action are everywhere apparent. A little to the W. is a stream of lava which divides into 2 branches, and includes a hollow space termed the *Hagelskaule*. Near it, to the S., there is a considerable cavern, situated in the cliffs termed the *Buchenloch*, formed by one of the numerous fissures in the strata, but probably enlarged by art. Thence the field may be crossed to the *Ice grotto* of Roth, in order to see which lights and a guide may be procured at a farm-house and inn near the ch. of Roth. In this cavern, which is a sort of natural ice-house, ice is always to be found during the summer, but it is said to disappear in winter. In returning to Gerolstein, the road may be varied by crossing the base of the *Auberg*, where innumerable fossil shells, corals, &c., are found strewn over the surface of the fields. Several persons in Gerolstein form collections of them for sale.—*T. T.* One of the curiosities of the neighbourhood

is a mineral spring, called *Brudeldreis*, opposite Birresborn, on a hill within the Gerolstein wald. In the summer it dries up; but if a cupful of water be thrown into the basin of rock from which it issues, a rattling is heard, and a jet of water spirted out. Dead bodies of birds and other small animals are often found near it, destroyed by having alighted within the range of the noxious vapour issuing from it (carbonic acid gas), but it is a fable that birds are killed in flying over it. Peasants stooping down to drink are repulsed by the suffocating vapour, which, being heavier than the air, lies along the surface of the water, in a stratum more or less deep as the atmosphere is agitated or calm.

The road from Gerolstein to Kirchweiler (3 m.) passes the *Casselburg*, a picturesque stronghold, surmounting a mass of basaltic rock. *Dochweiler*, 3 m. farther, is a village built of lava. Near it, to the N.W., is a large basin-shaped crater, called *Dreiser-Weiher*, which, though now a meadow, was evidently at a former period filled with water, and is still remarkable for its numerous mineral springs. *Dreis*, in the dialect of the Eifel, means a mineral spring. Olivine, a comparatively rare mineral, is found at the S. side of the crater, sometimes in masses 18 in. in diameter, and augite is also met with. Glassy felspar is found at *Hohenfels*, near this. Some of the highest hills in the Eifel surround the *Dreiser-Weiher*.

5 m. from *Dochweiler* lies *Daun*; where *Hölzer's* inn is good. The castle was the family residence and the birth-place of the Marshal who led the Austrian armies in the Seven Years' War, and defeated Frederick the Great at Kolin. On the summit of a steep acclivity near this lie 3 crater lakes, separated from each other by a narrow partition of slaty rock. The principal one, the *Gmunden-Maar*, is very beautiful. From *Daun*, a détour should be made by *Stadfeld* to *Manderscheid*, in order to see its old castle and the *Meerfelder Maar*, another considerable crater-lake in a perfectly circular basin, 100 fathoms deep; the water does not

occupy the whole of it. Close to it rises the hill of Mosenberg, remarkable for its 4 volcanic cones of slag; 3 of them are perfect; 1 is broken down on the S.; from one of them a current of basaltic lava descends into the valley.

Gillenfeld (Bürgermeister Zilchen's Inn), on the road to Lützerath, passing Hedersdorf, is the next point of interest. Here is situated the Pulvermaar, one of the largest and most beautiful crater-lakes of the Eifel, 330 ft. deep. On the way from Gillenfeld to Lützerath is the village of Strötzbusch, built in the hollow of a crater-lake, and near it there are remains of another crater, formerly perhaps a lake.

There is a post-road from Lützerath to Daun,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m., but it does not pass through Gillenfeld or Strötzbusch; and from Daun through Dochweiler to Hillesheim,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. Lützerath is distant from Daun, by the direct road, about 12 Eng. m. We have now entered upon Route 41.

## ROUTE 46.

### BINGEN TO TREVES.

$16\frac{1}{4}$  Pruss. m. = 76 Eng. m.

*Schnellpost* daily in  $14\frac{1}{2}$  h. It sets out from the post-house on the l. bank of the Nahe, close to Bingen bridge. The chief part of this road is excellent, though hilly; it is carried out of the valley of the Nahe by well-constructed zigzags, and at one point, where seats have been erected, commands a charming view.

There is considerable beauty in the gorge leading down to the village of

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Stromberg, with the ruins of Castle *Goldenfels*, which was bravely defended against the French, 1793, by the Prussian Lieut. v. Gauvain, with 35 men. A monument commemorates the event.

3 Simmern (*Inn*, Post), on the Hundsrück, or Hunsrück.

We follow the line of the old Roman road as far as Kirchberg.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Büchenbeuern. From this to Berncastel the road is very hilly, running over the high table-land of the

Hundsrück (Dog's Back) which extends between the Rhine, Moselle, and Nahe. For a considerable distance neither house nor human being is to be seen. The country is a bleak uncultivated waste of moor and moss, with forest interspersed. Here and there a distant view over hills and valleys appears. We again follow the line of the old Roman road, called in the country Steinstrasse. By the side of it is seen a small truncated tower (Stumpfer Thurm), said to be (?) a Roman work. It is supposed indeed, that the Roman station Belginum, or Tabernæ, may have stood upon this spot. A little farther on, the road descends through a narrow and winding ravine (the Tiefenbacherthal), whose sides, formed of ragged slate rocks, are exceedingly picturesque, in many places overhanging the road, and sprinkled over with trees and underwood. Considerable mines have been driven into these rocks, and roofing slate is obtained from them. Many of the entrances to them open close upon the roadside. At the bottom of this steep descent lies

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Berncastel, on the Moselle.—*Inn*, Three Kings. Page 306.

The Moselle is here passed by a ferry-boat; a good road leads to

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Hetzerath, on the high road from Coblenz to Treves.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  TREVES, Route 41.

## ROUTE 47.

### COLOGNE TO FRANKFURT A. M., BY SIEGBURG AND LIMBURG.

$23\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. = 105 Eng. m.

A macadamised post-road,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Germ. m. shorter than that by Coblenz. In wet or foggy weather it is preferable to that by the Rhine; no inn between Siegburg and Limburg. *Schnellpost* daily in 23 hrs.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Siegburg (*Inn*, Star, tolerable), a town of 2500 inhab., on the Sieg, about 4 m. above its junction with the Rhine. Upon the rock of St. Michael, in a singularly beautiful situation, immediately overhanging the town, stands the ancient *Benedictine Abbey*, founded



in 1060 by Archbishop Hanno, who is buried within the fine *Church*. It is now a Lunatic Asylum. A new road runs to Bonn, crossing the Sieg by a ferry some way below Siegburg, and the Rhine by the flying bridge.

2 Uckerath.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  Weyerbusch.

1 Altenkirchen. Here the brave French General Marceau (the Bayard of the republic) received his death wound in an action with the Austrians under the Archduke Charles. See p. 268.

1 Wahlerod or Wahlroth, the first station in the territory of Nassau.

2 Freilingen. } Country high and

2 Wallmeroth. } woody (the skirt of the Westerwald) as you approach the Lahn.

2 Limburg (*Inn*, Post), in Rte. 96.

Nieder-Selters, whence the celebrated water is obtained, is passed on this stage; it is described under the head Schwalbach, in Rte. 95.

3 Würges.

3 Königstein, Rte. 97.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  FRANKFURT A. M., Rte. 95.

## SECTION V.

PRUSSIA, CONTINUED.—MECKLENBURG—HANOVER—BRUNSWICK—  
HESSE CASSEL—THE HANSE TOWNS, &c.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
56. London to <i>Hamburg</i> . . . . .	318	<i>berfeld</i> , Cassel, <i>Eisleben</i> , and <i>Halle</i> . . . . .	367
57. Hamburg to <i>Lübeck</i> and <i>Trar- veminde</i> . . . . .	324	68. Cologne to Cassel and Bruns- wick, by <i>Paderborn</i> . . . . .	370
58. Hamburg to Stralsund, by <i>Schwerin</i> , <i>Dobberan</i> , and <i>Ros- tock</i> . . . . .	327	69. Düsseldorf to <i>Bremen</i> , by <i>Münster</i> . . . . .	372
59. Hamburg to Hanover, Bruns- wick, or Hildesheim—RAIL . . . . .	329	69 a. Paderborn to Hanover . . . . .	376
60. Hamburg to Bremen and Oldenburg . . . . .	330	70. Frankfurt-a.-M. to <i>Cassel</i> . . . . .	378
61. Hamburg to <i>Berlin</i> —RAIL . . . . .	330	71. Cassel to <i>Hanover</i> , by <i>Pyr- mont</i> . . . . .	382
62. Berlin to Magdeburg, by <i>Potsdam</i> and <i>Brandenburg</i> — RAIL . . . . .	349	72. Cassel to Hanover, by <i>Göt- tingen</i> . . . . .	384
63. Berlin to Leipzig, by <i>Witten- burg</i> , <i>Köthen</i> , <i>Halle</i> , <i>Wörlitz</i> , and <i>Dessau</i> —RAIL . . . . .	353	72 a. Hanover to Bremen—RAIL . . . . .	386
64. Magdeburg to Leipzig by <i>Kö- then</i> —RAIL . . . . .	358	73. THE HARZ. — Göttingen to <i>Clausthal</i> ; <i>Goslar</i> , the <i>Broc- ken</i> , the <i>Rosstrappe</i> , the <i>Valley of the Bode</i> , and <i>Alexisbad</i> . . . . .	386
65. Berlin to Dresden—RAIL . . . . .	358	74. THE HARZ. — Nordhausen to Magdeburg . . . . .	394
66. Cologne to Berlin, by <i>Minden</i> , Hanover, <i>Brunswick</i> , and <i>Magdeburg</i> —RAIL . . . . .	358	74 a. Descent of the <i>Weser</i> . — Cassel to Bremen . . . . .	396
67. Düsseldorf to Berlin, by <i>El-</i>		74 b. Wittenberge to Magdeburg— RAIL . . . . .	398

## ROUTE 56.

## LONDON TO HAMBURG.

STEAM-BOATS start from London and from Hamburg Wednesday and Saturday mornings: they set off so early in the morning that it is advisable to sleep on board the night before. The average passage is about 52 h., though it sometimes takes 60 or 70.

About 25 m. from the mouth of the Elbe lies the island of Heligoland (Germ. *Helgoland*), on which it is supposed stood the celebrated temple of the Frisic god Fosete (probably the same

as the Scandinavian god of justice Forseti), destroyed by St. Ludger in the 8th cent. on the conversion of the Frisians to Christianity. The temple of Hertha, mentioned by Tacitus, is also supposed by some to have been in this island, but by others, and with more probability, in the island of Rügen (see p. 403). Heligoland was ceded to Great Britain in 1807, and is now much frequented by the Germans for sea-bathing. Its pop. amounts to 3000. At the time when Napoleon had excluded England from the continent it was important as a war-station; and from





# HAMBURG

0  $\frac{1}{4}$  Mile

## References

- |    |                                      |     |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1  | <i>S<sup>t</sup> Peter</i> .....     | E c |
| 2  | <i>S<sup>t</sup> Nicholas</i> .....  | E d |
| 3  | <i>S<sup>t</sup> Michael</i> .....   | C d |
| 4  | <i>Borse-Exchange</i> .....          | E d |
| 5  | <i>S<sup>t</sup> Catherine</i> ..... | E d |
| 6  | <i>S<sup>t</sup> Jacobi</i> .....    | F c |
| 7  | <i>Johanneum</i> .....               | E d |
| 8  | <i>Rodings Museum</i> .....          | F d |
| 9  | <i>Stadthaus</i> .....               | D d |
| 10 | <i>Great Hospital</i> .....          | G a |
| 11 | <i>Orphan Asylum</i> .....           | D e |
| 12 | <i>Klopstocks house</i> .....        | D c |
| 13 | <i>Theatre</i> .....                 | D b |
| 14 | <i>Thalia Theatre</i> .....          | E c |
| 15 | <i>Elbe Pavilion</i> .....           | B e |
| 16 | <i>New Post Office</i> .....         | D c |
| 17 | <i>Engl. Episcopal Ch.</i> .....     | C e |
| 18 | <i>Elbhöhe</i> .....                 | B e |



Gr. G. Grosse, Great  
M. Markt, Market  
S. St. Strasse, Street  
Th. Thor, Gate



its situation near the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, it then became a considerable smuggling depôt. Its male inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, sailors, and pilots. The destruction of its shores by the sea has been much exaggerated. It has been recently shown that the well-known map of Heligoland, by Meyer, according to which the island contained 9 parishes, is entirely a work of imagination. On comparing a map made in 1793 by the Danish engineer Wessel, with the measurements of M. Wiebel, recently made, it appeared that "the co-efficient of destruction in a century, for the whole circumference, was not more than 3 ft." It appears also that in the time of Adam of Bremen, whose description is extant, and of Charlemagne, the island was only a little larger than at present. See *Geol. Journal*, vol. iv., pt. 2, p. 32.

1. At the mouth of the Elbe stand the lighthouse and town of *Cuxhaven*, on a small angle of territory belonging to Hamburg. Vessels lie at anchor off this place waiting for favourable winds. It is a watering-place frequented by the inhabitants of Hamburg for sea-bathing. In winter, when the Elbe is frozen over, it is necessary to proceed from Hamburg by land to meet the steamers at Cuxhaven, a tedious and expensive journey, crossing the Elbe to Harburg, and descending its l. bank.

Beyond Cuxhaven, the l. bank of the Elbe belongs to Hanover. Opposite to Stade, an Hanoverian sloop of war is stationed to enforce the toll levied by Hanover in virtue of an ancient imperial grant on vessels and cargoes passing up the Elbe.

The land on the rt. bank is the territory of the Duchy of Holstein, belonging to Denmark; it rises in gentle slopes, covered, for some distance below Hamburg, with wood, interspersed with handsome villas and gardens belonging to opulent merchants. On this side lies the small town of *Glückstadt*, with 6000 inhab., once a strong fortress, besieged in vain by Tilly and Torstenson, connected with Altona by Railway. Higher up, the little fishing village of Blankenese, with its houses scattered along the slope and among the trees one

above another, is passed; and above it, the town of

rt. ALTONA, which joins Hamburg, and from the river seems to form a part of it, though within the Danish territory. It has risen to great mercantile prosperity, perhaps to the prejudice of its neighbour, so that the Hamburgers say that its name agrees with its situation, as it is All-zu-nah (All too near). In commercial respects it is a perfectly free town, no duties being levied, and the custom-house line for Holstein runs outside of it. It is the most commercial and populous town in Denmark next to Copenhagen, having 27,000 inhab. A *Railroad* runs from Altona to Kiel on the Baltic. (See HANDBOOK for N. EUROPE, DENMARK, &c.)

A handsome new *Quay* has been constructed at Hamburg along the Elbe, and the harbour has been deepened, but passengers by sea-going steamers usually embark and disembark in boats to and from the vessel.

rt. HAMBURG.—*Inns*: Streit's hotel, very comfortable, the best—the landlady is English; Hotel St. Petersburg, well situated; Hotel de Russie; Kronprinz; Victoria Hotel; Alster Hotel; Hotel de l'Europe. These are on the old and new Jungfernstieg and the Alsterdamm. Charges: bed and dinner 24 sch. each, breakfast 12 sch.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a bottle of wine 16 sch.

Hamburg is situated about 80 m. from the mouth of the Elbe, at the junction of a small stream called the Alster with the Elbe. Being a Free Town, the duties levied are so small that travellers are not bothered with any Custom-house examination on landing, but passports are sometimes demanded. Its population is reckoned at 150,000. There are about 10,000 Jews and 2000 Roman Catholics.

The *Current Coins* are—

	English.	Pruss.
	s. d.	S. gr.
The Mark Courant	= 1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ = $12\frac{1}{2}$
Double Mark	= 2	5
Pieces of 8 Schillings	= 0	7
———— 4 Sch.	= 0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1 Sch. (copper) nearly	= 0	1
Rix dollar (specie)	= 4	7
Mark Banco (imaginary)	= 1	$5\frac{3}{4}$ = 15

# HAMBURG

## References

- 1 St. Peter ..... E c
- 2 St. Nicholas ..... E d
- 3 St. Michael ..... C d
- 4 Borse-Exchange ..... E d
- 5 St. Catherine ..... E d
- 6 St. Jacobi ..... F c
- 7 Johanneum ..... E d
- 8 Rodings Museum ..... F d
- 9 Stadthaus ..... D d
- 10 Great Hospital ..... G a
- 11 Orphan Asylum ..... D e
- 12 Klopstocks house ..... D c
- 13 Theatre ..... D b
- 14 Thalia Theatre ..... E c
- 15 Elbe Pavilion ..... B c
- 16 New Post Office ..... D c
- 17 Engl. Episcopal Ch. .... C c
- 18 Elbhöhe ..... B c







Most of these coins are so much worn that care is required in taking them: even the natives are sometimes puzzled to know what they are. Many of them are valueless out of Hamburg. The landlords at the hotels will generally change English money. The regular money-changers are very extortionate. The English sovereign usually realises 17 marks 4 sch., and is sometimes taken in payment for 17 m. 8 sch.

*Money* accounts are kept in marks and schillings; there are 16 schillings in a mark. The marc banco and rix dollar banco are imaginary coins. The mark banco is to the current mark as 20 to 16. The piece of  $\frac{2}{3}$  dollar Kassengeld is the most common, and is worth 31 schillings currency. There are also pieces of 2 schillings,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch. (called a Sechsling),  $\frac{1}{4}$  sch. (Dreiling). The Pruss. dollar goes for 40 sch. 1 Danish mark = 5 schillings. Piece of 8 Rigsbank skillings =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  sch.

Hamburg is one of the four remaining Free Towns, and is chiefly remarkable as the first trading seaport of Germany. It is intersected by canals, called Fleethen (Fleet ditches?), and in this respect, in the antiquated appearance of its houses, and in the trees growing in its streets, bears a resemblance, in the old part of the town, to the towns of Holland. During the last 4 years, on an average 4000 vessels entered. The Elbe is navigable thus far for ships of considerable burden, which can enter the harbour and transfer their cargoes in barges to the merchants' doors, whose warehouses and dwellings generally adjoin. There are no docks. Much banking and funding business is done here; besides which it is the depôt for a large part of the exports and imports of the North of Europe. The sugar refineries have diminished of late.

By the dreadful *fire* of 1842 Hamburg sustained a calamity unequalled in extent except by the fire of London. The conflagration broke out in the Deichstrasse, near the Elbe, on Thursday, May 5, from what cause is unknown, and raged until the following Sunday in spite of all efforts to oppose it; widening as it advanced until it had

involved in destruction 2 sides of the Alster Basin, levelling almost all the buildings, public and private, over an area of many acres, nearly in the form of a triangle, sweeping down 1749 houses, 61 streets, besides courts and alleys, and even crossing the broad canal of the Alster. The attempts made to arrest the flames, when the engines had proved useless, were, first to pull down the houses, but in unroofing them the timbers and rafters were laid open, and more readily caught fire from the sparks lodging in them. Artillery was next employed to batter them down, but the balls only made holes in the walls, and passed through. Finally, the plan of blowing them up with gunpowder was resorted to: and this useful but dangerous task was executed by the English engineer Lindley, who, fortunately for the town, was present at the time, and understood the proper mode of proceeding. The first check was given to the fire by blowing up the Rathhaus and Bank, in whose cellars were deposited a vast treasure in silver bars. The churches of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Gertrude were speedily consumed; the New Exchange, though surrounded by the flames, escaped almost by a miracle uninjured. The sympathy caused by this event in all parts of the globe was proved by the voluntary subscriptions raised for the sufferers, amounting to near 400,000*l.*, of which England contributed 41,000*l.* Besides this, immense sums were raised by loan, so that Hamburg has now the largest national debt, in proportion to its population, of any continental state, and is in this respect nearly on a par with Great Britain.

Hamburg has profited to a certain extent by the calamity in the improvements introduced in laying out the new buildings, the widening of streets, the construction of sewers, and the filling up of some of the stagnant fleeths or ditches. A new and handsome *Rathhaus* is to be built on one side of a new square fronting the Börse. The finest of the new buildings are near the Alster. Many of them are of vast extent, and have been constructed at an enormous cost. The foundations are mostly of



granite—the superstructure of brick and stucco. The designs show great variety, and sometimes beauty. The *Arcade* opening out of the *Jungfernstieg* is deserving of attention for its extent and beauty. Other improvements consist in conducting the drains to the Elbe without allowing them to enter the canals, and in causing the water of the Alster basin to flow through the town canals, and in the conversion into a new quarter of the town of a low marshy tract on the rt. bank of the Elbe called *Hammerbrook*. It has been intersected by canals, the water pumped out by a steam-engine, the surface raised 4 ft. over a space of an English square m. by the rubbish arising from the fire; thus turning to account what would otherwise have been an encumbrance; and the whole is being covered with streets and warehouses.

The objects chiefly calculated to attract a stranger's attention are, first, the *Costumes* seen in the streets of Hamburg; they are not a little singular. Servant-girls, housemaids, and cooks, according to the custom of the place, rarely appear in public except in the gayest attire; with lace caps, long kid gloves, and a splendid shawl. The last article is elegantly arranged under the arm, so as to conceal a basket shaped like a child's coffin, containing clothes, butter or cheese, or other articles purchased at market, as the case may be. The peasants who frequent the market wear a very picturesque attire; they are chiefly natives of a part of the Hamburg territory bordering on the Elbe, called *Vierland*, which is principally laid out in gardens, and supplies the market with vegetables. The costume of some of the other peasant women of the neighbourhood is likewise picturesque: they are distinguished by a small cap at the back of the head, covered with gold or silver embroidery, and a gaily decorated boddice.

Funeral processions in Hamburg are not composed of friends of the deceased, but of hired mourners, called *Reiten Diener*, dressed in black, with plaited ruffs round their necks, curled and powdered wigs, short Spanish cloaks, and swords. The same persons, whose

number is limited to 16, attend at marriage-festivals, and form also a sort of body-guard to the magistrates. Their situations were formerly purchased at a high price, in consideration of the perquisites and fees attached to them. Upon the death of a burgomaster or other personage of importance in the town, the town trumpeter, a civic officer, is set to blow a dirge from one of the steeples.

The churches have little architectural beauty, excepting *St. Nicholas*, in the *Hopfenmarkt*, a noble modern Gothic structure, with a tower and spire at the W. end, of open work, which will be a beautiful building. It is designed by the English architect *G. G. Scott*, who built *Camberwell Ch.* *St. Peter's* has also been rebuilt, and is a fine lofty gothic church. *St. Michael's* has one of the loftiest steeples in Europe, 456 ft. high, about 100 ft. higher than *St. Paul's* in London (340 ft.), from which the town and the Elbe, nearly as far as the sea, *Holstein* on the N., and *Hanover* on the S., present themselves advantageously to view. It is also the station of the fire-watch (§ 43).

The *Börse* (*Exchange*), a fine building on the *Adolphs Platz*, is well designed. It forms a noble hall 48 paces by 26, exclusive of the surrounding colonnade. On the first floor are reading-rooms, offices, &c., corresponding with *Lloyd's* in London, and called the *Börsenhalle*. A stranger can be introduced to read the papers. It is also the seat of the *Commercium*, or Board of Trade, of the Chamber of Commerce (*Handelsgericht*), presided over by 2 lawyers and 9 merchants as judges. Change commences at 1 o'clock, and it is worth while to see the crowd that comes thronging in at that hour. At this time the smartest and prettiest of the *Vierländer* flower-girls may be seen about the *Börse*.

The *Schulgebäude*, erected 1834 on the site of the ancient *Dom*, includes the *Johanneum*, a college under the care of excellent professors, where a good classical and commercial education is given for 120 marks per annum. The *Town Library*, consisting of about 200,000 vols. and many curious MSS., has been removed to this building.

The charitable institutions of Hamburg are on a very munificent scale. The *Orphan Asylum* (Waisenhaus) provides for 600 children, who are received as infants, reared, educated, and bound apprentices to some useful trade. The *Great Hospital* (Krankenhaus), in the suburb of St. George, is capable of containing from 4000 to 5000 sick. The yearly cost of supporting this admirable institution is nearly 17,000*l*. Its utility is not confined to the poor alone, as even persons of the higher classes resort to the hospital to avail themselves of the advantages of the excellent medical treatment which they may here obtain. Such patients are admitted as lodgers, on payment of a sum varying from 8*d*. to 8*s*. a day. The Chapel contains a painting by *Overbeck*. The subject is Christ's Agony in the Garden, with the 3 disciples sleeping below. The arrangement and attitudes are Giottesque, the colour thick and low.

The *House* in which *Klopstock* the poet lived 30 years (1774–1803), and died, is No. 27 in the *Königstrasse*.

The old and new *Jungfernstieg* (Maiden's Walk) and the *Alsterdamm* are broad walks around the sides of a basin of water formed by damming up the small river *Alster*. Here is the fashionable promenade, especially resorted to in the summer evenings, when the surface of the water is covered with gaily painted boats filled with water parties. It is flanked on 3 sides by handsome rows of new houses, and has a broad terrace all round its margin. At the waterside are the two most frequented *cafés* in the town, called *Pavilions*. There are *floating baths* on the *Alster*.

The *Stadt Theater* is one of the largest in Germany, and the performances and music generally very good. The play begins at 6½ and usually ends before 10.

The *Thalia Theater*, *Pferde Markt*, is chiefly famed for comic pieces, and is a popular resort.

The public *ball-rooms* in and about the town, though not frequented by the most respectable classes, being often the resort of low company, deserve to be looked at as one of the peculiarities of the place. The best are the *Elbe*

*Pavilion*, and the *Schweitzer Pavilion*. Some of the *cellars* for suppers, beer, &c., are worth a visit.

The *Hamburg hung beef* is celebrated.

Hamburg had once the misfortune to be a fortified town, and in consequence was subjected to the horrors of a siege from the French, and was twice occupied by their armies, who, under *Davoust*, in 1813, exercised the most cruel severities and atrocities upon the inhabitants; many hundreds of whom, men, women, and children, were driven out of the town to perish.

The *Ramparts* no longer exist, being levelled and converted into delightful boulevards or gardens, neatly laid out, which extend nearly round the town, and between the two *Alster* basins. The most pleasing view of the town and river, the shipping and opposite shore of the *Elbe*, presents itself from the eminence, at the extremity of these walks nearest to *Altona*, called the *Elbhöhe*, or *Stintfang*.

In some parts of the town a portion of the poorer inhabitants live in cellars under the houses. In winter, and after a prevalence of W. winds, which drive the waters of the German Ocean into the mouth of the *Elbe*, the tides rise to a great height (sometimes 20 ft.), sometimes inundating the streets near the river. The tenants of these cellars are then driven from their habitations by the water, which keeps possession of them for days, leaving them filled with ooze, and in a most unhealthy condition from the moisture. The upper part of the house is let under condition that the occupiers of the cellars are to receive shelter at such seasons of calamity.

Outside the *Damm Gate*, not far from the *Jungfernstieg*, is the public *Cemetery*, which deserves a visit, as exhibiting the customs and usages of Germany with regard to the resting-place of the dead (§ 45).

The merchants of Hamburg are celebrated for their hospitality and the goodness of their dinners, as all strangers can testify who are well introduced. It is customary to give vails to servants in private houses;—they expect at least



two marks from each visitor. The *English* residents here are very numerous, and their language is almost universally understood even by the Germans. They have recently erected, with partial aid from the British Government, a *Church* for themselves. A British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul General and Vice-Consul reside here. *Reading Rooms*.—At Perthes, Besser, and Maukes, 12 Jungfernstieg, more than 150 newspapers and journals are taken in. Entrance for a week, 1 mark. The best shops are upon the S. side of the Jungfernstieg, and the adjoining street *Neuer Wall*.

*Post Office*.—Many foreign states have separate post-offices at Hamburg. The City post, the Thurn and Taxis, and Hanoverian post-offices, are in a large building with a lofty tower, in the Poststrasse; the Prussian is in the Gänsemarkt; the Danish and Mecklenburg in the Grosse Bleichen; and the Norwegian and Swedish in the Grosse Theaterstrasse. The City post is the office for letters to and from England.

*Consuls*.—All the states of the new and old world are represented here. The British, United States, and most of the other Consulate Offices, are near the harbour. Travellers not already provided with a *visé* to their passports for the countries they intend to visit had better procure them here.

Hackney-coaches, called *Droskies*, ply for hire in all the principal thoroughfares of the town. They are good and cheap. Any distance within the town costs about 8*d.*, and if hired by the hour the charge is 1*s.* 6*d.*

The gates of Hamburg are shut every evening at dusk, and a toll, increasing progressively every hour till 12, is demanded, after which persons may pass and repass all through the night, upon payment of 1 mark each. All eatables brought into the town are taxed at the gates, and even private carriages are sometimes searched, and game found in them has been seized.

*Om nibuses* ply through the town in various directions, to Altona and Rainville's garden.

*Environs*.—It is a very pleasant drive to descend the rt. bank of the Elbe

from Altona to Blankenese. The slopes bordering on the river are studded with country seats of merchants, and possess considerable natural beauty. Between Hamburg and Altona runs a narrow strip of suburb called *Vorstadt St. Pauli*, partly occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms: in fact, a sort of Wapping, extending to the gate of Altona, where the uniform of the sentinel and the Danish coat of arms mark the frontier of Holstein. At the further end of Altona is the suburb of *Ottensen*, where the brave Duke of Brunswick died, in 1806, from the wound he had received in the battle of Jena. In the churchyard, by the side of the road, and under an umbrageous elm, is *The Tomb of Klopstock*, author of the "*Messiah*." Here is also a monument to the 1138 Hamburgers who perished in 1813-14, during the siege and occupation of Hamburg by the French, and are interred here in one common grave—the subject of a pretty poem by Rückert. Farther on is *Rainville's Tavern* and garden, overlooking the Elbe. The house itself was inhabited successively by Dumouriez and Bourrienne. The view is fine, the cuisine very tolerable, and in fine summer afternoons very respectable company repair hither to dine or take coffee. *Booth's Nursery Gardens*, near Flottbeck, contain many choice and rare flowers. The amateur of horticulture will do wisely in purchasing seeds of stocks, wall-flowers, &c., which are brought to singular perfection here. At Blankenese, about 6 m. from Hamburg, *Mr. Bauer's Pleasure Grounds*, laid out in the Dutch taste, thrown open to the public on Thursdays and Sundays, are a common resort of the cockneys of Hamburg.

In an opposite direction, about 3 m. N.E. from Hamburg, lies the Holstein village of *Wandsbeck*, in a very pretty situation. Every Sunday and holiday it overflows with visitors from Hamburg of all classes, who repair hither to walk in the gardens of the Schloss, and enjoy the amusements of waltzing and music. Tycho Brahe the astronomer lived in the château, and Voss the poet also resided here. In the churchyard is the grave of Claudius.

*Steamboats* across the Elbe to Harburg 8 times a day. (Rte. 59.) To Amsterdam every 5 days, in 30 or 40 hours;—to London, Tuesday and Friday at night: in winter, they start from Cuxhaven;—to Hull, 4 times a week, average passage 42 hours;—to Havre, once a week, in 50 or 60 hrs.;—to Cuxhaven, 4 times a week, in 6 or 8 hrs.;—to Heligoland, 2 or 3 times a week.

*Schnellposts* daily to Bremen—to Lübeck twice a day—by rail to Büchen Stat.

*Railroads* to Berlin (Route 61);—to Kiel (from Altona) (*see* Handbook of Northern Europe);—to Hanover (Rte. 59). Care should be taken to allow plenty of time for reaching the station of the Kiel railway, which is a considerable distance from Hamburg, and the droskies are very slow and uncertain conveyances. Travellers are conveyed by steamer to the station at Harburg for the Hanover line.

### ROUTE 57.

#### HAMBURG TO LÜBECK AND TRAVEMÜNDE.

There is a circuitous macadamized high-road to Lübeck by Ahrensburg and Oldeslohe,

$9\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. = 46 Eng. m.

It lies through a pleasant and fertile country. The territory of Hamburg ends at Wandsbeck.

3 Ahrensburg in Holstein.

3 Oldeslohe on the Trave: salt-works.

A kind of long cart, called *Stuhl-wagen*, is much used in this country upon the sandy cross roads. The body is made of wicker-work, so that it bends and yields to the ups and downs of the road. The seats are suspended across it, but, as it is not hung on springs, the jolting is intolerable, and the best plan is to fill the bottom with hay, upon which the traveller may recline more at his ease.

The quickest way to Lübeck is to follow the Berlin railway as far as Büchen Stat. (Rte. 61), whence a branch railway is carried up along the l. bank of the Stecknitz, passing Mölln (where Till Eulenspiegel is reported to have breathed his last, 1350, and his grave is shown), and approaching Ratze-

burg, once a bishop's see, situated on an island in the midst of the lake of Ratzeburg.

The territory belonging to Lübeck begins about 6 m. from its walls: it is limited, comprehending altogether 53,000 inhab., and is bounded by Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  LÜBECK.—*Inns*: Stadt Hamburg; very good: bed, 1 mark 8 schillings; breakfast, 12 schill.; dinner, with bottle of wine and coffee, 2 marks 12 sch.;—H. du Nord, also very good: table-d'hôte at 3 o'clock, 1 mark 8 sch.;—Fünf Thürme (5 towers);—Stadt London.

*Money*. Accounts are kept in marks courant and schillings as at Hamburg, except banking accounts, which are in marks banco. The small current coin is as much worn as at Hamburg, and is valueless out of Lübeck.

The Free Hanse Town of Lübeck is built on a ridge between the rivers Trave and Wackenitz, which entirely surround its walls, and has a population of 26,000 souls; including its surrounding territory, 53,000. Lübeck was built by the Emperor Conrad, A.D. 1066. It was repeatedly destroyed by the Danes. In the commencement of the 13th cent. it was declared a free Imperial city by the Emp. Frederick II. At a later period it entered into, and subsequently became the most considerable of the towns forming the Hanseatic League, and as such deserved the name of *the Carthage of the North*. For full 4 centuries, from 1260 to 1669, Lübeck maintained that prominent position, the seat of the government of the Confederation, the repository of its archives, and the station of its fleet, to the command of which she was entitled to appoint one of her own citizens. From the dissolution of the League, however, her importance diminished, and her commerce decayed, until she dwindled into the existing state of insignificance, from which she is not likely soon to emerge, and which is at once made evident to the stranger by the deserted and grass-grown streets and the numerous empty houses.

After the fatal defeat of Jena (1806), Blücher, retreating with the wreck of the Prussian army, and hotly pursued



by 3 French generals, Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat, threw himself into this unfortunate town, in spite of the remonstrances of its senate and citizens, and thereby involved it in his own ruin. A bloody engagement commenced outside the walls, but continued through the streets, and ended in the expulsion of the Prussians, and in the sacking and pillage of Lübeck for 3 days. The French army of 75,000 men was long quartered upon the town to complete its ruin and misery.

It is an interesting town, prettily situated. Its haven, enlivened by shipping, is bounded on one side by the quay and its picturesque or grotesque old houses and magazines, and on the other side by the lofty *Ramparts*, probably some of the largest mounds of earth that were ever made; planted with avenues and laid out with walks and drives, from which the eye looks down on the water and shipping. Lübeck is one of the most picturesque old towns in Germany, and deserves more attention than is usually given to it by travellers. In external appearance its buildings have undergone little change since the 15th cent. Its houses, distinguished by their quaint gables, and often by the splendour of their architecture, its feudal gates, its Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathhaus, all speak of the period of its prosperity as an imperial free city.

*Principal Buildings*:—The *Dom* or *Cathedral*, at the S. end of the town (begun 1170, and finished, after interruptions, 1341), contains, in its side chapels, the monuments of many of the patrician families of Lübeck, and, in the choir, the tombs of numerous bishops and canons. The screen of the choir is perhaps one of the finest existing specimens of wood carving of the early German school, about the period of Lucas Cranach. The figures are the size of life, full of expression, and admirably executed. But the finest work of art in Lübeck is in one of the chapels in the N. aisle. It is an altarpiece with wings, covered with a double set of shutters. Outside the outer pair the Annunciation is represented in *grisaille*. The drawing is more free and

graceful in this than in the coloured pictures. The first pair of shutters being opened, St. Blaize, St. John, St. Jerome, and St. Ægidius are seen—noble and grave figures, betraying some timidity in drawing, but with heads full of character and individuality. These figures are executed in the most finished manner, and with the richest colours. When the second pair of shutters is opened, the Pictures of the Passion are seen in 3 compartments, each having a principal subject; but Memling, as was usual with the early masters, both German and Italian, has introduced, in no less than 23 distinct groups placed in the background, many of the events previous and accessory to the principal event set forth. The main group on the shutter on the left hand of the spectator represents Christ bearing his Cross, and the preceding events, beginning with the agony in the garden, are depicted in the background. In the centre is the Crucifixion; and on the other shutter on the rt. are two groups nearly equally important, the Entombment and the Resurrection; the subsequent events until the Ascension being seen in the background. The figure of our Saviour in these compositions is, as usual, somewhat of a failure; but in the other figures may be seen heads finely drawn and full of character. Observe the affecting scene of the Entombment, and the heaviness of the corpse, round which the shroud is most gracefully arranged: also the beauty of some of the landscape backgrounds. Considering the period at which this work was painted, 1471, it is a marvel of art. It is wonderful for composition, expression, colour, and finish. The picture is only dated and not signed, but there can be no doubt of its being one of the finest works of Memling. It is in the finest state, and was carefully washed and revarnished in 1845. It escaped a journey to Paris by being concealed in the roof of the Cathedral.

The stone *pulpit*, with panels of alabaster (1568), and brass *font* (1455), are both of excellent workmanship. According to a tradition, this church is built on the spot where Henry the Lion, while engaged in the chase, fell in with

a stag having a cross growing between its horns, and a collar of jewels around its neck, with the produce of which the first church here was built. The legend is commemorated in two rude frescoes on the S. side of the nave. Among other curiosities is the bronze effigy of Bishop Bockholt in a reclining position, which adorns his monument, and a richly engraved *brass* of 2 bishops who died 1317 and 1330. Observe likewise here the circular vaulting in the nave and cross, underpinned and pointed; pews, cloister and hall, the N. porch, and the roodloft.

The *Marienkirche* is a lofty church, date 1300, of elegant pointed Gothic, and entirely of brick, even to the reeded pillars, which are of moulded brick. The architecture and ornaments of the interior are even more interesting than at the Cathedral. The objects to be noticed in it are the Chapel at the E. end, resembling Becket's Crown at Canterbury; a handsome brass screen all round the choir; a *Dance of Death*, dated 1463, curious for the costumes of the period represented in it, as well as for its being painted 35 years before the time of Holbein; the organ and carved woodwork of the Burgomasters' seats; the beautiful and highly antique brass font and sacrament pans; a chapel on the S. side; and the painted glass of the windows, by an Italian artist, Fr. Livi, who afterwards (1436) furnished those for the Duomo in Florence. They have not long been in this church, having been formerly in the *Bürgerkirche*, which has been pulled down. They are very inferior to the windows at Florence. At the W. end is an enclosed space formed by closing the W. door, where are deposited several curious old paintings: one attributed to Wohlgemuth—perhaps correctly; another is an altar-piece with double shutters. On the first pair being opened 4 paintings are seen, said to be (but erroneously, no doubt) by A. Dürer. Inside the second pair of shutters, and in the centre, are elaborate carvings in wood of figures and Gothic tracery,—all gilt except the flesh,—representing events from the Gospel history: it resembles a Spanish *retablo*, and is cu-

rious. The lion of the valets de place is a clock, behind the high altar, constructed in 1405, which sends forth at noon figures of the 7 Electors, who march in review before the statue of the Emperor: each as it passes makes a reverential obeisance, and then disappears. *Overbeck* is a native of Lübeck, and two of his most esteemed pictures are in this church—Christ's entry into Jerusalem, painted in 1824; and an Entombment, in 1845.

The *Heiligengeist Spital*, a hospital of the 15th cent., has a singular but pretty W. front, and *vorhalle* or ante-chapel.

The *Katharinen Kirche*, though now desecrated and turned into a receptacle for Lübeck antiquities, is a fine ch., and retains many altars and ornaments untouched, a good rood, and old paintings. The *Crypt*, unusually lofty, and above ground, is laid open. The architect should visit the *Jacobs* and *Egidi Kirchen* (with the ruined *Kloster*).

The Gothic *Rathhaus*, close to the *Marienkirche*, was built between 1442 and 1517, but has suffered much from recent repairs. It presents its finest front to the market-place. The street entrance is by a vestibule of very neat and elegant design. The bronze figures on the door are very curious; upstairs is a gallery with good elliptic vaulting. Within its walls in ancient times the deputies from 85 cities in Germany, who composed the *Hanseatic League*, held their deliberations. Here were concerted those wise measures which raised the confederation from humble beginnings to a height of power and wealth which not only enabled it to establish factories in all the great cities of Europe, including Bergen, Novgorod, Bruges, and London, but obtained for it the supremacy of the ocean, enabling it to wage successful war against neighbouring states, with an army of its own 50,000 strong, to depose powerful monarchs and form treaties with great kingdoms. The beautiful *Hall of the Hansa*, in which this council met, is divided into small rooms; and the *Rathskeller*, dating from 1443, is modernised by the Restaurateur who occupies it. The senate of the town



now assemble in the lower story. The presiding Burgomaster rejoices in the title of "your Magnificence," the learned Senators are addressed "high wise," and the merchant Senators "well wise Sirs."

In the *Market-place* is a stone, upon which Mark Meyer, an admiral of Lübeck, was beheaded for running away from the Danish fleet. One of the most curious buildings in the town is the *Schiffer Innung*, or shipowners' guild, nearly unaltered inside and out, and still in use. The lower story is entirely occupied by one large hall with curious carvings, divided into 3 aisles by rows of stalls, with models of famous ships of Lübeck suspended from the roof.

Sir Godfrey Kneller and the brothers Adrian and Isaac van Ostade were born here; their houses are still pointed out, as well as that in which Count Struense lived, near the Cathedral.

The stranger should not omit to obtain a sight of the curious and well-executed carvings in wood, by an unknown artist, which ornament one of the rooms in the house of the *Kaufleute-Compagnie*, No. 800 in the Breitenstrasse.

The *Holsteiner Thor* (Holstein Gate) (1477) is a singular and interesting specimen of ancient feudal fortification, in an unaltered condition, but threatened with destruction by the railway, which has already caused the removal of great part of the old walls.

The *Burg Thor* is a very curious and at the same time ornamental building.

Until the French gained possession of Lübeck, no Jews were tolerated within the town; they were banished to the neighbouring village, Moisling, which they still occupy almost exclusively.

The trade of the town, which is still considerable, chiefly consists in the export of grain produced in the neighbouring districts, and in imports of wine, colonial produce, and manufactures of its own consumption, and that of the surrounding countries. Great trade is also carried on in *goose-quills* for pens.

*Schnellpost*.—Daily to Hamburg in about 6 hrs. Persons going to Berlin need not pass through Hamburg, but

can join the railway at the Schwarzenbeck station, for which a *Schnellpost* leaves Lübeck every morning, and arrives in 6½ hrs.

Persons going by *steam* to *St. Petersburg* must have their passports signed by the Russian Consul before they can secure a berth. For all particulars respecting a journey in Northern Europe, see *Handbook for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia*.

The depth of the Trave at Lübeck has been greatly increased by dredging, so that the large steamers to *St. Petersburg*, *Copenhagen*, *Stockholm*, and *Dobberan*, start from hence.

There is a fine avenue of lime-trees for some distance from the town on the Travemünde road. 10 m. below Lübeck is

*Travemünde* (i. e. the Mouth of the Trave), the port of Lübeck, a pretty small bathing-place, much resorted to in summer by Germans of the upper classes. *Inns*: *H. de Russie*; *Stadt Lübeck*, a bath-house provided with reading-room and library; *Stadt Hamburg*; both good and having restaurants attached. There are bathing-machines on the shore in the English fashion (called English bath-coaches), and warm sea-baths, which cost 24 schillings.

*Steam-boats*.—Berths may be secured at the offices at Lübeck:—to *St. Petersburg* once a week, from the middle of May to the middle of October;—to *Copenhagen* twice a week, in about 20 h; and to *Stockholm* once a week.

## ROUTE 58.

HAMBURG TO STRALSUND, BY SCHWERIN, DOBBERAN, AND ROSTOCK.

36 Germ. m. = 172 Eng. m.

*Rail* to Rostock in 6½ h.; thence *Schnellpost* daily to Stralsund in 9½ h. The railway from Hamburg to Berlin (Rte. 61) is followed as far as

12½ Hagenow Stat., whence a branch line is open to Schwerin and Rostock.

4½ *Schwerin* (*Inns*: *H. du Nord*; *Stadt Hamburg*; *Deutsches Haus*), capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20,000 inhab., is prettily situated on the Lake of Schwerin, which is 14 m. long. The *Dom* is

one of the finest Gothic churches in N. Germany; begun 1248, finished in the 15th cent., recently restored. The chapel of the Sacred Blood—the burial-place of the Grand Ducal family—has been ornamented with paintings by Cornelius, and stained glass windows. The monument of the Duchess Helena (1524), of bronze, was cast by *Peter Vischer*. The Duke's picture-gallery, Alexandrinen St., No. 1025, consists chiefly of Dutch and French works, and is shown daily (except Tues. and Sat.) 11-2. The *Antiquarium* contains objects of antiquity found in Mecklenburg.

The *Palace*, a new edifice on an island, occupies the site of the Schloss, erected by Wallenstein while Duke of Mecklenburg, recently pulled down.

The railway skirts the N. extremity of the Lake of Schwerin. At Kleinen Stat. a branch line diverges (l.) to

2 *Wismar Stat.* (*Inn*, Post), a seaport, has 10,000 inhab., and lies at the extremity of a bay, which forms one of the best harbours in the Baltic. Its buildings are exceedingly curious and picturesque.

*Steamer* to Copenhagen 3 times a week.

Between Wismar and Rostock lies

2 *Dobberan*.—(*Inns*: Grosse Logierhaus; Lindenhof.) Dobberan is a small market-town of 2200 inhab., pleasantly situated in sight of the Baltic, in a pretty country, more hilly and woody than the shores of the Baltic usually are; the woods are of beech. It is a sea-bathing place, in a quiet rural situation. It contains a *Palace of the Grand Duke* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, surrounded by a park and garden, and an *old Gothic Church*, in which are many monuments of the Grand Ducal family.

The *Baths* are about 3 m. distant, on the sea-shore, at a place called *Der Heilige Damm*, from a huge bank of shingle, thrown up, according to the story, in a single night, to protect the country from inundation: a bath-house and lodging-houses have been built for those who prefer residing on the spot. Refreshments of all kinds may be procured at the baths.

The great body of visitors reside in Dobberan, and drive over to the baths to breakfast. Omnibuses run to and fro. It is customary to set out at 6 in the morning for the Heilige Damm, to bathe.

The finest and most extensive view is that from the top of the Dietrichshagen.

The *Gesellschaftshaus* contains ball and concert rooms, adjoining the Pavilion in which the great dining-room is situated.

Horse-races in August.

The Rostock railway is carried near to Bützow, on the Warnow, and follows the course of that stream to

*Rostock Stat.*—*Inns*: H. de Russie; Stadt Stettin. This is the largest and most populous town in Mecklenburg; it stands on the Warnow, has 24,000 inhab., and resembles Lübeck somewhat in the antiquity of its buildings. It is the birth-place of General *Blücher*; his statue of metal is placed in the square named after him, *Blücher's Platz*. The house in which he was born, 1742, still exists in the *Alt-betelmönchstrasse*. The great *Ch. of St. Mary* is very light and tall, date about 1300; its curious brass font is probably older. Inscriptions on each side of S. door in low German and Latin barely intelligible. The house in which Grotius died, 1645, is in one corner of the market-place, close to the Rathhaus.

The *Rathhaus*, with its 7 towers, is a singular building, resembling that of Stralsund, but inferior to it. The *University* of Rostock was founded in 1419; there are not more than 150 students. *Keppler* was professor here for a short time, appointed by Wallenstein, then Duke of Mecklenburg.

Warnemünde, on the shore of the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warnow (9 m.), is the port of Rostock.

*Schnellpost* daily to Stralsund in 10½ hours.

Fine forests. The road is good as far as

3½ Ribnitz, on the backwater called Saaler-Bodden.

½ Dammgarten, on the Rechnitz river, which forms the boundary-line



between Mecklenburg and Prussian Pomerania.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  *Stralsund* in Rte. 76.

### ROUTE 59.

HAMBURG TO HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, OR  
HILDESHEIM.

*Railway* from Harburg. Trains twice a-day, in 5 hrs. The country over which it passes is desolate and monotonous, chiefly heath.

*Steamers*.—8 times a-day, in 1 hr., from Hamburg across the Elbe, to

Harburg (*Inns*: Post; König von Schweden; good), on its left bank, a town of 4000 inhab. Passengers are landed from the steamer about a mile from the station upon an island, united by a wooden bridge to the town, which they do not enter. In 1813, the French, under Marshal Davoust, tried to connect Hamburg with the out-works of Harburg by a chaussée across the island of Wilhelmburg, wooden bridges being thrown over the marshes. This work was much overrated, and was removed as useless in 1818: it was not thrown over the Elbe itself, the N. and S. arms of which were passed by ferries. The view from the Schwarze Berg, behind Harburg, is fine.

Bardowick, skirted by the railway, was the most important trading town in the N. of Germany before Hamburg arose. Its ancient *Dom* ch. is preserved.

Winsen Stat.

*Lüneburg Stat.*—*Inns*: Hoffnung;—Stadt Hamburg;—Deutsches Haus, clean and moderate. *L. G.*—This is a most interesting old town: though decayed and little visited, it was formerly the capital of a duchy, has still 13,000 inhab., and retains the aspect of its primitive antiquity. The *Rathhaus*, though altered outside, is a real museum of art. The interior abounds in fine glass painting, carved chandeliers, tapestry, embroidery, frescoes. The most important feature is the new *Council Chamber*, entirely covered with fine compositions from sacred and profane history, by *Albert of Soest* (1566-68), of very great

merit. Here is preserved a curious specimen of goldsmith's work, the Bürgereid crystal, an enamelled relic-box, with a rock crystal on the top, upon which the burghers of Lüneburg placed their thumb when required to take an oath. It is the work of Hans v. Littart, 1444.

In another apartment is preserved, under lock and key, the corporation plate; many of the vessels are masterpieces of goldsmith's work of the 15th cent., and there is a Madonna of silver 2 ft. high.

The principal *church*, an interesting Gothic edifice, composed, as well as the lofty spire which surmounts it, of brick or terra cotta, contains many relics of better days.

Many of the gablefaced houses are fine specimens of domestic Gothic; many of them retain in front the ornamented posts, with coats of arms, which marked the residence of the magistrates.

Here are salt springs and salt-works. Old walls.

Bienenbüttel Stat.	} Much moorland (the Lüneburger Heide) is passed.
Bevensen Stat.	
Uelzen Stat.	
Suterberg Stat.	
Eschede Stat.	

*Celle Stat.*—*Inns*, Hannoverischer Hof; Sandkrug. A town of 10,000 inhab., on the Aller, in the midst of a sandy plain. The *Royal Palace*, lately repaired, has a fine chapel. In the French garden stands a mediocre monument to Matilda Queen of Denmark, sister of George III., who died here. The ancient *Parish Ch.* contains the burial-vault of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. From one of its dukes, Ernest of Celle, who is buried here, the two houses of Hanover and Brunswick, including the Royal Family of England, are descended. The King of Hanover has a splendid *Stud* here.

Burgdorf Stat.

Lehrte Stat.—Here 4 lines meet, from Harburg, Hildesheim, Hanover, and Brunswick, and passengers are transferred from one train to another: they must therefore take care that they get into the right one. For the route from Lehrte W. to Hanover, or E. to

Brunswick, see Rte. 66. The railway runs southward to

HILDESHEIM STATION, Rte. 72.

### ROUTE 60.

HAMBURG TO BREMEN AND OLDENBURG.

22 $\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. = 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

A good road, traversed by a schnell-post daily, in 15 hrs. to Bremen.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$  Harburg. See preceding Rte.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Tostedt.—Inn small, but tolerable.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  Rothenburg.—Inn clean and comfortable.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ottersberg.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  BREMEN, in Rte. 69.

2 Delmonhorst.

2 Sandersfeld.

2 Oldenburg.—*Inn*: Erb Prinz best, and well situated. A very dull town, in a flat country, on the small river Hunte, which is navigable up to the town. Capital of the Grand Duchy, with 8000 inhab. The chief buildings are the *Grand Duke's Palace*, of antique architecture, furnished in a moderate style, and containing some very poor paintings by Tischbein. In one of the outhouses of the palace is a gallery of pictures, some of which bear great names; but it is difficult to fix on any which make the collection worth a visit. Near the palace is a beautiful garden and park, and the *Church of St. Lambert*.

Communication between Oldenburg and Bremen is kept up in summer by steamers, and considerable works have been executed on the Weser below Bremen, in order to increase the depth of water. A small steam-boat leaves Oldenburg early in the morning, and descends the Hunte to Elsflëth, where the passengers are transferred to larger boats, going up to Bremen and down to Bremerhafen: having received the passengers who have arrived from those places, it returns to Oldenburg. The steamer which meets that from Oldenburg at Elsflëth leaves Bremen early in the morning.

### ROUTE 61.

HAMBURG TO BERLIN.—RAILWAY.

38 Pruss. m. = 178 Eng. m.—Trains in 9 hrs.

The line is carried across the marsh-land on the north of the Elbe through the district of *Vierland* (four lands, so called from its having 4 villages), remarkable for its market gardens, and the picturesque costume of its peasantry, who are believed to be the descendants of a Dutch colony.

2·1 Germ. m. Bergedorf Stat.—A village on the confines of the Hamburg territory.

The country traversed is, for the most part, entirely flat. It is a portion of that great plain of sand which extends almost uninterruptedly from Holstein to St. Petersburg. Generally speaking, it has a character of extreme barrenness, producing little but heath and scanty plantations of fir. The whole of this vast plain is scattered over with rounded fragments of slate and granite rocks, such as nowhere exist *in situ* between the Elbe and Baltic, nor anywhere nearer than the mountains of Norway and Sweden, from whence they must have been torn, and transported over the Baltic, but whether by some vast current of water, or by icebergs or glaciers, are questions on which geologists are not agreed. These boulders occur above and below the surface, from the size of a pebble to that of a house.

·5 Reinbeck Stat.

·9 Friedrichsruhe Stat.

1·4 Schwarzenbeck Stat.; a great deal of fir forest.

1·4 Büchen Stat.—[1. The branch *Railway to Lübeck* (Rte. 57). A branch line is carried S. from here to the Elbe at

Lauenburg.—*Inns*: Rathskeller; Schwan. A town of 3400 inhab. upon the Elbe, where the King of Denmark levies tolls on all vessels passing the Elbe.]

The canal of the Stecknitz, joining the Elbe to the Baltic, crossed by the railway near Büchen Stat., is one of the oldest in Europe. We enter the territory of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a few miles before reaching

1·8 Boitzenburg Stat. (Klepper's Inn is tolerable), a small town upon the Elbe. Here, and at the small fortress of Dömitz, the Duke of Mecklenburg



exacts a productive toll, though only a narrow slip of his territory touches the river at these points.

A large part of Mecklenburg is fertile corn-land, contrasting remarkably with the sandy deserts of Lauenburg, near Hamburg, and the dreary waste around Berlin. Upon the heaths and commons numerous flocks of geese are fed, which furnish a large portion of Europe with quills, and the inhabitants of this country with a delicacy called goose-breasts, consisting of that part of the bird smoked and cured like bacon.

1.8 Brahlisdorf Stat.

2.6 Hagenow Stat. Hence a branch line diverges N. to Schwerin, Wismar, and Rostock. (Rte. 58.)

2.8 *Ludwigslust* Stat. (*Inn*, H. de Weimar), a town of 4000 inhab., the summer residence of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose *Palace* is the principal building. It contains a small *cabinet of pictures*, among them some good specimens of the Dutch school, and a collection of Slavonic antiquities, chiefly found in Mecklenburg. Many were dug up on the site of the Temple of Radegast. Attached to the palace are a spacious park and garden. The Russian chapel, containing the mausoleum of the Archduchess Helena, might interest those who have never before seen a chapel dedicated to the service of the Greek church.

The *Stables* of the Grand Duke are extensive. He possesses a fine stud, and pays great attention to the improvement of the breed.

At the village of Wöbbelin, on the road to Schwerin, is a cast-iron monument to Körner, the German Tyrtæus, poet and warrior, who fell in an action near Gadebusch, fighting against the French, 1813, a few hours after composing his celebrated "Schwerdtlied." His remains rest under an oak, where they were interred by his brothers in arms, and a monument of cast-iron marks his grave.

1 Grabow Stat., a small town of Mecklenburg, containing large store-houses for butter, which is sold in great quantities at 6 fairs held here annually.

The Prussian frontier is crossed a

little way beyond Grabow, but the Custom-house examination takes place at Berlin. The railway then bends S. towards the Elbe, which it reaches at

4.9 Wittenberge Stat. (not to be confounded with Luther's burial-place, Rte. 63).

[From Wittenberge a line branches off to Magdeburg, crossing the Elbe, and passing by Osterburg and Stendal (*Inns*: Adler; Schwan), once capital of the Altmark. It has a cathedral and ch. of St. Mary, both of the 15th cent., and a Rolandsäule. It is the birthplace of Winkelman, the antiquary.]

1.8 Wilsnack Stat.

1.5 Glöwen Stat.

2 Zernitz Stat.

1 Neustadt, on the Dosse Stat. [About 12 m. E. of this, near Neu Ruppin, is the *Chateau of Rheinsberg*, where Frederick the Great spent many of his youthful years, and, according to his own account, the happiest of his life. Ziethen, one of the generals of the Seven Years' War, was buried at Wustrau.]

1.8 Friesak Stat.

[At Fehrbellin, a few m. N. of Friesack, the great Elector of Brandenburg, in 1675, gained a decisive victory, with 5000 cavalry, over the Swedes, 11,000 strong, by which he laid the foundation of the future greatness of the House of Brandenburg.]

1.7 Paulinenau Stat.

1.8 Nauen Stat.—*Inns*: Stadt Hamburg; Golden Stern. A town of 3050 inhab. The greater part of it was destroyed by fire in 1830.

3.2 *Spandau* Stat. — *Inn*: Rother Adler. A strongly fortified town of 7000 inhab., at the junction of the Spree with the Havel, which is here crossed by the railway. These rivers afford the means of inundating the surrounding country, in the event of a hostile attack. Its citadel stands on an island. The *Ch. of St. Nicholas*, a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., contains several curious monuments, and a very ancient metal font. The *Penitentiary*, once the Palace of the Electors of Brandenburg, is admirably managed, and is capable of containing 500 prisoners.

rt. About 3 m. before reaching Ber-

lin the railway crosses the Spree, and near this are the Palace and Gardens of Charlottenburg. (See p. 348.) *Berlin Stat.* near the Cemetery of the Invalids, outside the Neue Thor, and not far from the Model Prison (Zellen-Gefängniss).

1.5. BERLIN.—*Inns*: H. de Russie, near the Schlossbrücke, much recommended;—H. de Petersburg;—Meinhart's Hotel;—Stadt Rom: all Unter den Linden. H. de Brandenburg, comfortable;—British Hotel, U. den Linden;—H. du Nord, containing the English chapel, good;—Goldner Adler;—Victoria Hotel;—H. de l'Europe. 2nd-class inn: Rheinischer Hof, near the Anhalt Railway Station, good and moderate. *Charges, &c.*, see § 51. Table-d'hôte, without wine, 15 Sgr.; rooms, from 10 Sgr. upwards. *The Inns in general are not good.*

The *Passport-office* (Pass-bureau) is at No. 2, Molkenmarkt.

The *Post* and *Schnellpost offices*, No. 60, Königsstrasse, are open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.

*Droschkies* (open *hackney coaches*) ply for hire in the principal streets. *Fares for 1 or 2 persons*: a drive 5 Sgr.; 3 or 4 persons, 7½ Sgr.; by the hour, 15 and 17½ Sgr., 1 or two horses alike. Every person is presented by the driver with a printed ticket, bearing his number and the date of the month,—an excellent regulation.

A *Valet de place* receives usually 1 dollar per diem; 15 Sgr. for half a day.

The *best baths* are at No. 1, behind the Neuer Packhof, and 19, Neue Friedrichsstrasse.

*English Church*.—An English Episcopal chapel has been fitted up, close to, and connected with, the Hotel du Nord, Unter den Linden, 35.

#### *Time Table of Sights.*

*Daily*, except Sunday.—Royal Palace, 10—3 (p. 336). Egyptian Museum, 12—2 (p. 342). Raczyński Picture Gallery (p. 345). Zoological Garden (p. 348). Bethanian, 10—4 (p. 346). Changing Guard, 11 A.M., and Military Band opposite the Guard-house (p. 335).

*Monday*.—Pictures and Sculptures in Museum, 10—4 (pp. 339-340).

*Tuesday*.—Gems and Coins, and Mediæval Collection in Museum, 10—4 (p. 339). Kunstkammer, 10—4 (p. 336). Cabinet of Natural History, 12—2 (p. 343). Schinkel's Museum, 11—1 (p. 346). Pictures in Bellevue, 10—1 and 2—6 (p. 348).

*Wednesday*.—Kunstkammer, 10—4 (p. 336). Vases and Bronzes in Museum, 10—4 (p. 339). Anatomical Museum, 4—6 summer; 2—4 winter (p. 344). Royal Library, 9—12 (p. 343). Arsenal, 10—4 (p. 344).

*Thursday*.—Kunstkammer, 10—4 (p. 336).

*Friday*.—Kunstkammer, 10—4 (p. 336). Gems and Coins and Mediæval Collection in Museum, 10—4 (p. 339). Cabinet of Natural History, 12—2 (p. 343). Schinkel's Museum, 11—1 (p. 346). Pictures in Bellevue, 10—1 and 2—6 (p. 348). Botanic Garden (p. 348).

*Saturday*.—Pictures and Sculptures in Museum, 10—4 (pp. 339-340). Royal Library, 9—12 (p. 434). Anatomical Museum, 4—6 summer; 2—4 winter (p. 344). Arsenal, 2—4 (p. 344).

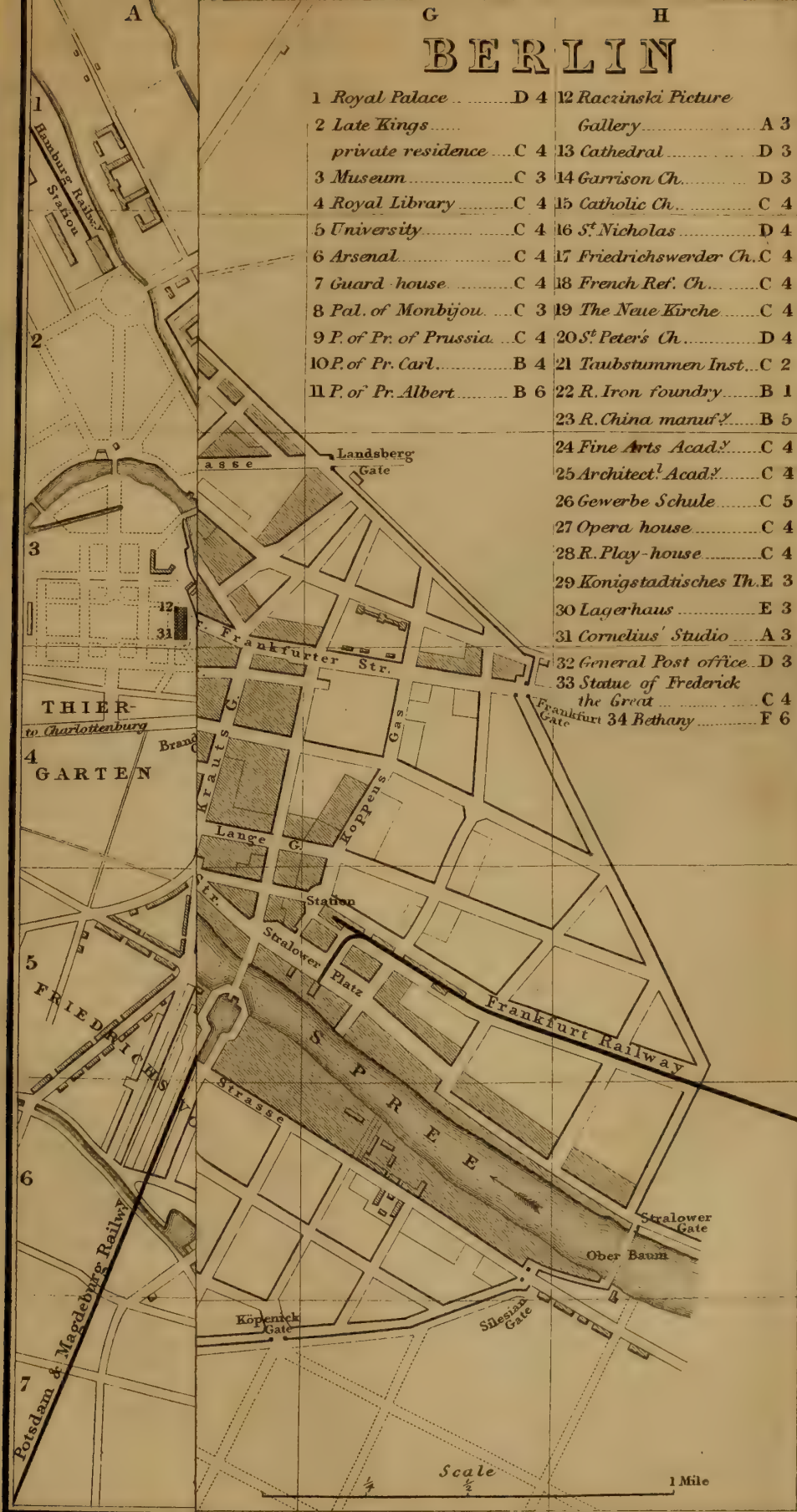
Berlin, the capital of Prussia, stands on the Spree, a small stream with a very sluggish current; which, however, by means of canals, communicates with the Oder and the Baltic on the one hand, and flows into the Elbe on the other. Population, 410,000; of whom 8000 are soldiers of the garrison, 7000 Jews, 5300 descendants of the French Protestants driven out of France by the religious intolerance of Louis XIV., and 20,000 Rom. Catholics. It is the residence of the King, and of the foreign ministers, among them of an *English minister*, and the seat of government. The great number of soldiers gives to Berlin almost the air of a camp.

The city is situated in the midst of a dreary plain of sand, destitute of either beauty or fertility. It is surprising that the foundation of a town should ever have been laid on so uninteresting a spot; but it is far more wonderful that it should have grown up, notwithstanding, into the flourishing capital of



## BERLIN

- |                              |     |                                      |     |
|------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Royal Palace .....         | D 4 | 12 Racinski Picture                  | A 3 |
| 2 Late Kings .....           |     | Gallery .....                        | A 3 |
| 3 Museum .....               | C 3 | 13 Cathedral .....                   | D 3 |
| 4 Royal Library .....        | C 4 | 14 Garrison Ch. ....                 | D 3 |
| 5 University .....           | C 4 | 15 Catholic Ch. ....                 | C 4 |
| 6 Arsenal .....              | C 4 | 16 St. Nicholas .....                | D 4 |
| 7 Guard house .....          | C 4 | 17 Friedrichswerder Ch.              | C 4 |
| 8 Pal. of Monbijou .....     | C 3 | 18 French Ref. Ch. ....              | C 4 |
| 9 P. of Pr. of Prussia ..... | C 4 | 19 The Neue Kirche .....             | C 4 |
| 10 P. of Pr. Carl .....      | B 4 | 20 St. Peter's Ch. ....              | D 4 |
| 11 P. of Pr. Albert .....    | B 6 | 21 Taubstummen Inst. ....            | C 2 |
|                              |     | 22 R. Iron foundry .....             | B 1 |
|                              |     | 23 R. China manuf. ....              | B 5 |
|                              |     | 24 Fine Arts Acad. ....              | C 4 |
|                              |     | 25 Architect <sup>l</sup> Acad. .... | C 4 |
|                              |     | 26 Gewerbe Schule .....              | C 5 |
|                              |     | 27 Opera house .....                 | C 4 |
|                              |     | 28 R. Play-house .....               | C 4 |
|                              |     | 29 Königstadisches Th. ....          | E 3 |
|                              |     | 30 Lagerhaus .....                   | E 3 |
|                              |     | 31 Cornelius' Studio .....           | A 3 |
|                              |     | 32 General Post office .....         | D 3 |
|                              |     | 33 Statue of Frederick               |     |
|                              |     | the Great .....                      | C 4 |
|                              |     | 34 Bethany .....                     | F 6 |







# BERLIN

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|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Royal Palace                 | D 4 | 12 Racinski Picture Gallery      | A 3 |
| 2 Late Kings private residence | C 4 | 13 Cathedral                     | D 3 |
| 3 Museum                       | C 3 | 14 Garrison Ch.                  | D 3 |
| 4 Royal Library                | C 4 | 15 Catholic Ch.                  | C 4 |
| 5 University                   | C 4 | 16 St. Nicholas                  | D 4 |
| 6 Arsenal                      | C 4 | 17 Friedrichswerder Ch.          | C 4 |
| 7 Guard house                  | C 4 | 18 French Res. Ch.               | C 4 |
| 8 Pal. of Monbijou             | C 3 | 19 The Neue Kirche               | C 4 |
| 9 P. of Pr. of Prussia         | C 4 | 20 St. Peter's Ch.               | D 4 |
| 10 P. of Pr. Carl              | B 4 | 21 Taubstummen Inst.             | C 2 |
| 11 P. of Pr. Albert            | B 6 | 22 R. Iron foundry               | B 1 |
|                                |     | 23 R. China manuf.               | B 5 |
|                                |     | 24 Fine Arts Acad.               | C 4 |
|                                |     | 25 Architect. Acad.              | C 4 |
|                                |     | 26 Gewerbe Schule                | C 5 |
|                                |     | 27 Opera house                   | C 4 |
|                                |     | 28 R. Play house                 | C 4 |
|                                |     | 29 Konigstadisches Th.           | E 3 |
|                                |     | 30 Lagerhaus                     | E 3 |
|                                |     | 31 Cornelius Studio              | A 3 |
|                                |     | 32 General Post office           | D 3 |
|                                |     | 33 Statue of Frederick the Great | C 4 |
|                                |     | Frankfurt 34 Bethany             | F 6 |



Scale

1 Mile





a great empire. Previous to the reign of Frederick I. it was an unimportant town, confined to the rt. bank of the Spree, and to the island on which the Palace and Museum now stand. Since that time, in 150 years, its population has increased ten-fold, and its limits have extended until its walls are 12 m. in circumference. Frederick the Great, being ambitious to possess a capital proportionate to the rapid increase of his dominions, at once enclosed a vast space with walls, and ordered it to be filled with houses. As the population was scanty, the only mode of complying with the wishes of the sovereign was by stretching the houses over as wide a space as possible. In consequence, some of the handsomest hotels are only two stories high, and have as many as 20 windows on a line. The streets are necessarily broad, and therefore generally appear empty. Owing to the want of stone in the neighbourhood, the larger part even of the public buildings are of brick and plaster. The flatness of the ground and the sandy soil produce inconveniences which the stranger will not be long in detecting. There is so little declivity in the surface, that the water in the drains, instead of running off, stops and stagnates in the streets. In the Friedrichs-strasse, which is 2 m. long, there is not a foot of descent from one end to the other. In the summer season the heat of the sun reflected by the sand becomes intolerable, and the noxious odours in the streets are very unwholesome as well as unpleasant. A third nuisance is, that the streets are only partially provided with trottoirs, so narrow that two persons can scarcely walk abreast, and many are infamously paved with sharp stones, upon which it is excruciating pain to tread.

The mere passing traveller in search of amusement will exhaust the sights of Berlin perhaps in a fortnight, and afterwards find it tedious without the society of friends. The stranger coming to reside here, provided with good introductions, may find an agreeable literary society composed of the most talented men in Germany, whom the government has the art of drawing

around it in an official capacity, or as professors of the university. The names of Humboldt the traveller, Savigny the jurist, Ranke and Raumer the historians, Ehrenberg the naturalist, Von Buch the geologist, Ritter the geographer, Grimm the philologist and editor of the *Kinder and Haus-Märchen*, Schelling the metaphysical writer, Cornelius the painter, Tieck the author (who spends three months of the year here, the King having granted him a pension on that condition), all residents of Berlin, enjoy a European celebrity. The society of the upper classes is on the whole not very accessible to strangers, nor is hospitality exercised to the same extent among them as in England, chiefly because their fortunes are limited. The hotels of the diplomatic corps are an exception, and in them the most agreeable soirées are held in the winter season.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages of situation, Berlin is certainly one of the finest cities in Europe. Some of the most splendid buildings are concentrated in a very small space between the Palace (Schloss) and the Brandenburg Gate, or very near it. Few European capitals can show so much architectural splendour as is seen in the colossal Palace, the beautiful colonnade of the new Museum, the chaste Guard-house, the great Opera, and the University opposite. These, with the Arsenal, by some considered a most perfect specimen of architecture (?), in the city, and the Academy of Arts, are all within a stone's throw of one another, and the greater part may be seen by turning round on one's heel, while the two churches and theatre in the Gendarmes Platz are not many paces off.

Most of these buildings are situated in the street named *Unter den Linden*, from a double avenue of lime trees, which form a shady walk in its centre, while on each side of it runs a carriage road. It is the principal and most frequented street in this city. The view along it is terminated by the magnificent Brandenburg Gate.

The *Brandenburg Gate* is said to have been designed as an imitation of

the Propylæum at Athens, but on a larger scale. The car of victory on the top was carried to Paris as a trophy by Napoleon, but it was recovered by the Prussians after the battle of Waterloo, who bestowed upon the goddess, after her return, the eagle and iron cross which she now bears. A *French* authority (Malte Brun) describes it thus:—"Le quadrigé de cuivre qui fut enlevé par les Français lors de la première campagne de Prusse, et qui a été à Paris depuis 1806 jusqu'à 1814, ne décora jamais aucun des monumens de cette capitale; — chef-d'œuvre de patience plutôt que de l'art, il fut exécuté par un chaudronnier de Berlin; ce n'est point un ouvrage de ciselure, mais un simple relevé en bosse sur du cuivre laminé."

The Prussians have exhibited their gratitude and respect to the memory of the worthies of their country, in the statues of them erected in the streets and squares of the capital. Those to whom this honour has been paid are, without exception, military heroes. The Government has rendered only *tardy* justice to the greatest of them all, *Frederick the Great*, to whom an equestrian statue in bronze, modelled by *Rauch*, was erected in 1851, in the Unter den Linden, opposite Prince William's Palace and the University. It is probably the grandest monument in Europe. It consists of a granite pedestal 25 ft. high, presenting on each face bronze groups of the great military commanders of the Seven Years' War, on foot and horseback, all the size of life, and all portraits in high relief. The most prominent figures are those of his four best generals, the Duke of Brunswick, afterwards the commander of the allies against Dumouriez and the forces of the French Convention, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Ziethen. The standing figures are not selected wholly according to their rank, but have been taken on account of the honourable record of their deeds or services in the letters, despatches, and works of the King himself. They include all the military celebrities of the period. One of the faces of the pedestal contains, between

the statues of Seidlitz and Ziethen, the figures of three statesmen, Count Finck von Finckenstein, Frederick's minister of foreign affairs; von Schlaberndorf, the chief of the ministerial departments, who did so much to keep the finances in order during the worst periods of the war; and Count von Carmer, the state chancellor, who completed the code known as the *Allgemeine Landrecht*, and reorganised the whole legal system. Three other names connected with the arts and science are also found in this division—Graun, Frederick's favourite musical composer, Lessing, and Kant. The whole number of portrait figures, the size of life, on the four faces of the pedestal, is thirty-one. To reproduce them correctly the best authorities have been consulted, and authentic drawings, busts, and medals of the period, have been strictly followed. This has involved an immense amount of labour, but the value of the monument, as an historical work, is thereby increased tenfold. The costumes and arms of the time are given with equal accuracy.

Beneath the figures are two tablets inscribed with the names of 80 distinguished soldiers of the age of Frederick, whose portraits could not be given. The third side bears the names of 16 statesmen, artists, and men of science of the epoch. The fourth or front tablet has the following simple inscription:—

"To Frederick the Great, Frederick William III., 1850; completed by Frederick William IV., 1851."

Above the figures there is at each corner a female figure representing the four cardinal virtues—Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance. Between them are bas-reliefs, emblematic of different periods of the monarch's life; by a mixture of the ideal and reality, his birth, his education—civil and military—and his career before and after he became king, are represented with simplicity and neatness. In the second relief a muse is teaching the young prince history, pointing out to him the names of the commanders he most admired—Alexander, Caesar, and Gustavus Adolphus. In the third Minerva is giving him the sword. In another an



historical event is embodied; it presents the King after his defeat at the battle of Kolin, sitting on a waterpipe, looking earnestly on the ground, on which he is drawing the lines of a plan with his cane. The subject has been so often engraved that it is familiar to every German. In the background of the tablet are allegorical figures of Triumph and Victory, intimating that the defeat was retrieved. The other reliefs exhibit him encouraging the arts of peace; he is in the hut of a Silesian linen-weaver examining his web; or playing the flute, on which instrument he was a proficient; or walking in the gardens of Sans Souci, surrounded by his favourite greyhounds. The last tablet contains his apotheosis.

The equestrian statue itself is 17 ft. 3 in. high; it represents the monarch "in his habit as he lived;" and, difficult as it must have been to deal with the costume of the period, and impart to it the dignity necessary in a monument, the task has been perfectly accomplished. Even the *queue*, to our ideas not only unsightly but unnatural, has been grappled with boldly. An ermine mantle hangs loosely from the monarch's shoulders, although, as he never wore one, Rauch has been blamed for this addition, but excuses himself on the plea that, without it, the figure would have appeared puny and insignificant at such an elevation. In every other detail the figure is true to life. The stick carried by a band from the right wrist, the three-cornered hat, the pistol holsters, and all the accoutrements of the horse are minutely copied from the relics preserved of the Great King.

On the *long bridge* leading from the Königsstrasse to the Schloss Platz is the equestrian statue of the *Great Elector Fred. Wm.*, in bronze, designed by Schlüter, and possessing considerable merit as a work of art.

Opposite the *Grand Guardhouse* (Haupt-wache) stands the bronze statue of *Blücher*, a spirited figure, well executed; the pedestal is decorated with good bas-reliefs. Facing him, on each side of the Guardhouse, are the marble statues of *Generals Bülow von Dennewitz*

and *Scharnhorst*, the reformer of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the founder of the present military system of Prussia. These three statues are by the sculptor *Rauch*.

The cannon and mortars behind the Guardhouse were brought from Paris, 1816; the mortars were cast in France, to be employed in the siege of Cadiz, and are the fellows of the one in St. James's Park. The cannon originally came from Lübeck, and was carried off by the French in 1806.

In the square called *Wilhelms Platz*, near the *Potzdam Gate*, are the statues of six heroes of the *Seven Years' War*, the *Prince of Anhalt-Dessau*, *Generals Ziethen, Schwerin, Winterfeld, Keith, and Seidlitz*. They are for the most part of little merit as works of art, and the classical togas and armour in which some of them are dressed out are incongruous and in bad taste.

The *Churches* are not the objects which will attract the most notice in Berlin. In *St. Nicholas*, a Gothic edifice of different periods, in the old town, is the tomb of *Puffendorf*, who died here in 1690. He was historiographer, privy counsellor, and judge at the court of *Frederick William*, Elector of Brandenburg.

The *Cathedral* (Dom) between the Palace and the Exchange, built 1747, is ugly in its exterior, and within has hardly the air of a church. It is the burial-place of the Royal Family, and contains the remains of the Great Elector, and of *Frederick I.*, King of Prussia, in gilded coffins. The bronze effigy of the Elector *John Cicero*, cast by a Burgundian artist, in 1540,—that of the Elector *Joachim*, made by one *Adam Vischer* of Nuremburg,—and a mosaic of *St. Peter*, given by *Pope Pius VII.* to the late King, on one side of the altar, deserve notice. Contiguous to the Dom, a cloister on the plan of the *Campo Santo* at Pisa is in the course of construction. It is intended for a royal burial-place, and is to be adorned with frescoes by *Cornelius*.

The two churches in the *Gen-darmes Platz* are admired for their architecture. The *Catholic Church of St. Hedwig* is a poor imitation of the

Pantheon. The *Garnisonkirche* is attended by the soldiers of the garrison: the music is good. It contains paintings by Rhode, of no great merit, and very inappropriate to a church, representing the death of some of the generals of the Seven Years' War. Against the walls are hung tablets bearing the list of names of those who fell in the war of liberation, 1813-15: a similar memorial will be found in almost every parish church in Prussia, with the simple inscription, "They died for their King and Fatherland." The *Church of Friedrichswerder* is a modern Gothic structure, designed by Schinkel. It is of brick, and the mouldings, window tracery, cornices, corbels, and other ornaments usually cut out of stone, are of clay moulded and burnt into brick, an important application or revival of the use of that material to the purpose of ornamental architecture. *St. Peter's* is a fine new Gothic Church.

At the Palace gate, on the side of the Lustgarten, stand bronze horses and grooms, imitated from those on the Monte Cavallo, Rome, gifts of the Empr. of Russia. The Berliners have nicknamed them *Gehemmtter Fortschritt*, and *Beförderter Rückschritt*.

The *Royal Palace*, or *Schloss*, is indebted to its vast size for the marked air of grandeur which its exterior possesses. Within it is sumptuously furnished; the state apartments are shown by the *castellan*, who lives in the 2nd court on the 2nd floor. In the *Rittersaal* (Knights' Hall), a splendid apartment, is the throne and a sideboard covered with massive old plate of gold and silver. In the *White Hall*, recently fitted up at great cost (120,000*l.*), and decorated with the statues of the 12 Brandenburg Electors, and 8 allegorical figures representing the Prussian provinces, the first meeting of the Prussian Parliament was held, April, 1847. The most interesting rooms are those which were inhabited by Frederick the Great, at the corner of the building facing the *Schloss Platz*, and nearest to the long bridge on the first floor. The best paintings have been removed by the King's permission to the Museum: among those that

remain are Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta, by *Vandyk*—Marriage of St. Catherine, by *Giulio Romano*—Virtue quitting the Earth, Mars and Venus, by *Rubens*—Napoleon crossing the Great St. Bernard, by *David*—and in the White Hall a portrait of the late King of Prussia, by *Sir Thos. Lawrence*, a present from Geo. IV.—Queen Victoria, by *Hayter*. There are some good works of the modern German school: Leonore (Bürger's), by *Lessing*; Jeremiah, *Bendeman*, &c.

In former times, according to vulgar belief, this building was haunted by a ghost called the *White Lady*, who appeared only to announce the death of a member of the royal family.

In the attic story of this palace, on the side towards the Lustgarten, is the *Kunstkammer* (Chamber of Art). Its collections (about to be removed to the New Museum, when it is finished) are well worth seeing; they are shown on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Friday, from 10-4 in summer, 10-3 in winter, by tickets, and as only 30 are issued each day, it is advisable to apply for them early—the day before—to the castellan of the museum. By sending your card to the directors, you will be allowed to join a party without waiting for your turn, which may not be for a fortnight.—*J.M.* One room is occupied by a collection illustrative of the manners and customs of different parts of the world, especially of savage nations; such are a cloak of feathers, presented by Tamehameha, King of the Sandwich Islands, with a complimentary letter, to the late King of Prussia, in return for which he received the full uniform of the 2nd Regt. of Prussian Guards—a model of a Chinese lady's foot, to show the manner in which they are pinched and contracted—a filligree silver case, like a claw, nearly three inches long, worn by ladies of rank in China to protect their finger-nails, which it is the fashion to let grow to that length—coloured pieces of paper used instead of napkins at dinner—a variety of Chinese dresses, among them the military uniform of a captain—a lasso from S. America—a cigar smoked by the ladies of Lima, 1½ foot long and thick in pro-



portion—large disks of wood inserted by the Botocudos Indians in their ears and under-lips—tattooed head of a New Zealander—weapons brought from Africa, by Ehrenberg the traveller—an Australian necklace of human teeth—staves covered with Runic inscriptions carved on them, and a Runic almanac cut on 12 tablets of wood—the costumes of Mexico, in a series of coloured wax figures—copies of two of Northcote's pictures, by Chinese native artists, very well executed—a vast assortment of Chinese musical instruments; the modern invention of the mouth harmonica was taken from one of them—Japanese weapons: one of the most formidable is a sort of scythe fixed vertically upon the end of a long pole—saddle of the Turkish Pasha of Shumla, strangled for having yielded that fortress to the Russians in 1828. The Asiatic collection was chiefly formed by Kruger.

A model of the mines of Freiberg. The head and horns of a stag in the centre of the trunk of a tree, which has grown around them, so that the points of the antlers alone project.

The *Historical Collection* is highly interesting, as illustrating in many instances the characters and lives of remarkable men, and it is for the most part undoubtedly authentic: it contains the model of a windmill made by Peter the Great, with his own hands, while working as a ship-carpenter in Holland.—The Robes of the Orders of the Garter given by George IV., and of the Holy Ghost given by Louis XVIII., to the late King of Prussia: between the two is the scarlet dress of a Doctor of Civil Law given to him by the University of Oxford, on the occasion of his visit in 1814. The hussar dress and cap, surmounted with a black eagle's wing, worn by the Prussian General Ziethen—two cannon balls, each with one side flattened, are said to have been fired by opposite parties in the siege of Magdeburg, and to have met together in the air!

Some of the relics here preserved are peculiarly national, such as—a cast taken after death from the face of Frederick the Great,—the bullet which

wounded him in the battle of Rossbach, 1760,—a wax figure of him clothed in the very uniform he wore on the day of his death; the coat is rusty and tarnished, the scabbard of the sword is mended with sealing-wax *by his own hand*; his books and walking-cane, his baton, and the favourite flute, his solace in hours of relaxation, are carefully preserved here along with his pocket-handkerchief, which he used to the last; it is a dirty rag, very tattered, though patched in many places. This confirms the description of Dr. Moore, who visited the palace in Frederick's life-time. "The whole wardrobe consisted of two blue coats, faced with red, the lining of one a little torn; two yellow waistcoats, a good deal soiled with Spanish snuff; three pairs of yellow breeches, and a suit of blue velvet embroidered with silver, for grand occasions. I imagined at first that the man had got a few of the king's old clothes, and kept them here to amuse strangers; but, upon inquiry, I was assured that what I have mentioned, with two suits of uniform which he has at Sans Souci, form the entire wardrobe of the king of Prussia. Our attendant said he had never known it more complete."

Opposite the figure of Frederick is placed a glass-case containing the stars, orders, and decorations presented to Bonaparte by the different sovereigns of Europe, one of the most conspicuous being the Prussian black eagle: England alone, it appears, contributed none. They were taken by the Prussians after the Battle of Waterloo, in his carriage, from which he escaped so narrowly that he left his hat behind him, which is also preserved here. Not far off are Blücher's orders. A cast in wax from the face of the beautiful queen Louisa of Prussia. A cast of Moreau's face, taken after death. The camp chair of the great Gustavus Adolphus. Frederick the Great's father's collection of well used tobacco pipes. The cap and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin. A white dress that belonged to Murat is so fantastic in shape, and gaudy in gold lace, as fully to explain and justify the nickname of *Franconi*, given him by Bona-

parte. Two executioner's swords, remarkable on account of the persons whose heads have been cut off by them.

A rich and elaborately ornamented cabinet, called the *Pomeranian Chest*, was made at Augsburg, 1617, for Philip II. Duke of Pomerania, and is a mine of art in itself. A great variety of articles made of amber, and many specimens, rough and cut, of this mineral, which is found in great quantities within the Prussian dominion.

Among the *works of art* in this museum are a head carved in wood, by A. *Dürer*. A bas-relief of Orpheus and Eurydice, in bronze, by *Peter Vischer*. An ivory crucifix, attributed to M. *Angelo*. A large basin with bas-reliefs in ivory. The Descent of the Fallen Angels, an elaborately minute carving of many figures in ivory. The whole Life of Christ minutely carved in wood. A battle piece, by A. *Dürer*. An extensive collection of carvings and reliefs in ivory, gold and silver plate, cups and vases enriched with bas-reliefs and precious stones. An elephant's tusk carved with hunting scenes, probably a work of the 10th cent., is curious for its antiquity. The old ivories and enamelled reliquaries are very fine. Here are some red cups of Böttcher's original Dresden china-ware, and 2 pale ones with Gothic patterns, very rare specimens. Baron Trenck's drinking cup, engraved by him while in prison. Luther's beer jug, very large measure. A very beautiful series of miniature portraits; among them Gustavus Adolphus and his daughter Christina. A detailed catalogue of the *Kunstammer*, drawn up by Kugler, has been printed.

The late *King's Private Residence*, a modest mansion opposite the arsenal, is preserved just as it was left by its former occupant: and in its interior decoration it displays the simplicity and good taste which characterised him. The furniture and decorations are of native manufacture; the pictures, &c., are the productions of national art and talents. In the principal apartment are very good copies of Raphael's best pictures by Prussian artists.

The *Museum*, facing the Lustgarten.

—This very handsome edifice was finished in 1830, from the designs of the distinguished architect *Schinkel*; its foundations are laid on many thousand piles, as the spot on which it stands was previously a branch of the Spree, which has been filled up.

Before the entrance is a gigantic basin of polished granite 22 feet in diameter. The block out of which it was formed was a vast isolated boulder, known as the great Markgrafenstein, and lay at Fürstenwald, nearly 30 m. from Berlin. It was conveyed thence in a flat-bottomed boat along the Spree to Berlin, and there polished by the aid of a steam engine.

At the rt. side of the staircase is a magnificent group in bronze, representing the combat of an Amazon with a tiger by *Kiss*. On the l. side is a horseman contending with a lion, by *Rauch*.

The walls of the noble colonnade, running along the front, have been adorned with frescoes by *Cornelius*. They were executed under the direction of Cornelius from the somewhat fantastic designs of Schinkel, and are so illustrative of a style of composition frequently displayed in German art, that the explanation of the obscure allegories which they contain is here given. They profess to illustrate allegorically the history of the formation of the universe and the intellectual development of mankind. On the l. of the entrance, on ascending the steps, are represented "the sun in his chariot rising from the sea to give light to the world. In the clouds which reflect his glory are the Graces, with the sacred swans of the diety. Lively pictures of hope for the coming day rise out of the morning clouds. A choir of harpers in the clouds announce the rising of the sun. The life of the day is represented by various allegories. The grand and beautiful female who spreads over herself a mantle, under which several groups of sleepers repose, is the Night. Selene shedding light drives her chariot through the night. Saturn and the Titans withdraw into the gloom of past time. Lastly, Uranus is leading the dance of "the starry host." On the right of the entrance the spring of Ima-



gination rises up under the stroke from the hoof of Pegasus. Morning and Spring of Life:—shepherd races in the enjoyment of nature by poetry, and games of strength and activity. Beginnings of art in the outlines of shadows. Summer and Midday:—the harvest and its joys. Behind the waterfall from the fountain of poetry, resembling a veil, sit the Fates in the lap of the earth; while everything draws animation and strength from the fountain. Evening and Autumn:—vintage, workshops of artists, and discovery of the Corinthian capital. Warriors return home, and Age is delighted by the visit of the Muses. Night and Winter:—the wise man watched by Psyche investigates the course of the stars. The moon descends into the sea. The grey-headed old man is absorbed in considering the elements. The seaman launches out into the ocean over which the moon sheds its light.

The collection which the Museum contains consists of—1. The Antiquarium, on the ground floor.—2. The Sculpture Gallery, on the 1st floor.—3. The Picture Gallery, on the upper story.

1. The *Antiquarium* (Entrance under the bridge at the back of the Museum) consists of—*a. Collection of Vases, Bronzes, &c.*—Admittance, Wed., 10 to 4. The *Vases* amount in number to 1600. They are exceedingly well classified, according to country and shape, and those bearing designs on the lower side, arranged upon tables of looking-glass. The contents of this portion of the Museum are principally derived from the collections of Bartholdy, Prus. minister at Rome, Baron Koller, Austrian commander at Naples, and from that formerly in the Palace. From its nature it is better calculated to interest the antiquarian than the general observer.

Among the most remarkable objects in bronze are the following:—An extensive series of Roman Penates, or Household Gods; Roman arms, armour, spear, back and breast plates, greaves for the legs, and various utensils; a sacrificial axe, a large circular shield, a small statue of an elephant, of good workmanship. There are numerous articles in terra

cotta, and various inscriptions on stone and metal.

*b. Collection of Gems and Coins.*—Admittance, Tues. and Fri., 10 to 4. Among the 2814 gems, are many first-rate works, from the collection of Storsch; a carnelion with the Seven before Thebes; portrait of Pompey; young Hercules; Jupiter, Serapis, and Ceres.

*c. Mediæval Collection.*—Admittance, Tues. and Fri., 10 to 4. Here are some fine specimens of the painted and glazed earthenware called *Majolica*, made in the duchy of Urbino in the 15th and 16th cent., and other objects of a higher order of art, also in baked clay painted and glazed. Among these may be noticed—(668, 674, and 675) busts of Pier Soderini, Lorenzo de' Medici, and Machiavelli; a Virgin and Child, school of Michael Angelo; and a large altarpiece by *Luca della Robbia*, a beautiful high relief of clay gilt, representing the Trinity. Other objects deserving of attention are—the golden shrine of St. Patroclus, brought from Soest, of very beautiful workmanship (date 1313?); a richly embossed silver dish of cinque cento work, possibly by *Benvenuto Cellini*; and some painted glass. There is a catalogue costing 7½ Sgr.

2. The entrance to the *Sculpture Gallery* is through a grand circular hall extending the whole height of the building, and very imposing from its size and proportions. Around it are antique statues, and in the centre a magnificent malachite vase, a gift of the Emp. Nicholas, while above hang 9 original tapestries worked from the cartoons of Raphael; they once belonged to Henry VIII. and were purchased on the sale of Charles I.'s effects by the Duke of Alba. The antiquities are principally composed of the collection of Cardinal Polignac. It may be premised that few of them are above mediocrity as works of arts, and that a large part of them are much indebted to modern restorers. There is, however, at least one exception. *The Boy praying* is one of the finest antique bronze statues in existence; it was found in the bed of the Tiber (140)—*Apollo restraining Hercules* from carrying away the Delphic tripod, a bas-

relief (81).—*A Venus* (113).—Daughter of Niobe (217).—*A Wrestler* (129).—*A Bacchante* (130).—The procession of Bacchus and Ariadne (146).—Bust of Julius Cæsar; it used to stand on the table of Frederick the Great (295);—a hero or Mercury, found at Syra, 1831, the head and arms modern;—Bust of Pericles (396);—*Canova's Hebe*—are almost the only others worth notice.

3. The *Picture Gallery*, on the upper story of the building, is divided into numerous small compartments, by partitions or screens extending from between the piers of the windows nearly to the opposite walls.

The collection is composed of, 1st, a selection from the paintings formerly in the Royal Palaces of Berlin, Sans Souci, and Charlottenburg, which the late king allowed to be removed to the Prussian National Gallery. They are marked in the Catalogue K. S. The Giustiniani collection (marked G. S.), from Venice, and the pictures of Mr. Solly, an English merchant (marked S. S.), both of which have been purchased by the Government.

The Berlin Gallery ranks below the Galleries of Munich and Dresden in works of first-rate excellence, but it has good specimens of a great number of masters, especially of the early German and Italian schools. For those who are desirous of studying the history and progress of the art, from the Byzantine schools, through those of Florence and Sienna, to its period of excellence, and thence to trace its gradual decay, there can be no better opportunity than is here afforded them.

The Director Waagen has prepared an admirable catalogue, with a short introduction to explain the origin and character of each school. His arrangement, combining the chronological order with the classification according to schools, is very good. The 1st division contains the Italian, French, and Spanish schools; the 2nd, the Dutch, Flemish and German.

The gallery is divided into 37 cabinets or compartments, each distinguished by a number over the entrance. In the 4th cabinet, on the l. of the entrance, begin the Italian schools; on

the one next to it, *i. e.* the 5th from the entrance, begin the Flemish schools. These two cabinets therefore may be considered as points of departure. If the spectator continue on to the l. he will pass in succession through the cabinets devoted to Flemish art, commencing with the Van Eycks and ending with the followers of Rembrandt and Rubens; if he take an opposite direction, to the rt., he will find in regular order the works of the schools of Venice, Lombardy, Rome, Bologna, &c.

The gallery is by no means deficient in fine works of the great Italian masters, but it is particularly rich in the Flemish and Dutch schools. Among the pictures which appear most deserving of attention are the following:—

*Italian School.*—*Andrea Mantegna*; 28, Angels weeping over Christ. *Titian*; 166 a, portrait of his daughter Lavinia. *Corregio*; 218, Leda and the Swan. 216; Io and the Cloud, a repetition of that at Vienna, but inferior to it, as the flesh seems to have faded, and the shadows to have become black. These 2 pictures formed the gems of the gallery of the Regent Duke of Orleans; his son, from prudish motives, cut out the heads of Io and Leda, and burnt them, and cut the picture of Leda to pieces; luckily they were preserved, and purchased by Frederick the Great for Sans Souci. The existing heads are insertions; that of Io was painted by Prudhon, a French artist. The Leda was most injuriously retouched by the French, who removed the picture to Paris, but has been recently restored to its original condition, and a new head painted for it by a German artist. *Pinturicchio*; 133, the Adoration of the Magi. There is an interesting altarpiece by Raphael's father, *Giovanni Santi*. 139, the little child with folded arms, opposite to St. John, is supposed to represent Raphael at the age of 3 years. *Raphael*; 243, Virgin and Child, called Madonna di Casa Colonna; in his best manner. Another Holy Family, with the Adoration of Magi, called Madonna Aneajani, from a family of that name at Spoleto, its former owners, is the largest picture by Raphael in Germany, after the San Sisto at Dresden;



but unluckily it is half destroyed; in many places the colour is so far gone as to show the outline and contour of the figure, and the various layers of colouring in proportion as they are worn away. Instead of retouching the defective parts, by which the original composition would have been entirely obliterated, a finished copy has been made by a skilful artist, to give an idea of what the picture was when perfect. (The original, 150 a, in the 3rd division, is in a side room, of which the door is locked, but the attendant of the gallery will open it on application.) *Fra Bartolomeo*; 249, the Assumption of the Virgin. *Francesco Francia*; 122, the Virgin in Glory worshipped by 6 Saints. *Giacomo Francia*; 287, the Virgin and Child, with St. John the Baptist. The Magdalen, S. Agnes, S. Dominic, and S. Francis. *Subbattini da Bologna*; 335, the Virgin on a throne with 3 Saints. *Ludovico Caracci*; 371, Christ feeding the 5000. *Guido Reni*; 373, the Hermits Paul and Anthony discoursing.

*Spanish School*.—*Murillo*; 414 a, St. Anthony of Padua embracing the Infant Christ.

*Michael Angelo Caravaggio*; 359, Christ in the Garden. *Sassoferrato*; 419, Joseph and the Infant Christ. *Carlo Dolce*; 423, St. John the Evangelist. *Luca Giordano*; 441, the Judgment of Paris.

*French School*.—*Nicolas Poussin*; 463, Landscape, with the story of Juno and Argus. 467, the Education of Jupiter. *Lesueur*; 466, St. Bruno.

*Flemish and Dutch Schools*.—*John and Hubert Van Eyck*; 12 paintings which formed the side wings or shutters of the famous altar-piece known as "The Worship of the spotless Lamb," in the Ch. of St. Bavon, at Ghent, where the central portion still remains. (See p. 129.) They are decidedly the finest works which the Berlin Museum possesses. They represent, 512, the Just Judges; the man on the white horse is the painter *Hubert Van Eyck*; the figure in black, looking round, is his brother *John*. 513, The Soldiers of Christ: here are introduced portraits of Charlemagne and St. Lewis. 514,

Angels singing and playing. 515, The Holy Hermits. 516, The Holy Pilgrims. At the back of the above 6 pictures are painted the 6 following. (Once every day the shutters are reversed by the guardians of the museum; so that those which were exposed in the morning are turned to the wall in the afternoon, and visitors have an opportunity of seeing both.)—517, John the Baptist. 518, Portrait of Jodocus Vyts, Burgomaster of Ghent, for whom the picture was painted; the expression of piety and devotion in the countenance is most truthfully depicted. 519 and 520, The Annunciation, the Angel Gabriel, and the Virgin. 521, Elizabeth, wife of Jodocus Vyts. 522, St. John the Evangelist. These admirable pictures were finished 1432.—*Roger v. d. Weyde*. 534, The Crucifixion: nothing can exceed the softness and minute finish of the female faces, while the expression of grief in the Virgin and Magdalen is most true to nature.—*Hans Memling*, a series of paintings obtained from a convent in Mechlin. 535 a, The Birth of Christ.—The Sibyl of Tibur announcing the Birth of Christ to Augustus.—The 3 Kings adoring the Saviour. 533 b, Elijah fed by Angels. 539, *Memling*, a Jewish family eating the Passover.—*Quentin Matsys*; 561, Virgin and Child. *Lucas Cranach*; 593, The Fountain of youth. 619, portrait of Melancthon. 618, portrait of Luther, with mustachios, as the Junker (Squire) George, taken while he was concealed in the castle of the Wartburg: interesting.—*Christopher Amberger*; 583, portrait of the geographer Sebastian Münster.—*Hans Holbein*; 586, portrait of George Gyzen, a merchant of London. *Rubens*; 763, The Daughter of the painter.—783, The Resurrection of Lazarus.—781, St. Cecilia.—758, Helena Forman, his 2nd wife.—*Van Dyk*; 782, portrait of Prince Thomas of Carignan. 786, portrait of a Daughter of Charles I. in a blue dress, with a white lace apron, beautifully painted. Had Sir Joshua known this picture the Blue Boy of Gainsborough need not have been painted. 799, St. John Baptist and St. John Evangelist. 787, The Three

Penitent Sinners, the Magdalen, the Prodigal Son, and King David, before the Virgin and Child.—790, portraits of the Children of Charles I. with a Dog.—*Teniers*; 856, Peasants in an Alehouse. 859, The Temptation of St. Anthony, a very humorous picture: there is a great deal of whim and drollery in the devils. Under the figure of the Saint, Teniers has portrayed himself; the younger woman is his wife, with a little bit of a devil's tail peeping from under her gown; the old woman was his mother-in-law, a more decided devil, with horns and claws.—*Rembrandt*; 802, portrait of Duke Adolph of Gueldres, shaking his clinched fist at his father; a master-piece of the artist; a powerful representation of uncurbed passion.—*Jacob Ruisdael*; 884, a sea-piece, with Amsterdam in the distance.—*Jan Both*; 868, a landscape with a hunting party.—*De Heem*; 149, a flower and fruit piece.—*Francis Snyders*; 974, a bear hunt.—*Balthazar Denner*; 1014 a, a portrait of a man, elaborately executed, was purchased for 10,000 dollars (about 1500*l.*).

The third division of the gallery is occupied with works of the earliest period of art, which may be regarded as the *antiquities of painting*, and are interesting, almost exclusively in an historical point of view, as illustrating the progress of the art. They consist of Byzantine, Italian, and early German and Flemish works.

In the rear of the Museum, and connected with it by a covered bridge carried over the street upon columns, is the *New Museum*, designed by Stüler. The exterior is not very remarkable, but no one should omit seeing the interior. The ground floor contains ethnological antiquities, in rooms whose architecture accords with the objects they contain. *Barbarous German Antiquities*, celts, arrow-heads, arms, &c., and a large bronze idol of the Sun, found at Kolin, which is probably rather Slavonic than Teutonic. A catalogue is much wanted.—*F. S.* Here are placed the *collection of Egyptian antiquities*, formerly in the Palace of Moubijou. These rooms are decorated with faithful imitations of genuine ex-

amples of Egyptian decoration, copied on the spot.

The collection was formed by M. Passalacqua and General Minutoli, and is one of the most curious in Europe. To this have been added the acquisitions made by Lepsius, in Egypt.

An actual temple removed from Philæ has been set up here, the parts wanting being restored. The pillars are coloured as at first, and within are statues of gods and kings, Rhamses, &c. Three tombs also from the pyramids, brought away by Lepsius, have been rebuilt. It is lamentable to know that the latest additions made to this collection by the Prussian expedition in Egypt were procured by the most ruthless and wanton defacement of the monuments remaining in that country, unworthy of European savans, and such as even the barbarous Arabs had refrained from perpetrating. In addition to mummies, scarabæi, statues of Apis, coins, &c., which may be found in other cabinets, there exists here a collection of arms, implements used in various arts, utensils of all sorts, &c., highly illustrative of the whole household economy of the Egyptian nation, as it existed some thousand years ago, all in such perfect preservation as to give a wonderful insight into the state of arts and habits, condition and civilization of the Egyptians at that remote period.

Specimens of the produce of a great many trades are here to be seen. Garments nearly as fine as muslin; a pair of braces! said, by Champollion, to have belonged to an Egyptian monarch; sandals; a medicine chest filled with drugs, in alabaster phials, is also supposed to have belonged to a king.

By the side of the figures of the various Egyptian deities are placed the symbols belonging to each, worn, it is supposed, as amulets on the person. Among them is a beetle, with the head of a sphinx. An assortment of the various kinds of cloth and linen found upon the mummies shows great perfection in the art of spinning and weaving.

The objects for the decoration of the person include mirrors of brass, pins of brass and ivory, necklaces, one of which



was borrowed by the Duchess of Berry to wear at a Parisian fancy ball. Specimens are shown of the various balsams and asphaltum used in embalming. It is a curious fact that mummies are now imported into Europe for the use of apothecaries and painters, on account of the bitumen they contain. The instruments used in embalming, the Ethiopian knives of sharpened flint, and the brass hooks with which the brain was extracted through the nostrils, are perhaps peculiar to this collection. It would be tedious to give more than a slight enumeration of other objects, such as arms, spears, bows, and arrows, &c.; a plough; a spindle; distaff, and comb for flax; measures of rope and wood divided by knots or notches; a painter's palette and paint-box with sliding lid. 7 different colours are preserved here. Herodotus mentions only 4. Part are placed in small shells, as is the modern practice. Writing materials; architect's apparatus; dice; weights; sandals, and shoes of leather and palm-leaves; fishing-nets, with floats formed of calabashes; musical instruments; the flute and sistrum; mummies of the sacred animals worshipped by the Egyptians, as cats, fish, serpents, young crocodiles, frogs, ibises, lizards, all embalmed and wrapped in cloths; a human monster, without brain or spine, embalmed. It has been described by Geoffrey St. Hilaire. Perhaps the most curious objects in the whole collection are the contents of the tomb of an Egyptian high priest, discovered and opened by Passalacqua in the Necropolis of Thebes. The body was enclosed in a triple coffin. By the side of it were deposited the sacred wand or priest's rod, the skull and leg-bones of an ox, branches of sycamore, and 2 models of Egyptian vessels (such as navigated the Nile 3000 years ago), neatly finished and completely rigged, having on board a dead body, and a party of mourners accompanying it to the tomb.

"Broad stairs lead in a single flight from the ground floor to a lofty hall in the middle of the building. Here the pupils of Kaulbach, Echler, and Muhr, have painted after his designs. 1. The Destruction of Babel. 2. Ages of

Greece. 3. Siege of Jerusalem, and on the E. side, 4. Battle of the Huns. 5. Crusades. 6. Reformation. A new method of painting in water-colours, called Stereo-chromic or Wasserglass-Malerei, has been tried. The wall is first saturated with 'Wasserglass,' a solution of silica or flint in alkali; on this ground the painting is executed with ordinary water-colours; when finished it is again varnished with the same preparation, which forms, as it dries, a thin transparent coating—a true glass, capable, it is said, of resisting the action of acids. The paintings which are finished have somewhat the appearance of china painting."—*R.* The rooms on the first floor contain a valuable and extensive collection of casts of works of sculpture from the earliest Greek down to Thorwaldsen, all beautifully arranged. One half of the upper floor is devoted to the cabinet of *Drawings* and *Engravings*, including several designs for cartoons of Raphael, the original sketch for the Dom of Cologne. The other half will be set apart for the works of art composing the *Kunsthammer*, at present in the Royal Palace.

The principal staircase is to be decorated with a series of colossal statues and frescoes—the latter by Kaulbach. It has a magnificent timber roof.

*The Royal Library* (entrance in the Opern-Platz), a tasteless building, which owes its shape, it is said, to a whim of Frederick the Great, who desired the architect to take a chest of drawers for his model, contains about 500,000 vols. and nearly 5000 MSS. It is shown to strangers on application to the Librarian, Wed. and Sat., 9—12. Among its curiosities are—Luther's Hebrew Bible, the copy from which he made his translation, with marginal notes in his own hand. The MS. of his translation of the Psalms, with his corrections in red ink. The Bible and Prayer-book which Charles I. carried to the scaffold, and gave before his death to Bishop Juxon: Guttemberg's Bible of 42 lines in a page (on parchment, date 1450-55), the first book on which moveable type was used. A consular diptych of ivory with reliefs, date 416, one of the earliest

known. The Codex Wittekindii, a MS. of the 4 gospels, given, it is said, by Charlemagne to Wittekind (?); it is of the 9th or 10th cent., and the ivory carvings in the binding are in the style called Byzantine. Several Ivories (diptychs) of the earliest Christian times, and of Roman work. An *album*, with 6 beautiful miniature portraits, by Luke Cranach; among them are his friends Luther, Melancthon, and the Elector John Frederick of Saxony. 36 vols of engraved portraits of distinguished men of various times and countries, accompanied by autographs in alphabetical order. Two hemispheres of metal, with which Otto Guericke made the experiments which led him to discover the air-pump, are also preserved here. When he had exhausted the air between them, he found that the force of 30 horses was unable to separate them.

The *Public Reading-room* of the Library, where books may be consulted, is open daily. Inhabitants of Berlin, and even resident strangers properly recommended, are allowed to take books home with them under certain restrictions. There is a *private reading-room* on the ground-floor, in which the new books and principal journals of Europe are deposited. Admission can be obtained by a ticket from one of the head librarians, which is only given to persons known to them. It is open daily from 10 to 12.

The *University* (Unt. den Linden) established in 1809, possesses a high reputation from the talent of its teachers and a better system of discipline than Jena and Heidelberg. It ranks among the first academical establishments in Germany, especially as a medical school, and is the most numerously attended (after that of Vienna), the students amounting to 1500.

The *Museum of Natural History* is within the l. wing of the building. The *Zoological Collection* is open Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 2; tickets are given out the day previous by the Director of the Museum. This collection is one of the richest and most extensive in Europe, especially in the department of Ornithology; it includes the birds collected by Pallas and Willdenow, and

the fishes of Bloch. The best specimens are those from Mexico, the Red Sea, and the Cape. The whole is exceedingly well arranged and *named* for the convenience of students.

The *Minerals* are shown at the same hours, by tickets given by the director who resides in the house. Among the curiosities of this collection are—a piece of amber weighing 13 lbs. 15 oz., the largest known, and worth 10,000 dols. It was found at Schlappacken, 20 Germ. m. from the Baltic. Malachite from Russia. Topazes of 2 distinct colours, yellow and amethystine. A mass of platina, weighing 1088 grains, and a splendid fiery opal, both brought from South America by Alex. von Humboldt. A large portion of the collections made by him during his travels in America and Asia are deposited here.

The *Anatomical Museum* in the rt. wing will be highly appreciated by the medical student—it is one of the best in Europe, particularly rich in preparations of human and comparative anatomy. It is shown Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 4 till 6 in summer—2 to 4 in winter, by tickets.

The *Botanic Garden*, belonging to the University, outside of the town, is described p. 348.

The *Arsenal* (Zeughaus), esteemed a building of almost faultless architecture, was erected in 1695. Above the windows round the inner court are 22 masks, admirably carved in stone by Schlüter, representing the human face in the agonies of death. On the ground-floor are cannon and artillery of various kinds, such as 2 leather guns, used by the Great Gustavus in the 30 years' war; a field-piece named *die schöne Taube* (beautiful dove); a damasked cannon; 2 Turkish pieces. On the first floor are ranged 100,000 stand of arms. These apartments form a kind of *Military Museum*. Specimens of the arms and accoutrements used in every army in Europe are deposited here. There are fire-arms, from those used at the first invention of gunpowder to the most perfect made in the present day. Many ancient weapons and suits of armour—one suit belonged to Francis I.; 7 bunches of the keys of captured for-



tresses—some taken from the French. A standard, and the key of Adrianople, taken from the Turks by the Russians in the last war, and presented by their emperor. Against the walls and pillars are hung nearly 1000 stand of colours, chiefly French, and bearing the dates and emblems of the Revolution. They were captured by the Prussians in Paris, 1815. In consequence of the plunder of the arsenal during the riots of March, 1848, some of the interesting objects formerly to be seen here may be missing. *Admission* by tickets, which may be had of the Commandant opposite the Zeughaus, and which the valet de place will procure.

The *Palace of Prince Karl*, 9, Wilhelms-Platz, fitted up by Schinkel, contains a very choice and valuable collection of armour. A shield of beaten silver, with raised groups in the style of B. Cellini, and the Kaiserstuhl, an arm-chair of bronze, from the Dom in Goslar, deserve mention.

The *Palace of Prince Albert*, 102, Wilhelms Strasse, also arranged by Schinkel, is a handsome building, and it is shown to strangers.

The *Palace of Prinz Wilhelm* of Prussia, brother to the king and heir presumptive, Unter den Linden, close to the library, contains some elegant apartments.

*Count Raczyński's Gallery*, in a new mansion on the Exercier-Platz, outside the Brandenburg Gate, contains interesting specimens of modern German art—the finished Sketch of *Kaulbach's* Battle of the Huns; a Sposalizio, by *Overbeck*; *Sohn's* Two Leonoras; *Leopold Robert's* last work, &c.; *Cornelius's* Christ in Limbo. Also fine specimens of *Bellini*, *Francia*, *Luini*, *Steinle*, *Bendeman*, and *Führich*.

The adjoining house of *Cornelius* contains his studio, where may be seen the cartoons for some of the frescoes for the intended Campo Santo.

*Consul Wagner*, 5, Bruder-str., has a very fine collection of paintings of modern German schools, which he readily allows to be seen.

The *Iron Foundry* (Eisengiesserei), outside of the Oranienburg-gate, where the well known black cast-iron orna-

ments are made, was much damaged by Republican violence during the attempted revolution of 1848. A great variety of articles, as busts, statues, bas-reliefs, copies of pictures, monumental slabs, joists, beams, and rafters for houses, and even bells, are cast here.

At the time when the final struggle commenced between Prussia and Napoleon, the patriotism of the Prussian ladies was particularly conspicuous. With the noblest generosity they sent their jewels and trinkets to the royal treasury to assist in furnishing funds for the expense of the campaign. Rings, crosses, and other ornaments of cast iron, made in this manufactory, were given in return to all those who had made this sacrifice. They bore the inscription "Ich gab Gold um Eisen" (I gave gold for iron), and such Spartan jewels are, at this day, much treasured by the possessors and their families. The black varnish with which the iron ware is covered, to prevent rust, is made of amber dissolved, and linseed oil mixed with lamp black.

The *China Manufactory* was founded by Frederick the Great: the painting is very good, but the porcelain is rather thick and heavy. The quality of the clay is not good, but great pains are taken to purify it by passing it through a number of vats.

The *Taub-Stummen-Institut*, Institution for instructing the deaf and dumb, situated in the Linien Strasse, Nos. 81 and 82, is a very interesting establishment.

The *Academy of Fine Arts*, Unter den Linden, was placed by Frederick the Great above the Royal Stables; hence some one proposed to inscribe over the door "Musis et Mulis." An exhibition of modern works takes place here annually between September and December.

The *Gewerbe Schule*, School for Trade, is an establishment of a kind only recently introduced into Great Britain. It is a school for instructing gratuitously promising young artisans in drawing, modelling, and other branches of the fine arts calculated to be of practical use in their trade, with a view of improving the designs of articles of furni-

ture and patterns in stuffs of all sorts, and the like.

The *Architectural Academy* (Bau-schule) S. of the Schlossbrücke, established under the direction of Schinkel, is one of the most original constructions of that gifted architect, now no more. It is of red brick, and the external ornaments are of the same material, *i. e.*, of terra cotta, or clay moulded and baked. Within may be seen some paintings and sculpture, also by Schinkel.

The *Studios* of some of the Berlin artists deserve to be visited, particularly those of the sculptors *Rauch* and *Tieck* in the Lager Haus, and the painter *Krüger*. The house of *Cornelius* is outside the Brandenburg gates, and near to it is the *House for Painters'* studios, or workshops.

*Theatres*.—1. *Italian Opera House*, rebuilt 1845, after a fire, is a building of great splendour near the Linden. In it German and Italian operas, the national drama, and tragedy and comedy, are performed, generally 3 or 4 times a week alternately with the Schauspielhaus, though in winter the Opera is open every day. It holds 2000 spectators. The *Box-office* of the Opera House is not in that building, but in the lower story of the Schauspielhaus, where tickets are given out for *both* theatres. Opera begins at 6½.

2. *New Play House* (Schauspielhaus) built by Schinkel, in 1819, lies between the two churches in the Gens d'Armes Platz. It is decorated with a good deal of sculpture, by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, representing mythological subjects. The performances consist of German and French plays alternately: an excellent French company resides here permanently. "It is a great treat to see a Greek tragedy, such as the *Antigone* of *Sophocles*, performed here, the stage and theatre being fitted up as nearly as possible in the ancient Grecian classic style."—*De S.* The stage is on the second floor of the building, so that it is necessary to go up stairs even into the pit. Adjoining it is the *Concert Room*, holding 1200 persons, much admired for its architectural proportions and the taste of its decorations. Besides *Con-*

*certs*, a certain number of Subscription Balls take place here in winter. The king and royal family are often present. Begins at 6.

3. *Königstädter Theater*, in the Alexanderplatz. Begins at 6.

The *Sing Academie* (see § 42) is a private association of from 200 to 300 amateurs, male and female, of the respectable and upper classes, who meet together to practise every week during the whole year, and give annually several delightful concerts, to which the public are admitted, in the tasteful *Grecian building of the Academy*, designed by *Ottmar*, behind the Grand Guard-house. The performance of sacred vocal music is probably not carried to greater perfection in any part of Europe—the strength of the chorus, and the perfect precision and unity of so many voices is very striking. This institution has been imitated in the Exeter Hall Association in London.

In the new quarter of the town, rising on the S. side of Berlin and approached by the Köpnickstrasse, is *Bethanien* (Bethany), a castellated edifice erected 1850, and devoted to the charitable purposes of an hospital for the sick, who are attended by Deaconesses, "charitably-minded Christian maidens." Both the architectural and economical arrangement of this institution are on the most liberal scale, and it well merits notice.

The *Coliseum*, Alte Jacobsstrasse, No. 51, is a very handsome ball-room, designed principally for the Bourgeoisie to dance in, but often visited by the upper classes as lookers on.

The *Winter Gardens* are coffee-houses under glass—conservatories filled with exotic plants, provided with tables for refreshments, and newspapers. They are splendid and popular establishments, where excellent dinners, music, &c., are provided. The best, *Kroll's* in the Thiergarten, was burned down 1850. The ices are good. There is a table d'hôte on Sundays, at 15 Sgr. a head.

*Restaurateurs*, where dinner and supper are served à la carte. The best are *Mielentz's* (formerly *Jagor's*), No. 28, and *Meinhardt's*, or *Café Royal* (very superior cuisine), No. 33, Unter



den Linden. (Meinhardt's is now an hotel, with an excellent table d'hôte.) Tietz, 25, U. de Linden. Stagge (Café Belvedere), near the Catholic Ch. Café de la Gaité, Charlotten Strasse, 60. The tables d'hôte at Berlin being dear, many natives as well as travellers resort to the restaurateurs. Peculiar delicacies of the Berlin cuisine are the *Sandra*, or pike-perch, a very delicate fresh-water fish, Teltower Rüben (very small and sweet turnips, resembling parsnips in shape, from Teltow, a neighbouring village). 3 or 4 is the fashionable hour of dinner in Berlin.

The *Merchant's Club* is over the Exchange, to which a banker will introduce you to read the papers. An introduction from the English minister will procure admission to the Club of Nobles. Newspapers of all countries may be seen at the Zeitungs Halle Oberwall Strasse, No. 12 and 13.

The *Confectioners' shops* (Conditoreien), corresponding nearly with the cafés of Paris, supplying ice, coffee, newspapers, &c., become the general lounge and resort about 1 or 2 o'clock, it being a usual practice here to take a cup of chocolate in the middle of the day. The best are *Stehelys*, 36, Charlotten Strasse, behind the Schauspielhaus, where French, German, and English journals, including the *Times* and *Galignani*, are taken in. *Josti*, 1. Stechbahn (good bon bons);—*Kransler*, 25, U. d. Linden (capital ice); *Fuchs*, 8, U. d. Linden, superbly fitted up by *Schinkel* and *Stüler*; *Spargnapani*, U. d. Linden, 50; *Koblank*, 44.

The lower classes resort to the *wine and beer-houses* (Bierlokale), which, in splendour, may vie with the gin palaces of London, and are nearly as much crowded, and as injurious to public health and morals. The best are (where men sup after the theatre),—for Berlin *Weissbier*, *Volpi*, *Stechbahn*, 3, and *Möhren Strasse*, 37 a.; *Klausing*, *Zimmer Strasse*, 80;—for Bavarian beer, *Happold*, *Grün Strasse*, 1; *Wallmüller*, *Jäger Strasse*, 33.

"The porters of Berlin are a peculiar race, celebrated all over Germany. They are called '*Eckensteher*,' from their habit of collecting at the

corners (Ecken) of the streets (like their Highland brethren in Edinburgh). They have a badge on their arm, and are readily known by their original humour. They bandy sharp words, in their peculiar Berlin dialect, with great effect. Nante Strumpf, the Sam Weller of Berlin, has been made the representative of this class."—*Howitt*.

The best shops are in the Unter den Linden, Schloss Platz, Breite Strasse, in the Bauschule, and between the Schloss and the Opera House, Königs Strasse, and Behren Strasse. Among the articles peculiar to Berlin, and best worth purchasing, are the trinkets, ornaments, busts, bas-reliefs, &c., of cast-iron; the pictures in transparent China (Lithophanies). *Gropius Bazaar*, *Georgen Strasse*, No. 12, is worth a visit.

*Pistor* and *Martins*, the best makers of philosophical instruments, 34, *Mauer Strasse*, sell admirable microscopes.

*Schropp*, map-seller, 24, *Jäger Strasse*, publishes good maps, a geological map of Europe, a chart of the moon, and many others of great excellence and use to travellers.

*Railroads' Termini*—to Potsdam, Magdeburg, and Hanover, outside the Potsdam Gate;—to Leipzig and Dresden, outside the Anhalt Gate;—to Hamburg, outside the New Gate;—to Stettin, outside the Oranienburg Gate;—to Frankfurt on the Oder and Breslau, near the Stralauer Platz.

*Schnellposts* to Danzig, Königsberg, Posen, Rostock. The office (Meldezimmer, § 33, 46), in the inner court of the Post-office, Königs St., No. 60, and Spandauer St., 19—22, is open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

*Environs*.—The gates of the city were originally named after the places to which they led, but the great lines of high roads have been so much changed, that it is not now the Halle Gate, but the Potsdam Gate, which leads to Halle, nor the Hamburg Gate which leads thither, but the Brandenburg Gate; and to proceed into Silesia you issue out of the Frankfurt, not the Silesian Gate.

At *Tegel*, 7 m. beyond the Oranienburg Gate, is the seat of the late Wm. von Humboldt. In the garden is a

monument to his wife, a statue of Hope upon a pillar, the work of *Thorwaldsen*. In the churchyard outside of the Oranienburg Gate, are buried Fichte, Hegel, and Schinkel.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile outside of the *Potsdam* Gate, near the village of *Schöneberg*, is the *Botanic Garden*. The conservatories and palmhouses are on a large scale. Palms are seen growing in them to a height of nearly 30 ft. It is open to the public on Friday. Strangers may obtain admission at other times.

Outside the Halle Gate, which terminates on the S. the avenue of the *Friedrichs Strasse*, a street 3 m. long, in the *Belle-Alliance-Platz*, rises the *Friedens Denkmal*, a pillar of granite, surmounted by Victory, by Rauch, erected 1840, to commemorate the *Peace* which had then lasted 25 years.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile beyond the Halle Gate is a low sandhill called the *Kreutzberg*, almost the only eminence near Berlin, and commanding a tolerable view of it. It is named from a Gothic Cross of cast iron, 160 ft. high, upon its summit, called *Volks Denkmal* (People's Monument), erected by the late king, as a memorial of Prussia's recovery of independence from the French, and thus inscribed: "The King to his people, who at his call nobly offered life and property to their country; a monument to the fallen; an acknowledgment to the living; an example to posterity." Schinkel designed it, and Rauch and Tieck executed the statues of Prussian warriors in the niches, and the bas-reliefs representing the principal victories gained by the Prussians—as *Gross-Görschen*, *Leipzig*, *Katzbach*, *Paris*, *Belle Alliance*. The whole was cast in the Royal Iron Foundry.

In the *Invaliden-Kirchhof*, close to the Hamburg Railway terminus, are the graves of *Scharnhorst*, *Taentzien*, *Pirch*, *Witzleben* and many other brave Prussian soldiers who fell in the war with France. A *Corinthian pillar* surmounted by an eagle, has been set up in the *Invalids' Garden*, as a monument to the soldiers whose names are inscribed on its base, who fell in defending the city and their sovereign from

the lawless revolutionary rioters of 1848 and 1849.

Immediately beyond the *Brandenburg Gate* commences the *Park* (*Thiergarten*), an extensive plantation, interspersed with flower beds, with open spaces here and there, and ponds, coffee-houses, &c., among them, and dull, except when thronged with people on a fine Sunday afternoon. A statue of the late king was erected in Aug., 1849, near the *Louisen Insel*,—a site which that prince converted from a wilderness into a park. About 1 m. beyond the *Brandenburg Gate* is the royal palace of *Bellevue*, containing many paintings by modern German artists, such as—*Lessing*, *Hussite Sermons*;—*Köhler*, *David's Triumph*;—*Begas*, *Death of Abel*;—*Sohn*, *Rape of Hylas*;—*Hasenpflug*, the *Erfurth* and *Magdeburg Cathedrals*;—*Hermann*, *Chateau of Stettin*;—*Catel*, *Roman Pflifferari*;—*Fridler*, *Amphitheatre at Pola*;—*Schmidt*, *Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut*, &c. &c. Half an hour's drive beyond the *Brandenburg Gate*, behind the *Hofjägers*, is the *Zoological Garden*, containing the *Royal Menagerie*, once the *Pfauen Insel*. It resembles that in the *Regent's Park*. It is open daily; admission 5 Sgr. N.B. "Man hüte sich vor Taschendieben"—beware of pick-pockets!

Two excursions should on no account be omitted—one to *Charlottenburg*, which will not take more than 3 hours—the other to *Potsdam*, about 19 m. Railroad trains go thither 6 times a-day. Rte. 62.

*Excursion to Charlottenburg.*—The road thither, about 3 m. long, passes through the *Brandenburg Gate*, and forms a long straight avenue through the *Thiergarten*, bordered, as it approaches *Charlottenburg*, by many country houses of the citizens.

CHARLOTTENBURG itself is a small village on the *Spree*, made up chiefly of villas and taverns, the summer residence of the rich, and the summer resort of the humbler classes from Berlin. The *Palace* (*Schloss*) "was built by Frederick I., who married an English princess, *Sophia Charlotte*, daughter of *George I.*, which will account for the



English aspect of its interior. Many rooms are furnished with taste and magnificence. Here are several good pieces of sculpture, as a head of our Saviour by Rauch."—*Ld. F.* The *Gardens* behind it are exceedingly pretty, and are at all times open to the public. The entrance to them is through the Orangery, at the extremity of which is the Theatre, where the Berlin company performs generally twice a-week, in summer. The gardens are the great resort of Sunday strollers from Berlin. They are prettily laid out, varied by the windings of the Spree, and by sheets of water, abounding in *carp* of large size and great age. Visitors are in the habit of feeding them with crumbs, and collect them together by the ringing of a bell, at the sound of which the fish may be seen in shoals, popping their noses out of the water.

The object of greatest interest at Charlottenburg is the monument of *Louisa Queen of Prussia*, the most beautiful and amiable, and at the same time unfortunate princess of her day. She is buried within a small Doric Temple at the extremity of a shady walk, in a retired part of the garden. The *Castellan* residing in the palace keeps the key, and will show the monument to strangers. It is allowed to be the master-piece of the sculptor, *Rauch*. The figure of the queen reposes on a marble sarcophagus. It is a form and face of the most exquisite beauty, but, at the same time, a most perfect resemblance. "The expression is not that of dull cold death, but of undisturbed repose. The hands are modestly folded on the breast; the attitude is easy, graceful, and natural. Only the countenance and part of the neck are bare, the rest of the figure is shrouded in an ample and extremely well-wrought drapery. The great charm of the figure is the decent, simple, tranquil air, without any *striving* after effect. I observed no inscription—no pompous catalogue of her titles—no parading eulogy of her virtues; the Prussian eagle alone, at the foot of the sarcophagus, announces that she belonged to the house of Hohenzollern, and the 7 withered garlands which still

hang above her, were the first offerings of her children at the grave of their mother."—*Russell*. The late king is buried here by the side of his queen. A recumbent statue of him "with his martial cloak around him," by *Rauch*, is placed beside that of his queen. On either side is a white marble candelabrum, that with the Fates by *Rauch*, that with the Three Muses by *Tieck*.

In the course of the autumn, generally in September, a *Grand Review* of the garrison takes place in the neighbourhood of Berlin; 20,000 troops are sometimes collected, and the manoeuvres last several days. "To see the reviews to advantage a uniform is desirable, though not absolutely necessary. A good horse warranted to stand fire may be hired for a louis a day; with these you may ride on the ground and join the staff, which sometimes amounts to 500 officers of all nations. The reviews are generally held on the ground near the Kreutzberg. The field manoeuvres usually take place between Charlottenburg, Spandau, and Potsdam. They last several days, the regiments bivouacking at night. The operations begin each day about 9. Ladies in carriages are enabled to see the whole by the good arrangement of the gendarmerie. A carriage with a pair of horses may be hired for the day at 5 thalers (15s.)."—*T. R. S.*

### ROUTE 62.

BERLIN TO MAGDEBURG, BY POTSDAM  
AND BRANDENBURG.—RAILWAY.

18 $\frac{1}{4}$  Pruss. m. = 85 $\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m.

Trains to Potsdam six times a day, in 45 minutes.

To Magdeburg 3 trains daily in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours; *Terminus* (Bahnhof) outside the Potsdam Gate. The line proceeds past country-seats, taverns, and coffee-houses, the resort of the citizens, leaving on the rt. the *Botanic Gardens* and village of *Schöneberg*, in sight of the Iron cross on the Kreutzberg on the l. to

2 Zehlendorf Stat.—Beyond this the road passes through a wood of firs. About 2 m. before reaching Potsdam, on the rt., is the *Peacock Island* (Pfauen-Insel), surrounded by the

Havel. It was a favourite summer retreat of the late king of Prussia, originally a rabbit-warren, but converted into pleasure-grounds. The scenery of the lake itself is picturesque, more especially when contrasted with the monotonous sandy plains round Berlin. The Peacock Island has fallen into neglect since the death of the late king.

3½ POTSDAM Stat. — *Inns*: Einsiedler (Hermit); Deutsches Haus (German House); Goldner Adler. There is a good Restaurant at the Bahnhof. The hotels have greatly fallen off. M. Scholtz is recommended as a good guide to Potsdam and its neighbourhood, being honest and well informed. He is to be heard of at the Einsiedler.

Potsdam, the Prussian Versailles, lies on the rt. bank of the Havel, which here expands into a lake with finely wooded, picturesque, sloping banks; it has 40,000 inhab., including a large garrison. Founded by the Great Elector of Brandenburg, it became the residence of the Prussian Princes during the rising fortunes of the Royal house, but it owes all its splendour to Frederick the Great. It may be called a town of palaces, not only from the 4 Royal residences in and about it, but because even the private houses are copied from celebrated edifices, each of which may comprise within it the dwellings of many families. The dullness of the streets, indeed, often contrasts singularly with the splendour of their architecture. The 4 Palaces (that in the town, Sans Souci, the Neue Palais, and Charlottenhof) can be seen in 3 hours, by taking a drosky and commissionaire from the railway station.

The principal buildings are — *The Garrison Kirche* (Ch. of the Garrison). *Frederick the Great* is buried beneath the pulpit, in a plain metal sarcophagus above ground. His sword, originally laid upon it, was carried off by Napoleon, and all traces of it are lost; but over the tomb, on each side of the pulpit, now hang the eagles and standards taken from Napoleon's armies by the Prussians; a fitting retribution, and as it were an atonement, to the shade of the hero for this paltry theft. The

other coffin of marble, in the same vault, is that of William I. Around the walls of the church, tablets inscribed with the names of the brave soldiers who distinguished themselves, and perished during the war of Liberation, are suspended.

The *New Ch.* or *Nicholaikirche*, opposite the Schloss, built, 1830-37, by *Schinkel*, is of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a dome. The fronton of the portico, and the soffit of the chief door, are ornamented with bas-reliefs of the Resurrection and Sermon on the Mount, but the outside is not very successful. The interior is splendid, decorated with fresco paintings on a gold ground, of the 12 Apostles, &c., by the first artists of Berlin and Düsseldorf. The ornamental cornices, the capitals of the columns, the pulpit, and the balustrades, are of zinc, which is cheaper, because more easily cast than iron, and strong enough.

Close to the long bridge which leads from the stat. into the town is the Lustgarten, and contiguous to it the Residenz or Royal Palace, built 1660-1701. It contains little worth seeing, except the apartments of the Great Frederick, which remain nearly as they were when he was alive. Here are shown his writing-table blotted all over with ink, his inkstand, music-stand, piano, with music composed by himself in his own writing, green eye-shade, book-case filled with French works, and the chairs and sofa which he used, their silken covers nearly torn off by the claws of his dogs, and stained with the marks of the plates from which they were fed. The truck bed on which he slept, despising any more comfortable couch, stood behind the silver balustrades, but has been removed because it was worn out, and almost pulled to pieces by relic-hunters. Adjoining the bed-room is a small cabinet with double doors provided with a table which ascends and descends through a trap-door in the floor, while plates and dishes were removed by another trap-door. Here the monarch could dine tête-à-tête with a friend, without being overheard or overlooked, while the dinner was served without requiring the presence of a



servant. The singular smoking club, or Tabacks-Collegium, established by Frederick the Great's father, used to hold its eccentric and boisterous meetings in the building called *Haus am Bassin*.

Potsdam is the birthplace of the late king of Prussia, Frederick William III., to whom a statue by *Kiss* has been set up in the *Wilhelmsplatz*, and of the distinguished traveller and philosopher Alexander von Humboldt.

The view from the *Brauhausberg* should not be passed over; it includes Potsdam and all its numerous palaces, the intricate windings of the Havel, and the beautiful green islands which it encircles—a very pleasing prospect.

*Sans Souci*.—The *Gardens* begin a few hundred yards outside of the *Brandenburg Gate*, W. of Potsdam. The entrance is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour's walk from the stat. and near it a Ch. in the style of a *Basilica*, partly copied from that of *Murano* near Venice, has been built from the plans of *Persius*. The gardens are laid out in the stiff formal French taste, with alleys, cut hedges, statues, basins, &c., and have lately been put into perfect order. A broad avenue runs through them; at the extremity of it lies the *New Palace*. Near to Potsdam, and on the rt. of the avenue is the *Palace of Sans Souci*, b. 1745-47, by Frederick the Great, on the top of a flight of step-like terraces. They are fronted with glass, beneath which grow vines, olives, and orange-trees. Frederick, who took much pride in his gardens and hot-beds, complained once to the *Prince de Ligne* of the climate and soil under which his orange-trees and vines were pining. "Sire," replied the courtier, "it appears that with you nothing thrives but your laurels." The *Palace*, restored and fitted up as a residence for the present King, but without altering its original character, stands on the highest terrace; it is a low, and not a handsome building, but the colonnade behind is fine. At the extremities of this terrace are the graves of Frederick's favourite dogs, and of his horse that carried him through many of his battles. By his will he directed that he himself should be

buried among them, an injunction which was not complied with. This spot was the favourite resort of the old warrior; here he was brought out in his arm-chair, surrounded by his dogs, a short while before his decease, to bask in the sun. "Je serai bientôt plus près de lui," were nearly his last words. Within the building may be seen his bedroom where he breathed his last; a clock, which he always wound up with his own hand, but which, being forgotten at last, stopped at the moment of his death, and still points to the hour of his decease, 20 minutes past 2. A portrait of *Gustavus Adolphus* hangs on the wall, its sole ornament; the bed and arm-chair of Frederick have been removed. *Voltaire's* apartment is also pointed out at some distance from that of his Royal host; its walls are covered with figures, which are pictorial epigrams on *Voltaire's* character or habits; e. g. a monkey, meant as a portrait; parrots from his volubility; stork, from his migrations, coming in summer, quitting in winter. In the gallery hang some paintings by *Watteau*. On the rt. and l. of the palace, but in separate buildings, are the state apartments and the *Picture Gallery*; but as all the best pictures are removed to Berlin, much time need not be wasted upon it. Among those that remain is one tolerable picture, a *Virgin and Child*, by *Rubens*, and there are many by his pupils and imitators, *Van Tulden* and the like, of inferior merit and value.

Frederick the Great was not satisfied with his reputation as a general; he must be considered a man of taste, and a judge and patron of art; and as he knew nothing about it, and still would possess a picture gallery, he was most egregiously cheated and imposed upon by the agents and picture dealers whom he employed; paying enormous sums for worthless pictures, and rejecting others of very high merit. Thus a painting of *Lot and his Daughters*, sold to him for 30,000 ducats, as a *Raphael* of the highest excellence, turns out to be the work of a second-rate Flemish master, *Floris*, and worth not more than 50%. He rejected the

Holbein now in the Dresden Gallery, which is esteemed the best work of that master.

The famous *Windmill of Sans Souci* stands close behind the palace, and still belongs to the descendants of the miller who refused to yield it up to Frederick, when he wanted to pull it down and include the ground in his own gardens, which are rather confined on that side. "The original mill was a very small one; but after Frederick lost the lawsuit against the miller, he erected for him the present one on a much larger scale." Some years ago adverse circumstances compelled the owner of the mill to make up his mind to part with it. He in consequence offered it for sale to the late king, who, instead of availing himself of the opportunity, generously settled on the miller a sum sufficient to extricate him from his difficulties, and enable him to maintain himself in his property; saying that the mill now belonged to Prussian history, and was in a manner a national monument.

The broad walk, before mentioned, leads from the foot of the terraces of Sans Souci to the *New Palace* (Neue Palais), about 2 m. from Potsdam, a vast brick building erected at enormous cost by Frederick, by way of bravado, at the end of the Seven Years' War, to show his enemies that his finances were not exhausted. It was built in six years, between 1763 and 1769, on a spot previously a morass. It contains 72 apartments, and exhibits many remains of gaudy magnificence; marble has been most profusely lavished on the walls and floors; and one large apartment is lined entirely with shells and minerals, in very bad taste. There are still some tolerable paintings by *Schneyders*, and one or two very excellent *Luca Giordanos*. In the small library is a copy of the works of Frederick the Great, "*Des Œuvres Mêlées du Philosophe de Sans Souci. Avec privilège d'Apollon.*" This copy is a curiosity, as it contains many notes in the hand-writing of Voltaire, some of them severe and cutting criticisms. Thus, finding the word *plat* in three or four consecutive lines of the same poem, he writes "Voici

plus de plats que dans un très bon souper." At another place he writes, "S'il faut conserver cette épigramme, il faut la tourner tout autrement." He points out a piece of false grammar thus, "On ne dit pas louer à." The remarks, however, are not all in this cutting tone, and in other parts the margin is plentifully sprinkled with "admirable," "rien de mieux;" while at the end of one of Frederick's letters is written, "Que d'esprit! de grâce, d'imagination! qu'il est doux de vivre aux pieds d'un tel homme!" The offices for servants, contained in the building called *Communs*, facing the New Palace, are now converted into barracks for the trained infantry—a draft from every regiment in the Prussian service—who are instructed and replaced every year by fresh corps, the old ones being distributed through the army to introduce uniformity in the drill and regulations.

In the building called the *Antique Temple*, close to the New Palace, is a statue of the late Queen of Prussia. It is an improvement on that at Charlottenburg, the result of 15 years' thought and study on the part of the sculptor, Rauch: it is even more beautiful and touching. It is no larger than life, and represents her asleep.

*Sans Souci.* Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday the *Waterworks* play. The main fountain rises in a jet 130 feet high.

The *Gardens* abound in temples, pagodas, &c. The view from the *Chinese* tower on the height is extensive and pleasing.

Within the gardens of Sans Souci stands *Charlottenhof*, a villa built by the present king, when crown prince, in the style of a Pompeian dwelling; following as nearly as possible the arrangement and dimensions of the houses of Pompeii. It exhibits the utmost taste and elegance. In the beautiful garden is an exact imitation of a Pompeian bath, built for use as well as ornament, and beautifully decorated with frescoes. The fountains, an antique altar, and several statues and bronze, were brought from Herculaneum or Pompeii.



N. of Potsdam lies still another palace, called the *Marble Palace*, from the extensive use of marble in its decorations, upon which, however, it is not worth while to waste much time. More deserving of notice is the *Russian Colony*, or village, situated nearly in the same direction. It consists of 11 houses, built entirely after the Russian fashion, and given by the late king, with a piece of land, to a party of Russians sent hither by the emperor. The little *Chapel* belonging to the colony, surmounted by three bulb-shaped domes, like those of the Kremlin, is beautifully fitted up, and adapted to the Greek church service, with paintings, silk curtains, and silver plate.

On quitting Potsdam the railroad cross the Havel, leaving the palace and gardens of Sans Souci on the right.

Werder Stat. A small town in a lake formed by the Havel.

Gross-Kreutz Stat.

4. Brandenburg Stat. — *Inns*: H. de Brandenburg; Schwarzer Adler; Weisser Schwan; Goldner Engel; Restaurateur at the Station. A town of 15,600 inhab. on the Havel, the quarter called the Burg, in which the Cathedral stands, being on an island in the river. It is the seat of considerable commerce.

The *Dom*. The crypt is probably of the 10th century, the nave of the 10th, and the rest was built about 1318. It was restored in 1836 by Schinkel. At the principal entrance are reliefs satirising the monks, such as a fox preaching to a congregation of geese. The interior is ornamented with antique statues and paintings representing S.S. Magdalen, Benedict, Bernard, and Ursula, with the Fathers of the Church of the year 1518, in the style of Mat. Grünewald. Here are the tombs of 3 Episcopal Margraves. In the choir is a richly carved altar with figures of the Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Paul (1518). In the crypt is the old bishop's throne. In the chamber of antiquities adjoining the Ch. is a model of the Marienkirche, a very curious monument of Byzantine architecture of the 12th century, destroyed in 1722. In a second chamber

are some curious relics once held in great veneration here, e. g. a stud from the bedstead of the Virgin; the manger out of which Joseph's ass fed in the flight into Egypt; the pocket of David's sling; the head of Goliath's staff and his purse, &c.

The *Ch. of St. Katherine*, built 1401, and of brick, but richly decorated externally, contains a brass *font* adorned with many figures, by F. Morner, 1440, and several curious monuments.

*St. Gotthard's Ch.*, b. 1324, contains a font of the 12th century.

The *Rathhaus* is a fine Gothic monument, and several of the town gates deserve notice. In the market-place is a *Rolandsäule* 18 ft. high.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Wusterwitz Stat. On the lake of Plauen, which is connected with the Elbe by a canal. The rail runs near the canal on its S. side.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Genthin Stat. *Inn*, Goldene Stern.

Güsen Stat.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Burg. Stat. *Inns* kept by Roland and Schröder. A busy and flourishing town of 11,000 inhabs.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of whom are engaged in the manufacture of cloth, established here originally by French Protestant emigrants.

Hohenwarte Stat.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Magdeburg Stat. Rte. 66.

The Elbe spreads itself out, and forms several islands, which are crossed in coming from Berlin: on one of them stands the citadel.

## ROUTE 63.

BERLIN TO LEIPZIG.—RAILWAY.

29 Prus. m. = 137 Eng. m. Trains in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Terminus outside the Anhalt gate.

On quitting Berlin the Kreutzberg is passed on the left, soon after the tower of Teltow rises on the right.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Gross-Beeren Stat. The Church, with its seven turrets, is seen on the left. An *Obelisk*, ornamented with a cross, commemorates the victory of Aug. 23, 1813, gained here by the Prussians under Bülow, over the French under Oudinot.

Ludwigsfelde Stat.

2 (rt.) Trebbin Stat., a town of 1400 inhab.

2 (1.) Luckenwalde Stat., a town of 5000 inhab., on the Nuthe, famed for its manufacture of broad cloth.

(1.) In a wood, near the convent of Zinna, the monk Tetzel was waylaid and robbed of the money he had obtained by selling indulgences.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  (1.) Jüterbog Stat. — *Inn*, Post. This ancient Wendic town of 5000 inhab. is 1 m. from the railroad. In the *Ch. of St. Nicholas* is preserved the Indulgence-box (Ablasskasten) of Tetzel, Luther's antagonist, who was waylaid by a robber knight, Hans von Hacke, as he was returning with it filled with gold, the produce of the pardons he had sold. Tetzel had previously granted the knight an indemnity for any sins he might commit. "It is a large wooden coffer, hooped with iron, having a slit on the top; and from the figure which it makes in the history of the Reformation, is an object of curiosity." — *Ld. F.*

The Railroad to Dresden (Rte. 65) turns off here.

A little beyond Jütterbog, on the l., is *Dennewitz*, another battle-field where the Prussians under Bülow were successful, Sept. 6, 1813, against the French, under Ney and Oudinot. 10,000 French were taken prisoners, and Berlin saved from falling into their hands. A monument of the battle has been erected near Nieder-Görsdorf.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  (1.) Zahna Stat.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  WITTENBERG STATION affords sleeping accommodation and capital veal cutlets to regale hungry passengers. Wittenberg (*Inns*: Weintraube and Stadt London) is a fortified town on the rt. bank of the Elbe, 7000 inhab., dirty and ill paved. 3 or 4 hours will suffice to see it. It has been termed the Protestant Mecca. It was the cradle of the Reformation, since it was in this place that Luther openly engaged in opposition to the Church of Rome, and denounced its evil practices and abuses. He was professor of theology and philosophy at the once famous University (founded here by the Elector of Saxony, now removed and incorporated with that of Halle), which it will be remembered is mentioned by Shakespeare as the school where Hamlet

studied. Luther and his friend Melancthon are both buried in the *Schloss Kirche*; two tablets of bronze inserted in the pavement mark their graves. Here are also the tombs of Frederick the Wise and John the Steadfast, Electors of Saxony, the friends of Luther and of the Reformation. The monument of Frederick is a fine work of art, by *Peter Vischer*; his bronze statue is full of life, and of a noble character, while the Gothic work of the niche in which it is placed also deserves notice. Here is a coronation of the Virgin, also by P. Vischer. Against the doors of this church (burnt by the French, replaced by others of metal), Luther hung up his 95 theses or arguments condemning the doctrine of papal indulgences, which he offered, after the fashion of the times, to defend against all comers.

Luther's house or lodging in the old University Buildings, formed out of the ancient Augustine Convent, where he lived after his marriage, still remains almost unaltered. In it are kept his chair and table at which he wrote, the jug from which he drank, his stove made according to his own directions with peculiar devices, his professor's chair, 2 portraits of him by *Cranach*, and a very curious east of his face after death. Over one door is the autograph, in chalk, of Peter the Great, now covered with glass to protect it. These two places are shown by the same person who lives near the Post, and are at opposite ends of the town. In the way between are pointed out the houses of Cranach and Melancthon, and at the Elster Gate, immediately beyond the house of Luther, is the *Oak Tree* planted on the site of that under which Luther burnt the Papal Bull, Dec. 10, 1520.

In the *Market Place* in the middle of the town, beneath a Gothic canopy of cast iron, is a bronze statue of Luther, by *Schadow*, erected 1822: on one side of the pedestal are the lines

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehen,  
Ist's Menschenwerk, wird's untergehen."

(If it be the work of God, it will endure; if of Man, it will perish.)



On another—

“Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott.”

Close to this is the *Rathhaus*, which is shown by a man who is to be found at the door. It contains portraits of Luther and Melancthon, with their contemporary professors, by *Cranach*, who was burgomaster here; also a singular picture painted by him 1516, illustrative of the 10 commandments, according to the old division;—also an original portrait of Gustavus Adolphus, his sword, which he left as a present after a visit to the sights of Wittenberg, and among other relics and curiosities illustrating the history of the Reformation, the top of Luther's sacramental cup, and his rosary which he carried when a monk.

In the *Stadt Kirche*, close at hand, is the bronze font by Herman Vischer, 1457, at which Luther and Melancthon baptized. Here also (though not from the existing pulpit) Luther preached. “Here are two curious pictures by *Cranach*:—1. The altar-piece representing the 4 sacraments; the Lord's Supper, in which the painter himself appears as a servant; Baptism, in which Melancthon officiates; Preaching, in which Luther addresses a congregation of which the two foremost figures are his wife and son; Penance, administered by Bugenhagen. 2. In one of the aisles a painting represents the Vineyard of the Lord as misused by the Pope and his followers, and well cultivated by the Reformers.”—*W. S.*

Wittenberg has suffered severely from sieges. In 1760, the chief public buildings and one-third of the town were destroyed by the Austrian bombardment. It was taken by the Prussians under Tauentzien, from the French, by storm, in 1814, after a siege of ten months, during which the suburbs were laid in ruins.

The railway, proceeding along the rt. bank of the Elbe, enters the territory of Anhalt-Bernberg.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Kosswig or Coswig Stat.

An old town of 2800 inhab., on the rt. bank of the Elbe, well placed, but behind it is a sandy desert. [3 m. from this, on the opposite bank of the Elbe,

is Wörlitz, (*Inn*, Eichencranz,) the Prince of Anhalt Dessau's summer residence, famed for its *Gardens*, or *Park* as it is termed, which are among the finest in Germany, and though in a flat, are worth a visit. The great beauty of the trees, many fine specimens of American oaks, and the good keeping of the place, are remarkable. They may be reached from Coswig by a ferry, 1 m. below the town. The gardens are separated from the Elbe by a high embankment which is rendered ornamental by plantations, and commands a good view; their great feature is a fine lake, from which streamlets and canals are conducted to all parts: temples, bridges, and other buildings, are profusely scattered through the grounds. The Neumark garden occupies 3 islands. In Schoch's garden is a Gothic house, containing paintings by old German masters, L. Cranach, &c., a bas-relief carved in wood by A. Dürer, some old armour, and other curiosities. In order to visit Wörlitz the railway should be left at Kosswig, and a carriage hired as far as Dessau, another railroad stat. (or vice versâ if the traveller is going to Berlin). Oranienbaum, a ducal palace, may be seen between Wörlitz and Dessau.]

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Roslau Stat. A town of 1000 inhab., at the junction of the Rossla with the Elbe. Here is a ruined *Castle* of the princes of Anhalt-Köthen.

The railway is next carried over the Elbe by a bridge of 721 feet long, approached by several smaller bridges, and shortly afterwards it crosses the Mulde.

$\frac{3}{4}$  Dessau Station, outside the Aken gate. Dessau, capital of the dukedom of Anhalt-Dessau, is a town of 12,000 inhab., on the left bank of the Mulde, which enters the Elbe a little below it. (*Inns*: Beutel; Ring; Hirsch.) Owing to a conflagration which consumed the town (1467), it has no ancient buildings. The *Ducal Palace* is the principal edifice; it was built 1748, and contains a *Library*, in which are many MSS. of Luther, a cabinet of curiosities, jewels, antiques, &c.; and a *Picture Gallery*, including a painting

which calls itself a *Raphael*, but without just claim.

In the *Schloss Kirche*, a building of the 16th cent., is a celebrated Last Supper by *Cranach*, who introduced into it portraits of the chief agents and promoters of the Reformation. Here the ducal family are buried. Moses Mendelssohn was born at Dessau.

The vicinity of Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been converted into gardens, which form its chief ornament: these are called *Georgengarten*, *Louisium*, and *Sieglizerberg*: but more remarkable by far are those of *Wörlitz*, 7 m. from Dessau; see above.

KÖTHEN, or *Cöthen*, is a CENTRAL STATION on the railroad, where the lines from Berlin, Magdeburg (Rte. 64), Bernburg and Leipsig meet. Trains are here changed, and a halt of half an hour takes place in consequence.

The station-house, built by the Duke of Anhalt-Köthen, includes a refreshment room, where a good dinner may be obtained, and a *Gaming-house*, where passengers may lose their time and cash during the half-hour they are compelled to wait here. This establishment, so discreditable to the ducal founder, has been built expressly since the completion of the railway.

Köthen is a town of 6000 inhab. (*Inns*: Grosser Gasthof; Prinz von Preussen), and residence of the Duke of Anhalt-Köthen.

[A branch railway runs from Köthen to Bernburg on the Saale, a distance of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Pruss. m., done in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The Stations are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Biensdorf,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Bernburg (*Inn*: Goldne Kugel) capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, with 7000 inhab., on the river Saale. The *Schloss* stands on the summit of a height rising precipitously from the Saale; its oldest part is a *keep* tower called *Eulenspiegel*, more than 120 ft. high; the rest of the edifice was erected in the 15th and 17th centuries. It is now the residence of the *Erbprinz*, and contains a collection of family portraits. The *Marienkirche* was founded in the 10th cent., but repaired internally in 1811; above the choir are statues of 8 princes of the house of Anhalt. St. Nicholas, in the

new town, is also an old church. A coach twice a day thence to Quedlinburg.]

The line to Leipzig leaves, a little on the l., the old Wendic town of Zörbig, near to

$2\frac{1}{6}$  Stumsdorf Stat.; and on approaching Halle, passes, on the rt., the ruined castle *Giebichenstein*, once a state prison of the emperors of Germany, out of which the Landgrave Louis of Thuringia, imprisoned by the Empr. Henry IV., escaped by leaping from a window.

$2\frac{1}{6}$  HALLE Stat.—*Inns*: Englischer Hof; Stadt Zurich; Kronprinz; all good: Railway Hotel (zur Eisenbahn). A town of 27,000 inhab., on the Saale, principally remarkable for its *University*, founded in 1694, by Frederick I. of Prussia, to which that of Wittenberg was transferred in 1815. The average number of students at present is 750. It is especially renowned as a school of Protestant theology. Its professors, Tholuck and Gesenius (lately dead), rank as the 2 most eminent Hebrew scholars of the age. The handsome *University building*, outside the town, was built 1834. Near it is the new *Zuchthaus* (Penitentiary).

Halle is an antiquated town, possessing several curious architectural monuments, among them the *Red Tower*, standing isolated in the market-place, and not far from it

The *Marktkirche*, an elegant Gothic building, completed 1554, flanked by 4 towers, 2 of which, joined by a bridge, are inhabited by the custos. It contains a remarkable picture by *Lucas Cranach*, turning on a pivot, and opening with 4 shutters: the chief subjects are the Annunciation, and the Madonna and Child on the crescent, surrounded by angels, with the Cardl. Albert of Brandenburg (for whom it was painted, 1528) in the corner, and a back ground of landscape. The wings or shutters bearing figures of saints. [Apply to the Küster, who lives in the house next the ch., to open this picture.] The altar-piece (the Sermon on the Mount) is by Hübner, an artist of the Düsseldorf school. The Marriage of St. Catherine is likewise by *Cranach*.



High up against the triforium is a coloured medallion head, probably of terra cotta, of Luther, inscribed "Sanctus Doctor M. Lutherus, Propheta Germaniæ," &c.

The *Moritzkirche*, in the lower part of the town, near the Salt Works (built 1156, choir 1388, restored 1840), a small but fine Gothic church, elaborately vaulted, with stone pendants descending from the roof, has a very remarkable altar-piece of carved work, 20 feet high, in the style of the Custodias of *Israel von Meckenen*, date 1488. The centre opens and discloses niches, each filled with a bas-relief from our Lord's Passion, painted and gilt. On the outside are 10 paintings of the Westphalian school, also on shutters. The *pulpit* is of sandstone, elaborately carved in the style of a later period (1588) and gilt. The stem bears the representation of Sin, Death, and the Devil (the Temptation of Eve); the other carvings are scriptural subjects from the Creation to the Crucifixion.

In the *Residenz*, once palace of the Archbishop, occurred the humiliation of the unfortunate Philip Landgrave of Hesse, who was here obliged to throw himself at the feet of the Emp. Charles V., after the defeat of the Protestants at Mühlberg, 1547.

The *Orphan House* (*Waisenhaus*), in the suburb of Glaucha, called from its founder (1698), who was a clergyman and professor of Halle, *Franke's Institut*, is a liberal and munificent establishment. It embraces also schools for the education of children of both sexes, and of various stations, though chiefly of the poorer classes, to the number of 2220; a *Laboratory*, where medicines are prepared and distributed, and a *Printing Office* for Bibles, which are sold at a low price. Franke began without funds of his own, with no resource but a reliance on Providence. The building is now ornamented with an admirable *Statue* in bronze of the Founder, by *Rauch*, raised to his memory by a public subscription, to which the late King of Prussia largely contributed.

The name Halle (Greek ἅλς?) is derived from the *Salt Springs*, which

have been known from very remote times. The labourers employed in them are a peculiar and distinct race, called *Halloren*, supposed to be the descendants of the Wends, who anciently peopled this country. They are said still to preserve the physiognomy, customs, and even costume of their ancestors. Some of the springs rise within the town, and are boiled there, but the Royal Salt Works (*Salinen*) are situated without the walls on an island in the Saale. The brine is pumped up by a steam-engine, and is conveyed to them in pipes; it is strong enough to be fit at once for boiling; the fuel used is the brown coal, which abounds in this neighbourhood. The annual produce is 220,000 cwt. of salt, valued at 125,000 dollars; it forms almost the sole article of commerce, excepting porcelain earth, found near Halle, and used in the China works at Berlin.

Outside the walls, on the E., is an elegant monument to the soldiery who died here of the wounds received in the battle of Leipzig, 1813. The old castle of *Moritzburg* was reduced to a ruin during the Thirty Years' war. *Carding thistles* and carraways are largely cultivated in this neighbourhood: it also furnishes the greater portion of what are called *Leipzig Larks*, which are caught by the *Halloren*, and sent to Leipzig as dainties for the table.

*Railway to Weissenfels, Weimar, and Eisenach* (Route 86).

An interesting excursion may be made from Halle to Kröllwitz, and Giebichenstein (see p. 356).

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Schkeuditz Stat.

Ascending the valley of the Elster, we pass (l.) the battle-field of *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly, 1631. On the highest ground upon the field, 2 m. from the Railway (l.), is a monument surrounded by 8 fir trees. Möckern, close to the line (rt.), distinguished by its ch. spire, was a fiercely contested point during the battle of Leipzig, between the troops of York and Marmont, until Blücher drove back the French.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  LEIPZIG. (Rte 86.) *Terminus* between the suburbs of Halle and

Grimma, close to that of the Dresden Railway.

### ROUTE 64.

MAGDEBURG TO LEIPZIG BY KÖTHEN.—RAILROAD.

15 $\frac{5}{8}$  German m. = 73 English m.

Trains 3 times a day, in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Terminus in Magdeburg, at the Fürstenwall, close to the Elbe bridge.

*Magdeburg* is described at p. 365.

The train, on quitting the fortifications, passes near the celebrated Fort Sternschanze, p. 365.

2 Schöneck Stat.

There are considerable salt works here and at Gross-Salza on the right.

(l.) Gnadau is a Moravian colony.

The most considerable work on this line is the bridge, 1370 ft. long, resting on 30 piers, by which the railroad is carried over the river Saale near Grizena.

15 $\frac{5}{8}$  *Saale Stat.*, situated 1 m. below Kalbe, an old town of 4000 inhab.

rt. The towers of *Bernburg* (p. 356) are just visible from the railroad. (l.) Aken, a Prussian town of 3200 inhab., near the Elbe, is seen before reaching

27 $\frac{7}{8}$  *Köthen Station*, where the lines to Berlin and Leipzig meet (see Rte. 63), and where the train stops half an hour, p. 356.

*Leipzig Station.* (Rte. 86.)

### ROUTE 65.

BERLIN TO DRESDEN.—RAILWAY.

25 $\frac{1}{4}$  Germ. m. = 117 Eng. m.

Trains twice a day each way, morning and afternoon, in 6 hours.

As far as

8 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Jüterbog* is described in Rte. 63. From *Jüterbog* the railway (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m.) runs W. of the old post road, passing by (l.) Herzberg and (rt.) Mühlberg (see Rte. 87), and falls into the Leipzig and Dresden railway, opposite to Riesa. See, for the railroad thence to

6 $\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. DRESDEN, and description of Dresden, Rte. 87.

### ROUTE 66.

COLOGNE TO BERLIN BY MINDEN, HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, AND MAGDEBURG.—RAILWAY.

To Minden, 35 Germ. m.—Hanover 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Brunswick, 53.—Magdeburg, 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ .—Berlin, 86 $\frac{1}{4}$  = 403 Eng. m. Trains in about 22 hours.

The *Station* is in Deutz, on the opposite side of the river to Cologne. There is a steam ferry below the bridge of boats, opposite to the station.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Mühlheim Stat.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Küppersteg Stat.

1 Lengelfeld Stat.

1 Benrath Stat.

1 *Düsseldorf Stat.* See R. 34, p. 234.

1 Kalkum Stat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Kaiserswerth, p. 233, and not far from Schloss Heltorf, p. 235.

1 Grossenbaum Stat.

3 *Duisburg Stat.* See Rte. 34.

After leaving *Duisburg*, the line, which has hitherto run in nearly a N. direction, turns to the E., and crosses the river Ruhr, about half-way between *Duisburg* and

1 *Oberhausen Stat.* There are extensive coalfields on the banks of the Ruhr, and about 4 m. S. of this station lies *Mühlheim* on the Ruhr, an industrious town of 6400 inhab., where steam engines are made. It is connected with the main line by a branch railroad.

1 Berge-Vorbeck Stat.

1 Essen Stat. The town, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the Railway (*Frischens* and *Brockhofs Inns*), is not seen from the line. In its handsome *Minster* hang a huge bronze 7-armed chandelier, gift of *Mechtildis*, sister of the Emperor Otto III., 998. Chimneys rise on all sides. After leaving this, until the next station but one is reached, the line passes over a rich coalfield, in working which many steam engines are employed.

1 Gelsenkirchen Stat.

1 Herne-Bochum Stat.

1 Kastrop Stat.

1 Mengede Stat.

1 *Dortmund Stat.* *Inn*, Römischer Kaiser, 6500 inhab. This ancient city was once a free city, and seat of the *Vehme*. Charlemagne had a villa here.



In the Bahnhof itself was the place of meeting of the most celebrated of all the tribunals held in the district of the "Red earth." Under the two lime-trees still growing on the W. side of the station, the naked sword of justice and the willow-wythe were laid upon a stone table before the assembled judges. In the *Marienkirche* and in the *Dominican Ch.* are some curious paintings by native artists, V. and H. Dunwege (1521-23). Dortmund is now a place of considerable manufacturing industry. Here the Railway W. from Elberfeld and the Duchy of Berg joins the Minden line. (See Rte. 67, p. 368.)

The railroad then passes through the extremely fertile district called the *Hellweg*, which is the northern part of the *Grafschaft Mark*.

2 Kamen Stat. [A little to the S. of this lies Unna.—*Inn*, König von Preussen. Between this town and the station are the very extensive salt works, supplied by brine springs, and the newly opened baths of *Königsborn*. Here was the head-quarters of the *Vehmgericht* (see p. 368).]

2 Hamm Stat. Here branch *Railways* turn off N. to Münster (see Rte. 69), and E. to Paderborn and Cassel (Rte. 68). Hamm on the Lippe is the principal town of the *Grafschaft Mark*, and has 3700 inhab., 3 Protestant churches and 1 Catholic. Across the Lippe.

3 Beckum Stat.

1 Oelde Stat.

1 Rheda Stat. The Ems, which falls into the sea at Emden, is crossed.

1 Gütersloh Stat.—*Inn*, Rieter's. His Westphalian hams, and the spirit extracted from wacholder berries, called *steenhäger*, are celebrated. The best Westphalian hams are to be had at Gütersloh, and cost about 4 groschen a-pound. The black bread (*pumpernickel*) is also famous.

2 Brackwede Stat.

1 Bielefeld Stat.—*Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Ravensberger Hof. The centre of the Westphalian linen trade; a town of 6000 inhab. On a neighbouring hill rises the round tower of the Castle *Sparenberg*, erected 1545 and fortified according to A. Dürer's system, on the

site of an older Guelphic fortress. This fine old castle is turned into a prison. The surrounding country of the Teutoburger Wald and the walks around the town are pretty. A coach goes hence to Pymont daily in summer. There is a good road to Detmold from Bielefeld, 3 G. m.

It is supposed that Hermann (Arminius) fought the great battle against the Romans (Clades Varana) somewhere on the banks of the Senne; and the numerous tumuli on its banks, with the urns and other funeral remains found in and about them, confirm the belief. (See Rte. 68 and 69 A.) Near Brake a Viaduct 1200 ft. long is crossed.

2 Herford Stat.—*Inns*: Preussischer Hof; Stadt Berlin. On the Werre, a small stream; 6700 inhab. The *Abbey*, called *Mönchkirche*, of great antiquity, as well as some other old buildings, deserves the artist's attention. At Engers, 5 m. to the E., is shown the tomb of *Wittekind*, chief of the Saxons. This now obscure village was the seat of the government of Wittekind, the most formidable opponent of Charlemagne. About 20 m. S.E. lies Detmold. (See Rte. 69 A.)

1 Rehme Stat.—*Inn*, Post. Here are considerable salt-works belonging to the Prussian government; the salt water obtained by boring to a depth of 3220 ft. is converted into brine, fit for boiling, by causing it to evaporate in trickling over stacks of faggots. Mineral waters have been discovered in sinking the Artesian well for the brine; and to accommodate patients who flock to avail themselves of their medicinal properties a new colony or watering-place, called *Regerhausen*, is springing up.—*W. L.* The railroad here crosses the river.

2 Porta Stat.

Within about 2 m. of Minden the railroad traverses the celebrated pass called *Porta Westphalica*. It is a rent in the chain of mountains called *Wesergebirge*, through which the river Weser finds a passage to the sea not unlike the gorge of the Neckar at Heidelberg, except in having a plain above as well as below the pass. The hills on either side of this breach, the "door-

posts," as it were, of the gates, are called Jacobsberg and Wittekindsborg; the last is named from a castle of the Saxon hero which once stood on it, and is now replaced by a Belvedere or stone tower. Near it is a ruined chapel in which, according to the tradition, Wittekind was baptized by Charlemagne. The view from the tops of these hills is very extensive. The Weser, the high road on its l. bank and the railroad on its rt., fill up the pass. Here are quarries of fine building-stone (sandstone).

1 MINDEN Stat. (carriages changed here).—Travellers going towards Cologne, who have joined the train between this and Brunswick, should remember that here they enter the territory of the Zollverein, and that luggage is examined. If they omit to see that their luggage is passed through the custom-house, they will find, on reaching Cologne, or any of the intermediate stations on the line, that it has been left behind in the Minden custom-house. On entering the State of Hanover from the territory of the Zollverein, luggage is usually examined at the station at which the traveller leaves the train.

Minden (Preussisch)—Inns, Eisenbahngasthof, tolerable; Stadt London; Stadt Bremen—is a strong fortress, belonging to Prussia, with 10,000 inhab. including garrison, on the Weser, which is crossed by a stone bridge, 600 ft. long, built in 1518, separating the Prussian territory from the domains of Lippe-Schaumburg. It was the residence of several early German Emperors, and many Diets were held here. The Cathedral is a fine building, remarkable for the fan-shaped tracery of its windows (13th cent.). In it is a curious painting by *H. Aldegrever*, a Westphalian artist, early in the 16th cent., of Wittekind coming to Charlemagne to be baptized. Both it and the Ch. in the Proviant Platz are in the pure early pointed style.

Herr Kruger's cabinet of pictures contains early works of German masters, and specimens of the Westphalian School of Art.

The Westphalian Museum contains some interesting curiosities. The fortifications were blown up by Frederick

the Great at the end of the seven years' war, but have since been renewed and lately enlarged on account of the railway. The French blew up one arch of the stone bridge 1813, and it is replaced by a wooden one.

N. of the town, around the village of Todtenhausen, lies the field of the *Battle of Minden*, gained by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick over the French in 1759. The victory would have been more complete had the English cavalry advanced; and their commander, Lord George Sackville, was in consequence tried, and deprived of his military rank. Some doubts, however, have been entertained of the justice of the sentence of the court-martial; and it is even supposed that the confused orders which prevented the advance of the British arose from the jealousy of the Germans.

Steamers on the Weser, down to Bremen, and up to Minden. (Rte. 74 a.)

Bückeburg Stat. (Inns: Deutsches Haus; Berliner Hof) is the chief town of the little principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and contains 2000 inhab. The prince resides in a large and ugly Palace, with a pretty garden and park. [About 9 m. from Bückeburg, through Eilsen (a sulphur bath), Arnsburg, and Berusen, rises the *Paschenburg*, one of the highest hills on the Weser (1115 ft.), surmounted by an Inn: a very extensive view—looking down upon the old castle of *Schaumburg*, the course of the Weser discerned in 19 different spots, the Brocken, the Grolenberg, and about 100 towns and villages.]

Stadthagen Stat. The handsome mausoleum of Prince Ernest, attached to the church, deserves notice.

Haste Stat. [About 4 m. S. of this lies Nenndorf, a watering-place belonging to the Elector of Hesse, who has a château here. Strangers are accommodated in the three bath-houses, and there is a table-d'hôte daily, during the season, in the Arkaden Saal. The waters are cold and sulphureous, and are used for drinking as well as for baths.]

Wunstorf Stat. Here is the junction of the Railroad from Bremen. The Leine river is crossed rt. Herrenhausen Palace (see p. 362).



HANOVER Stat. — Hanover (Germ. Hannover)—*Inns*: Royal Hotel, close to the railway, good (bedroom with waxlights 14 g. gr.; breakfast 5 g. gr.; dinner 12 g. gr.; servants 4 g. gr.; porter and boots extra); British Hotel; H. de Strelitz; Römischer Kaiser; H. de Hanovre—the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, is situated in a plain on the Leine, a small stream, and has 42,500 inhab. It does not make an imposing appearance at a distance, and within it is somewhat dull, and does not contain much to interest a stranger, nor are its trade and manufactures of great importance. Recent improvements, however, in its streets and houses, and the permanent residence of the Court since 1837, are making considerable changes for the better.

The *Royal Palace* (Schloss) is a handsome building, and is fitted up in a style of considerable splendour. The Ritter Saal is a fine apartment. There is a large collection of portraits in this palace: among them the most interesting are those of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia; Geo. I., II., III., and IV.; Wm. IV.; the Duke of Wellington on a grey horse, by *Lucas*; Napoleon before Ratisbon, *Adolph Adam*. The Plate-room (Silberkammer) is shown, but application must be made beforehand. Here is a very important collection of mediæval antiquities, relics, &c., some of them brought from the Holy Land by Henry the Lion, under the care of the Ober Hof-Commissar. The departure of George I. from Hanover to ascend the throne of England occasioned little or no alteration in his court; the same number of chamberlains, and an equally large stud of horses, were maintained at the expense of the country. Even court levees were held regularly every Sunday, with this difference—that, instead of the Elector, his portrait was placed on the state chair at the end of the apartment. Every courtier, as he entered, bowed to it as he would have done to the original; and while the ceremony lasted no one spoke louder than a whisper.

The finest buildings are collected around the square called *Waterloo Platz*, which serves also as a parade-ground.

[N. G.]

N. the picturesque Schloss, encircled by the Leine; S. the *Waterloo Column*, 162 ft. high, surmounted by Victory, and inscribed with the names of the Hanoverians, privates as well as officers, who fell in the battle: on either side barracks. E., in the background, the *Cadettenhaus*; W., on a hillock, stands a circular *Temple*, enclosing Leibnitz's bust (damaged by stones thrown at it). The *new Theatre* (1851), close to the Railway Stat., is one of the most striking modern buildings in Germany. The *Royal Stables* are filled with black and cream-coloured horses, of the stock from which are derived those which draw the state carriage of the Queen of England.

In the old town several quaint Gothic houses still exist. The *Rathhaus* is curiously ornamented on the outside, and a neighbouring church quaintly built of red brick. *Leibnitz's house*, with stone ornaments and scriptural bas-reliefs in its front, is in the Schmiede Gasse, a corner house.

The *Scholsskirche*, a handsome church, contains some relics collected by Henry the Lion. In the vaults beneath it are buried George I. and his mother, the Electress Sophia.

The *Royal Library* contains 40,000 volumes. Leibnitz's arm-chair, in which he studied and breathed his last, and a great number of his MSS. and some unconnected notes, scribbled on scraps of paper of all sizes, are also preserved here. Among the books are "Cicero's Offices," printed on vellum by Fust, at Mayence. At the end is the date, 1465, with a statement that the book was executed "neither with a pen, nor a pen of brass, but by a certain art." The "*Biblion Pauperum*,"—an illuminated missal, given by Charles V. to Henry VIII. "The Book of Esther," written with a pen, and illustrated by costly drawings, deserves notice. A large collection of autograph letters of remarkable persons are also included in this library.

The *Picture Gallery* of Baurath Haugmann is important.

The *Estates* of Hanover assemble in an elegant modern building called *Landschaftliches Haus*.

Herschel, the astronomer, was born here; he was originally musician in the royal band; Leibnitz and Zimmermann died here; Zimmermann is buried in the public cemetery, Leibnitz in the Neustädter Kirche. The brothers Schlegel and Iffland were also natives of Hanover.

A grand avenue of limes more than a mile long extends from the town to the Royal Palace of *Herrenhausen*. It is a low tasteless building, and is now deserted and out of order, but contains some royal portraits connected with English history. It was the favourite residence of George I. and II., and was built by the former for his mistress, Countess Platen: his smoking-room is still preserved. The *Gardens*, laid out in a formal style with straight walks, lined with high clipped hedges, which in one place are made to form a sylvan theatre, and carpeted with turf, contain statues, fountains, and splendid jets-d'eau. The Electress Sophia, mother of George I., and granddaughter of James I., dropped down dead while walking in these gardens. In the Royal *Mausoleum* is a monumental effigy of the late Queen of Hanover, Frederica, by *Rauch*.

*Mont Brilliant*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. out of the town, on the l. going to Herrenhausen, is the summer residence of the present King.

*Railways*: to Bremen, Rte. 72 a; to Hamburg, Rte. 59.

*Schnellposts* daily to Cassel.

Lehrte Stat. Here is the junction of the lines from Harburg (Rte. 59) and Hildesheim. (Rte. 72.)

Peine Stat.

Vechelde Stat.

BRUNSWICK (Germ. Braunschweig) Stat. (carriages changed here).—(Here the territory of the Zollverein begins, and luggage is examined: see above at Minden.)—*Inns*: Rheinischer Hof, and next to it Das Deutsche Haus; H. d'Angleterre; H. de Prusse; Prinz Wilhelm. The capital of the Duchy and residence of the Duke of Brunswick is a very ancient town on the Ocker, with 38,000 inhab.; cleanly in its streets, and displaying much picturesque architecture in its antique

houses, many of wood, with dates on them of 1488-91-92. The latter half of the 14th, and beginning of the next century, was the golden age of Brunswick, when it became a place of great commercial importance, and a leading member of the Hanse League. It is no longer fortified, but surrounded by plantations and *Walks*, which occupy the site of the former ramparts.

The *Palace* or *Residenzschloss* is a magnificent and tasteful building, erected from the designs of Ottmer, supplying the place of that called Graue Hof, which was burnt in 1839 by the mob. It is handsomely furnished, and contains an interesting picture of M. Theresa's children. A party may see it by paying a fee of 2 dollars, but it is scarce worth it; the *garden* only, which is open to the public, being worth seeing.

The *Museum*, in the Zeughaus (Arsenal), near the Cathedral, well arranged and kept, consists of—1. Gallery of *Paintings*, containing many works of high merit, particularly two *Jan Steens*, the best pictures by that artist, probably, existing—one represents a Marriage Contract, the other a Musical Party; *Van der Helst*, a woman and child; *Holbein*, Sir Thomas More; *Rembrandt*, two excellent portraits, in his clear manner, of *Grotius* and his wife, and a good landscape; *Mierevelt*, fine portraits of a Count and Countess of Nassau; *Giorgione* (?) Adam and Eve, a very good picture, though it is perhaps incorrectly assigned to this master—it is more probably a work of *Palma Vecchio*; *Steenwyk*, the Deliverance of St. Peter, a large picture; a fine *Guido*; a portrait said to be by *Raphael*; *Teniers*, Sen., a Chemist; *Schwartz*, an Old Man; 162, *Ruysdael*, a Waterfall; *G. Dou*, his own Portrait; 314 and 327, *Alb. Dürer*, 2 Portraits; 473, *Rembrandt*, with his Wife and 3 Children; ditto, 466, an Entombment; 449, *Honthorst*, Boy with Flute. 160 pictures out of this collection were transported to Paris by the French. The greater part were originally in the gallery at *Salzdahlum*.

2. A collection of *Natural History* of second-rate excellence: it includes some



very perfect fossil bones of the Cave Bear from the Harz.

3. *Classical Antiquities.* — Statues, bronzes, &c., from Greece and Italy. The famous *Mantuan Vase* of onyx was carried away by the former Duke Charles.

4. *Antiquities, and Works of Art* of more recent times. At the head of them must be placed an exquisite carving in steatite by *Albert Dürer*, representing St. John preaching in the Wilderness. It is a masterpiece of its kind. Some of the figures are detached and finished all round, and in one or two instances, where their backs are turned outwards, it will be found that the faces are made out with the utmost delicacy and beauty, though there is barely room to pass the blade of a knife behind them, a fact which increases our admiration of the dexterity of the artist. Here are preserved the uniform of Frederick the Great, worn at Mollwitz, in the Seven Years' War; uniform and sword which the Duke of Brunswick carried at Quatre Bras; and Luther's ring. There are many other valuable objects of art and vertu: rich silver plate; carvings in ivory, amber, wood; also a crucifix by M. Angelo, with bas-reliefs in silver by Ben. Cellini; and a collection of *Majolica*, amounting to 1000 pieces, perhaps the finest in Europe. This collection suffered by its trip to Paris; many of the finest specimens being found missing on its return. It was formerly kept at the castle of Salzdahlum. French enamels made at Limoges, collected by Tavernier to take to Persia — a very fine collection. Kociusko's cup carved in prison. Fine MSS. of the Gospels, 1000 or 1100; others with rich gold and ivory covers.

The Museum is open to the public daily, except Monday, from 11 to 1; at other times admittance can only be obtained by special application to the Director, and by payment of a fee of 2½ dollars.

The *Dom* or *Cathedral* of St. Blaize (patron of Brunswick) is a plain, solid structure in the Norman style, of great antiquity, 1176-1250, begun by Henry the Lion, one of the most illustrious

princes of the House of Guelph (from whom the royal family of England are descended), after his return from a pilgrimage in the Holy Land. It has recently been repaired and cleared of whitewash, by which some very curious frescoes (Italian in style) of the 13th century, have been laid bare. The N. aisle is of much more recent date (1469), and is supported by lythe, twisted, or screw pillars, of the utmost elegance, and very unusual. The altar in front of the roodloft is a slab of Purbeck marble, supported by 5 bronze pillars; it was presented by the Duchess Matilda. The seven-branched brass candlestick (a copy, it is said, of that which stood in the temple of Jerusalem), on a pedestal ornamented with grotesque monsters, was made by command of Henry the Lion, and in the Byzantine style of art. Henry himself, and his wife Matilda, an English princess (daughter of Henry II. and sister of Richard Cœur de Lion), are buried in this church. Their effigies recline upon a sarcophagus in the central aisle. The *Vaults* beneath the church are the burial-place of the Ducal family. No fewer than 9 of the princes here interred perished on the field of battle. The most remarkable among this range of coffins, in the eyes of Englishmen, are those containing the bodies of the Duke, who was mortally wounded at the fatal battle of Jena, and of his son, who fell at Quatre Bras, having nobly avenged his father's death, at the head of his devoted black band. "Two small (black) flags, the one an offering from the matrons, the other from the maidens of Brunswick, are suspended above his coffin, still sprinkled with the brown and withering leaves of the garlands which the love of his people scattered on his bier, when at midnight he was laid among so many of his race who had fought and fallen like himself." — *Russell*. Beside the coffins of these two heroes is placed that of *Caroline of Brunswick*, consort of Geo. IV. The silver plate, sent from England, bore the words, dictated by herself, "Murdered Queen of England," but it was removed and replaced by another, inscribed simply with the name, dates, and titles, in the usual form; the marks

of the nails which fastened the original plate are still visible.

Some of the relics brought by Henry the Lion from Palestine, which cost him vast sums, are preserved in an antechamber leading into the Royal vault; one of them, which the monks had palmed upon his credulity as a "Griffin's claw," and which long passed for such, is now ascertained to be the curved horn of a particular species of antelope! Here are also shown the ivory horn and pipe of St. Blaize; a statue of Henry the Lion made probably in his lifetime; a singular pillar of wood, bearing the emblems of the *Passion of Christ*, as the spear, nails, crown of thorns; St. Veronica's handkerchief; St. Peter's sword; the high priest's servant's ear; the cock which crew, &c. &c. The bone of a whale or mammoth, in this vault, long passed for one of Goliath's ribs!

In the centre of the square near the Cathedral stands an ancient *bronze Lion*, of stiff Byzantine workmanship, brought from Constantinople by Henry the Lion.

In the *Alt Stadtmarkt* is a rich *Gothic fountain* of bronze, ornamented with figures, devices, and coats of arms: date 1408. The *Mansion House* (*Altstadt Rathhaus*), a beautiful specimen of German architecture (about 1300), having statues of Guelphic princes in front. The building is deserted and decayed: its dungeons are turned into wine cellars. *St. Martin's Ch.*, opposite, is an interesting Gothic edifice of the 12th cent., but *St. Anne's chapel* at the S.W. dates from 1441. On the outside, in one corner, is a monument with effigies in relief of a man in armour, d. 1615. The *bronze font*, 1441, the statues on the pulpit (end of 16th cent.), and those of the high altar (1725), deserve notice. These 3 buildings, in combination with some Gothic houses in the same square, form a very picturesque group. The outsides of the *Petrikirche*, said to have been built by Henry the Lion, and of *St. Andrew's Ch.* (1200-1340, finished in the middle of the 16th cent.), ornamented externally on the S. side with figures of cripples (d. 1400), have a grand effect.

*St. Catherine's Ch.* (latter half of 13th cent., choir finished 1450) resembles *St. Andrew's*, and is an ornament to the town. Here are some fine monuments of the 16-18th cent., and painted glass, 1553.

The old houses, Nos. 772, 773, in the *Breiten St.*, and No. 456, *Stein St.*, have curious carvings of the 15th cent.

Close to the *August Thor*, on the finest site that the levelled ramparts afford, a *cast-iron obelisk*, 60 ft. high, has been erected by the citizens to the memory of their two dukes, who fell at *Jena* and *Quatre Bras*.

About a mile outside the *Stein Thor* a *monument* and *chapel* have been erected to the memory of the brave but luckless *Schill* (Rte. 76) and his companions in arms, 14 of whom were shot here by the French. *Schill's* head, formerly preserved in spirits at *Leiden*, is now buried under the monument along with his body, and his bust, a gift of the King of Bavaria, is deposited in the chapel, along with many other relics of the War of Independence. *Schill* headed a patriotic rising against the French in 1808, which, though premature, and quickly suppressed, led the way to the well-concerted opposition to Napoleon, which, in 1814, freed Germany from his thralldom.

The famous corps of *black Brunswickers*, remarkable for their bravery and devotion to their princes, as well as for their sable uniform, black horsehair plume, and ominous death's head and cross-bones, are the Duke's Bodyguard.

A celebrated *Fair* is held at Brunswick.

In the small *Magni Kirchhof* is the grave of *Lessing* (d. 1781), marked by a simple stone.

The *Railroad* from Brunswick to *Magdeburg* runs near the Ducal châteaux of *Richmond* and *Williamscastle*, to

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Wolfenbüttel Stat.* *Wolfenbüttel*, a town of 9000 inhab., on the *Ocker*, remarkable for its *Library* of 200,000 vols., containing a vast number of Bibles, among them *Luther's Bible*, with notes in his own hand. His marriage



ring, doctor's ring, spoon, drinking glass, and his portrait by *Cranach*, are also preserved here. MSS., Mæso-Gothic, Icelandic, Latin, of 12th and 13th cents., Cufic, Greek; *Sachsenspiegel* (Saxon laws) full of figures.

Lessing lived a long time here, as librarian to the Duke.

[A branch railroad is carried from Wolfenbüttel to Harzburg, 6 Germ. m. =  $28\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m., in the vicinity of Goslar. By means of it the excursion to the Harz (Rte. 73) may be conveniently made from Brunswick. At Harzburg Stat. is a good restaurant and hotel; Braunschweiger Hof. Carriages, guides, and asses may be hired here. Harzburg consists of a few scattered houses at the foot of the mountains].

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Schöppenstadt Stat.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Jerxheim Stat.

2 Wegersleben Stat. The wooded hills of the Harz (the Brocken) appear against the S. horizon.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Gross-Oschersleben Stat.

(A branch railway hence to Halberstadt,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. Rte. 74.)

1 Hadmersleben Stat.

2 Langenweddingen Stat.

Within a circle of a few miles from Magdeburg lies some of the most fertile corn-land in Germany. It is, however, an open and unpicturesque plain, scarcely a hedge or tree visible. Much chicory is cultivated in this district: after being roasted at some of the kilns near the town, it is largely exported as a substitute for coffee. Most of the churches of Magdeburg have twin towers nearly alike, so that seven pair of steeples may be perceived on approaching it, rising above the level lines of green ramparts.

2 MAGDEBURG Stat.—*Inns*: Erzherzog Stephan, close to the Stat., good;—Stadt London.

The capital of the Prussian province of Saxony is built on the Elbe, and has 66,000 inhab., including the garrison (4000) and 2000 R. Catholics. It is a fortress of the first class, and from the augmentation and improvement in its defences since the war is now considered one of the strongest in Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it could not be in-

vested by an army of less than from 50,000 to 100,000 men. The *Citadel*, on an island of the Elbe, one of the oldest parts of the fortifications, serves also as a state prison; Lafayette and Carnot were confined in it. The famous Baron Trenck was long imprisoned in the *Stern Schanze* (Star Bastion) outside the Sudenberger Thor: it is considered one of the strongest points. The newly erected defences are Fort Scharnhorst and the Thurm Schanze. In spite of, or rather in consequence of, the strength of its bulwarks, Magdeburg has endured the miseries of war at different times, and to a terrible extent, especially during the 30 years' war. It resisted the army of Wallenstein for 7 months (1629), but was taken at the end of 2 years (1631) by the *ferocious* Tilly, who carried it by assault, sacked it, and massacred 30,000 of its inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, with accompaniments of brutality and atrocity which alone will serve to affix for ever the above epithet to his name. The church of St. John, in which many hundred women had taken refuge, was nailed up and burnt, and the troopers, fastening to their saddle-girths the wives and daughters of murdered citizens, dragged them off to the camp. In the despatch in which Tilly announced the capture, he says, "Since the destruction of Jerusalem and Troy, such a victory has not been." The gate by which he entered the town still continues walled up, and upon the *House* of the commandant, whom he beheaded, may be still read the words, "Remember the 10th of May, 1631." After this calamity only 139 houses were left standing. In 1806 the Fortress, though garrisoned by 20,000 men, was basely surrendered to the French by General Kleist, after 14 days' siege, in consequence, it is supposed, of either cowardice or a bribe. The last siege was the long and obstinate one which it endured in 1813-14.

Magdeburg, from its position on the Elbe, is the entrepôt of the merchandize which enters Germany by that river, and is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, as well as of active commerce. A canal, commencing 20 m.

below the town, unites the Elbe with the Havel. The finest street is the Breiteweg, running N. and S. through the town, and almost the only fine building is

The *Cathedral*, one of the noblest Gothic edifices of N. Germany, erected between 1211 and 1363. It was shamefully injured, and turned into a warehouse and stable, by the French, but has been repaired, at the cost of 300,000 dollars, by the Prussian government. "All the lower part of the building dates from about 1200. It succeeded an older Dom, erected by the Empr. Otho I., of which a curious model is preserved in a side chapel; it was round, and probably one of the largest churches of that form. 3 imposing colossal statues behind the choir, various marble and granite columns, and perhaps the small figures now in the walls of the choir, belonged to the old Dom."—*F.S.* This ch. is 364 ft. long. The roof of the nave is 110 ft. high. The tomb of the Empr. Otho I. and his queen Editha (daughter of Edmund King of the Anglo-Saxons) is of the 14th cent. The horseshoe arches of the E. end are very elegant. The *pulpit* of alabaster, now sadly mutilated, is the work of one Sebastian Extel, 1594; there is a monument by the same hand in the church, and others displaying fine cinque-cento bas-relief. "The variety and beauty of the Romanesque capitals and tympana are remarkable. The dog-tooth ornament occurs in the triforium, and on the exterior at the W. end. The cloisters deserve a visit."—*R.*

In a chapel at the W. end, singularly placed between the two towers, where the principal entrance ought to be, is the monument of Archbp. Ernest (1495), executed in bronze by the celebrated artist of Nuremberg, *Peter Vischer*. The figures of the 12 Apostles around it are worthy of minute examination as works of art of great excellence. A branched bronze candelabrum and 2 chandeliers, as well as the iron screen, are of ancient work. Among other remarkable monuments is that of one Bake, a canon of the cathedral, who saved the building from destruction by interceding on its be-

half with Tilly, whose schoolfellow he had been; also that of the Frau von Asseburg, who returned home the night after her burial, and lived with her husband for 9 years after her first interment; a story which the sexton will not fail to tell. Tilly's helmet and gloves are shown here.

Against the walls are placed tablets bearing the names of the men of Magdeburg who fell in the War of Liberation, with this simple heading:—"Aus dieser Stadt starben für König und Vaterland." In order to see the fine view of the town and fortifications from the top of the towers 350 ft. high, permission ought to be obtained from the commandant; but you can ascend as far as the roof with the Dom-Custos. N.B. The gravedigger's wife keeps the keys of the tower. In *St. Sebastian's* Church is the grave of Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump.

In the *Alte Markt*, opposite the Rathhaus, stands an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otho, with his two queens, one on either side. It is the oldest monument in Magdeburg, erected by the grateful citizens after his death (973).

The *Public Gardens*, called Friedrich Wilhelms Garten, outside the Sudenberger gate, and by the side of the Elbe, are tastefully laid out, command fine views, and are a great resource to the townspeople. The Fürstenwall (*Prince's Rampart*), a sort of terrace and parade-ground running along the margin of the Elbe,—named from Prince Leopold of Dessau,—not far from the Dom, is a fine walk. Beneath it are casemates, whose chimneys project through the ground among the trees. They are now partly occupied as railway offices.

*Luther* went to school at Magdeburg, and has recorded in his writings that while a poor scholar here he often sang in the streets and at rich men's doors (as is still the custom with poor choristers) to earn a scanty pittance, which helped to support him.

The French republican General *Carnot* is buried in the churchyard outside the Krökenthor; he received an asylum here from the Prussians after being



banished from France, in consequence of the restoration of the Bourbons, and d. 1823.

There is a *Theatre* here. The *Friedrich Wilhelms Garten* beyond the glacis occupies the site of the garden of the Convent of Berg, founded 937, suppressed 1810: it commands an extensive view.

For the Railway from Magdeburg to BERLIN, see Rte. 62.

### ROUTE 67.

DÜSSELDORF TO BERLIN, BY ELBERFELD, CASSEL, EISLEBEN, AND HALLE.

83 $\frac{1}{4}$  Pruss. m. = 389 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

*Railway* from Düsseldorf to Dortmund, where it enters the Minden railway (Rte. 66). Trains in 4 hours to Dortmund. This railway connects the flourishing manufacturing districts of the Wupperthal, and county of Mark, with the Cologne-Berlin line. It is interesting alike from the industry and picturesque beauty of the country it traverses, as well as for the engineering skill displayed in its construction.

Gerresheim Stat. This old town once contained a celebrated Nunnery for noble ladies. The fair Agnes of Mansfeldt eloped from it with Gebhart Truchsess, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1582. The Church is a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th cent.

Erkerath Stat. Beyond this is an inclined plane, which the carriages ascend by the weight of a *descending train* coming in the opposite direction.

Hochdahl Stat. is 1 m. distant from a cavern called the Neanders Höhle.

Vohwinkel Stat. A few miles S. of this lies the town of Solingen (*Inns*: Baerischer Hof; Stadt Königsberg), 4000 inhab., famous for its extensive manufacture of sword-blades, foils, scissors, and other articles of cutlery and ironware.

A branch railway, called *Prince William's Railway*, runs N. from Vohwinkel to Steele. Near the village of Sonnborn the train crosses the vale of the Wupper on a bridge of 6 arches, and along the shoulder of a hill reaches

Elberfeld Stat. Omnibus (5 Sgr.) into the town.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  ELBERFELD.—*Inns*: Kurpfälzer Hof (Cour Electorale);—Zweibrücker Hof;—Weiden Hof. This is one of the most important towns in the Prussian dominions, from its extensive manufactories. It has a population of 48,000, and is joined to another town, Barmen, with 32,000 inhab., forming an uninterrupted street 5 miles long. Its situation in the pretty valley of the Wupper is picturesque, healthy, and advantageous to its commerce, but the town itself is dirty and not prepossessing. It has rapidly risen to its actual extent and height of prosperity within the present century. Its principal manufactures consist of cottons, thread, silk, and the dye called Turkey red, which is produced here of so excellent a colour, and so very cheap, that cotton yarn is actually exported to a considerable extent from Glasgow and elsewhere, and is afterwards reimported from Elberfeld, dyed. In 1829 the annual produce of the manufactures here was valued at more than 3 millions sterling. There are few districts in Europe at present which exceed in manufacturing enterprise, wealth, and population, that part of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia which anciently composed the Duchy of Berg. It may be nearly included within a triangle drawn from Cologne, along the Rhine to the mouth of the Ruhr, and from these two points to Hagen. The valleys of the Wupper, and of the streams pouring into it, are scenes of the most active and intelligent industry, and their manufactures of cotton, iron, cutlery, and brass, nearly equal those of England, while they surpass our own in cheapness. The prosperity of the country is visible at every step: coal, the origin of all manufacturing prosperity, is found in abundance; water-power is furnished by the numerous streams; steam-engines have been erected everywhere, and the hills are covered with habitations even up to their summits.

The new *Rathhaus* is ornamented with frescoes by the Düsseldorf artists.

The object best worth visiting here is the *Belvedere* (Rundschau auf der Hardt), a round tower on the top of

the hill of Hardt, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, a charming *point of view*, overlooking the Wupperthal, accessible in less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour from the Hotel.

*Schnellposts* daily to Iserlohn,—to Cassel in  $29\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Elberfeld is united to *Barmen* by a bridge, so that they seem to form but one town, both animated by the same spirit of industry. Barmen is a long straggling street, with manufactories and human dwellings on either side. At every step the country displays the most agreeable signs of industrious prosperity,—indeed this portion of the Duchy of Berg may be looked on as one vast workshop. It is the most populous district of Prussia; the number of inhab. is calculated at 18,000 to the German square m. ( $21\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. square m.) The railway crosses the frontier of Berg and Mark, the ancient line of demarcation between the Franks and Saxons, before reaching

$1\frac{1}{3}$  Schwelm (*Inn*, Märkischer Hof), an active little town of 3400 inhab. After passing through a considerable cutting in the mountain the railway gains an elevated point (Milspe) from which you look down upon the broad vale of Ennepe, swarming with life and industry. Villages occur at every few miles of road, chiefly busied in various manufactures of iron. Machetes, here called Sackhauer, for cutting the sugar-cane in the West Indies, &c., are made here.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Hagen (*Inn*, Preussischer Adler), a manufacturing town of 3500 inhab. *Schnellpost*, daily, in 24 hours, from Hagen to Cassel. Near Witten the railway quits the valley of the Ruhr.

*Dortmund* Stat., in Rte. 66, where this railway enters the Cologne, Minden, and Berlin line. The post-road between Hagen and Unna runs near to the coal-mines, the chief source of prosperity to the surrounding district. The road makes a considerable bend to cross the Lenne, approaching the small town of Limburg (*Inn*, Bentheimer Hof, beautifully situated), and the *château* of the Prince of Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda, which is in a very picturesque

situation. At the point where the Lenne joins the Ruhr, N.W. in the distance are seen the ruins of *Hohen-Syburg*, the old castle of Wittekind, last Duke of the Saxons, who was here conquered by Charlemagne and compulsorily baptized. After passing near the Grümannshöhle, nearer Iserlohn, at Grüne, a colossal cross of iron is discernible. It was set up as a memorial of the War of Liberation.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Iserlohn (*Inn*, Quinke's Hotel), one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in Westphalia, with 9400 inhab.: it may be regarded as the Birmingham of Prussia, where steam-engines, cutlery, and all sorts of brass ware, buttons, needles, pins, wire, &c., are made. The country round abounds in workshops, forges, paper-mills, &c., is rich in picturesque rocks, ruined castles of antiquity, and romantic valleys and glens. At Hemar, 3 m. on the high road, the traveller, by turning rt. to the village Sundwich, may see the *Sundwich Höhle*, a cave containing fossil bones, and the Sea of Rocks (*Felsenmeer*). We are now in the ancient duchy of Westphalia, the country of the red earth, over which, in former times, the jurisdiction of the mysterious *Vehm Gericht*, miscalled the Secret Tribunal, extended. The national food of Westphalia is brown rye bread, commonly called *pumpernickel*, described by Voltaire as "certainne pierre dure, noire, et gluante, composée, à ce qu'on prétend, d'une espèce de seigle;" it is found on the tables of rich and poor, and horses are fed on a coarse sort of it, as well as men.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Wimbren.—*Inn*, Post; civil people, but poor accommodation.—*R. T.* Hence to Werl, on the high road to Münster and Paderborn, is only 1 Germ. m. The road approaches the Ruhr, and continues along its banks for many miles, crossing it at Neheim.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Arnsberg.—*Inn*, König von Preussen, good.—A town of 4000 inhab., prettily situated on an eminence half encircled by the Ruhr. On one of the gates are groups of stags and boars not ill executed. There is an extensive view from the ruins of the *Old Castle*,



in the Court of which (Baumhof), or in a field on the l. of the road to Iserlohn, the judges of that which has been called the Secret Tribunal used to assemble for deliberation. The holy Vehm numbered in Westphalia (which anciently comprehended the country between the Rhine, Weser, and Ems) 100,000 Wissenden or initiated. This ancient court of justice, now erroneously regarded as a sort of German inquisition, was in truth only a *separate* jurisdiction; its meetings were held in public places, and in open day; and its proceedings were neither secret nor tyrannical. The words Secret Tribunal are in fact a mistranslation of the words "Separatum judicium." Part of the old castle is fitted up as a residence for the family of Hesse-Schomberg, and contains some good pictures, pottery, and glass. The gardens are much frequented by picnic parties from the neighbouring places. At the foot of the hill lies the suppressed Benedictine Abbey Weddinghausen. *Schnellpost* to Münster. Pretty country to

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Meschede, a pretty town on the Ruhr. Schäffers Inn.

3 Brilon (*Inn*, *Post*) is one of the oldest towns in Germany, and has 3000 inhab. The *Great Parish Ch.* was built, it is said, by Charlemagne, in 776 (?).

This stage lies over a lonely heath (Thurlerheide), with scarcely a house in sight.

2 Bredelar on the Diemel. The post-house was once a monastery, now turned into an iron-work.

The old road goes by Arolsen ( $2\frac{3}{4}$ ), residence of the Prince of Waldeck (*Inns*: Waldeckscher Hof;—Römer); Rauch the sculptor, and Kaulbach the painter, were born at Arolsen. Volkmarsen,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ;—Westuffeln, 2: but the new road, made as far as possible within the Prussian territory, skirts Waldeck, and passes through

$3\frac{3}{4}$  Ossendorf. Beyond, however, it is necessarily carried across a portion of the Electorate of Hesse, which, in conjunction with Waldeck, separate the Westphalian and Rhenish provinces of Prussia from the rest of her empire.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Westuffeln. The Elector of Hesse has a country-seat at Wilhelmsthal.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  CASSEL.—In Rte. 70. *Schnellpost* to Halle, 26 Germ. m., in 26 hours. By the Thuringian railway in 8 hrs.

2 Helsa. Near Almerode, the *Mount Meissner*, 2300 ft. above the sea-level, chiefly of columnar basalt, is seen to the S., and it may be conveniently ascended from that place. Scenery, pretty and varied, to

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Witzenhausen (*Inns*: König v. Preussen; Goldne Krone), prettily placed on the Werra, 2500 inhab.; the last station in Hesse Cassel. There is an elegant Gothic *chapel*, with elaborate open-work turret, near the bridge: it deserves being drawn.

"There is a charming drive along the rt. bank of the Werra, both up to Allendorf, and down to Münden in Hanover; through woods the greater part of the way. The forests in Hesse are among the finest in Germany, owing to the large trees they contain, which are no longer found in those nearer the Rhine."—*F. S.*

3 Heiligenstadt (*Inns*: Preussischer Hof; Deutsches Haus) has 4000 inhab.; it was formerly the capital of the principality of Eichsfeld, but now belongs to Prussia. The *Ch. of the Apostles* has 2 octagonal towers, and in the churchyard is an octagonal chapel, intended apparently for a Baptistery.

3 Wülfingerode. A hilly stage to

3 NORDHAUSEN (*Inns*: Römischer Kaiser; Berliner Hof; Englischer Hof; Deutsches Haus, outside the town, good), a flourishing town of 15,000 inhab., at the S. extremity of the Harz mountains, in a country very fertile in corn. It has the most extensive distilleries in Germany. In the *Ch. of St. Blasius* are two paintings by *Luke Cranach*; an *Ecce Homo*, and the burial of the young man of Nain, painted to adorn the tomb of a friend of the painter, who has introduced among the mourners portraits of Luther and Melancthon. Near the Rathhaus is a *Rolandsäule* under a roof. (See p. 375.) Wolf the philosopher was born here. The walks and gardens on the upper side of the town are beautiful. There are many interesting points in the neighbourhood, such as the castles of Hohenstein and Ebersburg. The road from hence to

Magdeburg and the Harz is described in Rte. 74.

Near Nordhausen begins the fertile valley called *Goldene Aue*, watered by the winding Helme. It extends to Rossleben and Sangerhausen, near which it falls into the Unstrut. 11 m. S. of Nordhausen lies Sondershausen (*Inn*, Erbprinz), capital of the small principality of Schwarzburg.—*S*. In the palace is a small collection of antiquities, among them a bronze image, said to be an idol of the Sorbie-Wends called Püsterich, very old. At

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Rossla on the Helme, 1200 inhab., Count Stolberg has a château. On the rt. of the road rises the hill called *Kyffhäuser* (1353 ft. high): on it may be seen ruins of a tower, said to be the remains of an imperial castle, built by the Empr. Barbarossa, whose spirit is fabled still to haunt its chambers, and some among the peasants and miners affirm they have seen him with his head resting on his arm, and his red beard growing through the stone table at which he sits!

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Sangerhausen.—*Inn*, Löwe. In the *Ch. of St. Ulrich* (date 1079) is the tomb of Louis the Leaper, who vowed to build a church to St. Ulrich, provided he succeeded in jumping safely out of the window of his prison near Halle: from this circumstance he obtained a nickname, and the saint a church. Near the town are mines of brown coal and copper.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  *Eisleben* (*Inn*, Goldenes Schiff). A town of 7000 inhab. on the Böse, a small stream. It is only remarkable as the *native place* of LUTHER. The house in which he was born, 1483, and died, 1546, is not far from the gate leading to Halle, a few doors from the Post-office; his portrait is placed over the entrance. The original building was partly consumed by fire in 1689, but there is still enough of it left to give interest to it. It is now converted into a *Free School* for the education of poor children, and contains the cap, cloak, and other relics of the great reformer. In *St. Andrew's* ch. is the pulpit from which he preached, and some tombs of the Counts of Mansfeld. Luther was the son of a poor miner

here, and the greater part of the inhab. still follow the same occupation, working in the neighbouring copper-mines. The ancient castle was the residence of the Counts of Mansfeld.

The road traverses an open country bare of wood, passing 2 small lakes; the one on the rt. is salt, the other fresh.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Langenbogen. There are brown coal-mines near this.

2 HALLE. See p. 356. *Railway* hence to Berlin. Rte. 63.

## ROUTE 68.

COLOGNE TO CASSEL AND BRUNSWICK BY SOEST AND PADERBORN.

*Railway* trains in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  h.

See Rte. 66 for the railway from Cologne to

*Hamm* Stat. The Westphalian Eisenbahn diverges from this point to

2 Werl. (*Inn* very bad.) Here are salt-works, and a miraculous image of the Virgin, to which many thousand pilgrims repair annually.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Soest Stat. (*Inns*: Bei Overweg, comfortable and clean). A singular antiquated walled town, with 8000 inhab.; reckoned the cheapest place in Germany. It contains several very curious churches, "which deserve elucidation by some competent architect. Many of them seem to be works of colonists from the Rhine, and are very Roman in the appearance of their architecture and masonry. In the tower of one of them there still remains a heap of old cross-bow bolts and cross-bows in a state of decay. The more modern churches of the 13th, 14th, and 15th cent. are equally good, and seem to be emanations from the tasteful Gothic architecture of Münster. Some of the shrine work is particularly worthy of imitation from its richness and purity."

—*F. S.* The *Dom* and the *Petri-Kirche*, in the Byzantine or round-arched style, and the *Wiesen-Kirche*, a splendid specimen of German pointed Gothic (the altar-piece—the woes and joys of the Virgin, 1437—is fine), especially deserve notice. During the middle ages Soest was a most flourishing



and populous town, lying on the great commercial high road from Bruges and Antwerp, across Germany, by Cologne to Brunswick and the Baltic. In the 15th cent. it withstood a memorable siege from Dietrich Archbp. of Cologne, an ambitious prelate, who sought to subject Westphalia to his rule. In spite, however, of the long train of princes and nobles whom he gained over to his cause, and in spite of his army of 60,000 men, including a horde of 20,000 Bohemian mercenaries, the Bishop was compelled to raise the siege and retire from the walls, so bravely were they defended by the citizens, who served the artillery, and by their wives, who wielded pots of boiling pitch.

Sir Peter Lely was a native of Soest. About a mile off, on the l. of the road, are the salt-works and baths of Sasendorf.

Lippstadt Stat., on the Lippe (Köppelmans Inn).

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Gesecke Stat.—Inn, Post, tolerable.

1 Salzkotten Stat. (Preussens Inn), a town of 1500 inhab., with considerable salt-works.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Paderborn Stat. (Inns: Preussischer Hof; Römischer Hof, dirty; Schwan; none good). A very ancient and gloomy town of 8200 inhab., formerly capital of an ecclesiastical principality, and seat of a University, now a Catholic Bishop's See, full of curious old houses.

The Cathedral is a large and curious, rather than handsome, edifice, built 1133, 345 ft. long, 66 ft. high, has remarkable sculptures over the portal, and contains the shrine of St. Liborius of silver gilt, and numerous monuments of its bishops, &c. In an angle between the nave and the transept is a well 80 ft. deep. The sacristy abounds in articles of church plate, and in splendid priests' vestments. Below the Dom rises the stream of the Pader, out of 5 sources, in sufficient copiousness to be able to turn a mill at the distance of a few yards. The ground on which the town stands teems with springs of water, bursting forth in the very streets; it is said there are not less than 300 in and

about it, some of them warm. The Stadthaus is a very picturesque building. The University is now replaced by a Catholic Seminary. There is a fine walk round the town.

N. and E. of Paderborn stretches the Teutoburger Wald,—the *Saltus Teutoburgicus* of the Romans,—covered with oaks and beech. This high land is supposed to be the scene of the defeat of the legions of Varus by the German chief Arminius (Her-mann, the leader of the army). Allowing the Romans to advance across the plains of Westphalia, he awaited them in the first difficult country, on the skirts of the Great Hercynian Forest, a strong position, covering the district up to the Weser, where, Roman discipline being of no avail, the invaders suffered one of the most serious defeats recorded in their annals, which arrested for ever their progress in this direction. The battle-field is supposed to lie between Driburg and Bielefeld (R. 66, p. 359. See also p. 377). Many of the present names of hills, forests, streams and villages in this district correspond with those mentioned by Tacitus, near the scene of the battle.

The railway on quitting Paderborn penetrates into the highlands of Westphalia, following first the valley of the Alme, next the winding course of the Sauer, by Etteln, Atteln, and Ebblinghausen, traversing a tunnel at Lichtenau, and another through the Ebbegebirge.

Warburg Stat. Here is the frontier of Prussia. An old and decayed town, in a picturesque site on the Diemel: l. rises the hill of Kegelberg, surmounted by the ruins of Castle *Desenberg*, the property of the Spiegel family.

The river Diemel is crossed, and not far from Liebenau, on the frontier of Electoral Hesse, our railway reaches the line from Cassel to Karlshafen.

Karlshafen Stat. (Inns: Karlsbahn; Schwan), at the junction of the Diemel with the Weser. Steam-boat (see Rte. 74 a) to Bremen. For the railway to Cassel see Rte. 71.

CASSEL Station.

The road to Brunswick proceeds from Paderborn to

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Driburg (*Inns*: Köthener Hof, in the town; Deutsches Haus, at the Wells: both good). The town contains 2000 inhab. A little to the E. of it, on the road to Höxter, beneath the old castle of Yburg, lie the *Baths*, supplied by a chalybeate spring, one of the strongest known. They are annually frequented by some hundred visitors. A covered gallery, 250 ft. long, serves as a promenade in bad weather. A new macadamised road leads over the Bergstiege to

2 Brackel (*Inns*: Berliner Hof; Deutsches Haus), at the junction of the Brucht and Nethe. Population 2700.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Höxter (*Inns*: Berliner Hof; Stadt Bremen). A walled town, 3500 inhab., the last in Prussian Westphalia, on the l. bank of the Weser. Near it Charlemagne fought one of his hardest battles against the Saxons. The watch-tower on the *Brunsborg* is said to be a relic of a castle built by *Bruno*, brother of Wittekind, and which is supposed to have been one of the strongest Saxon fortresses. In 1673 Turenne fixed his head-quarters here. It is now a Prussian court-house. A fine avenue of chestnuts, 1 m. long, leads to the suppressed (1805) Benedictine Abbey of *Corvey* (*Corveia*), (no inn), one of the most ancient ecclesiastical establishments in Germany. It was founded in 823, by Louis the Pious, and received from Paris, in 836, the relics of St. Vitus; it became the missionary centre from which Christianity and civilization were spread over a large part of N. Germany and Scandinavia. Ansgar, the Apostle of the N., was a missionary from Corvey, and Pope Gregory V. was abbot here. The only existing MS. of the first 5 books of Tacitus was discovered in the convent library, 1514, and published 1515 by Pope Leo X. The Convent, a handsome modern edifice, is now a seat of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, but too vast for any private family of whatever rank, and void of interest. The only remains of the old Abbey are in the W. front of the *Church*, and the story over it, with the columns of single blocks in the vestibule, attributed with some pro-

bability to the age of Charlemagne; the body is of the 15th cent. *Steamer* to Bremen, see Rte. 74a. Beyond this, as far as Eschershausen, the road is fine.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Holzminden in Brunswick.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Eschershausen.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Mühlenbeck.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Gandersheim.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Seesen.—Steigerthal's Inn is the best. The town has 2000 inhab.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Lutter, where Tilly gained a victory over the Protestants under Christian IV. of Denmark, so decisive that he received for it the thanks of the Holy See. Lutter, Salzgitter, and Beinum lie within the Hanoverian territory.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Immendorf.

2 BRUNSWICK. See Rte. 66.

### ROUTE 69.

DÜSSELDORF TO MÜNSTER AND TO BREMEN, BY OSNABRÜCK (POST-ROAD), OR BY WUNSTORF (RAILWAY).

For the Railway as far as Hamm Stat. (20 Germ. m.), see Rte. 66.

At Hamm a branch line turns off to Münster. Trains in 1 hr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m.

*Stats.* at Drensteinfurth and Runkeroede.

The many towers of Münster have an imposing appearance at a distance.

MÜNSTER Stat. (*Inns*: Münsterischer Hof, comfortable and good table-d'hôte; König von England, in the market-place, better situated), the capital of the province of Westphalia, has 24,000 inhab., and is a place of considerable trade and commerce. It was formerly ruled by archbishops, who were princes independent of the Empire; it is now a Catholic bishop's see. It is one of the most curious old towns in Germany, though it has not the high antiquity or fine situation of those on the Rhine and Danube. Along the ground floor of the houses of the main street run arcades, supporting the upper stories, reminding the traveller of Padua and Bologna. Its Gothic buildings are remarkable for their good taste and picturesque beauty. The most remarkable are, the *Cathedral*, of mixed Romanesque and Gothic architecture, with 2 transepts and very low side aisles. "The parts of it most worth notice are, the S. *Transept* (outside), and the S. porch, or *Paradise* as it is



called, with Byzantine pillars and sculptures. Inside, the *Roodloft* and its staircases, the sacraments houses, the brass font, and stained glass.”—*F. S.* The body of the church was gutted by the Anabaptists. The choir has been vilely daubed with peach-colour and green and miserable arabesques. Observe a Last Judgment, a huge sculpture in stone, 1692, in the S. transept; a Pietà, of marble, under the organ, by Achterman, a living sculptor, a native of Münster. Behind the choir is the tomb of Bishop Galen, who, notwithstanding his ecclesiastical title and profession, spent a life of perpetual warfare, maintaining an army of 42,000 foot, 18,000 horse, and 200 cannoneers. He is appropriately styled in his epitaph “*Hos-tium terror*,” but he was equally dreaded by his friends, for, being offended soon after his accession by the conduct of the townsfolk, he mercilessly bombarded the town until he was appeased by promises of submission. In order, however, to make sure of obedience, he erected the very strong *Citadel*. The English government considered him a person of so much importance that they sent Sir Wm. Temple, in 1664, to negotiate an alliance with him; but the Bishop had previously sold himself to the Dutch. Under a simple slab lie the remains of the celebrated *Archbp. of Cologne*, Clement August von Droste, well known for his opposition to the King of Prussia—died 1845.

The *Ueberwasser Kirche*, especially its tower, is a fine specimen of Gothic art, which seems to have flourished in its best state in Westphalia during the 14th and 15th cent.

The *Ludgeri Kirche* is the oldest in the town. The interior of the body of the ch. has massive piers supporting circular arches. The lower portion of the tower is also Romanesque. The choir and the graceful octagonal lantern of the tower are in the pointed style.

At the end of the principal market-place is *St. Lambert's Ch.*, in the best Gothic style of the 13th cent. From its tower still hang the iron cages in which the bodies of John of Leyden, the Tailor King, Knipperdolling, and

Krechting, his two ministers and colleagues—the leaders of the Anabaptists—were suspended, after they had been cruelly tortured for the space of an hour with red-hot pincers, previous to their execution in the Great Square. These fanatics, after expelling from the town, in 1534, all the respectable and rational inhabitants, and filling it with ignorant peasants and enthusiasts, who flocked hither from Holland, Friesland, and Westphalia, proclaimed Münster to be the New Jerusalem mentioned in the prophecies. They appointed themselves its sovereigns, and maintained possession of it for the space of many months, establishing a community of goods and of women, attacking all constituted authorities, as the only means of rooting out evil from the earth (!), committing the most horrid atrocities, substituting polygamy for marriage, and the like.

The house of John of Leyden, ornamented with curious carvings, still exists in the market-place.

The *Rathhaus* is a singular and beautiful specimen of Gothic, 14th cent. Under a colonnade running round the lower story are exposed the tongs and pincers with which the Anabaptists were tortured previous to their execution. In the *Friedenssaal*, which is well preserved and well worth seeing, the *Peace of Westphalia*, which ended the Thirty Years' War, was signed May, 1648. It contains paintings of the ambassadors and sovereigns who took part in the Congress. The cushions they sat upon still cover their seats. Here also are shown John of Leyden's hand, cut off before his execution, shrivelled and dried, his carved bedstead, and his wife's shoes.

The *Schloss*, formerly Palace of the Bishop, now the residence of the commandant, is handsome, and has a fine staircase, but is fast falling to decay. Behind it there are pretty gardens, occupying the site of the old citadel. The fortifications, now levelled and planted, form agreeable walks round the town.

The *Catholic University*, which formerly flourished here, is supplanted by that of Bonn, and reduced to a College

of the theological and philosophical faculties. The building, originally a convent, contains a small collection of natural history.

The *Provincial Museum* and *Kunst Verein* possess curious ancient paintings of the Westphalian school.

There is a considerable trade in Westphalia hams here.

Münster is connected with the river Ems by a navigable *Canal*.

A *Schnellpost* daily in 21 hrs. to Bremen, by Osnabrück. The quickest way to Bremen is to follow the Cologne-Minden-Hanover railway (Rte. 66) from Hamm to Wunstorf (p. 359) Stat., whence a line branches N. through a flat country of bare heath (Rte. 72 A) to *Bremen Stat.*: see p. 386.

The *post* and *schnellpost road* is as follows:—

1½ Telgte, on the Ems; a neat town of 2000 inhab. A large and venerable lime-tree stands by the roadside at the entrance of the town, out of which, says the legend, grew formerly an image of the Virgin. This tree is still the object of great adoration in the little town, and receives every year the homage of the different images of the same saint, which are brought there from Münster for that purpose. Ostbeyern is the last place in Prussia. The road now improves. Fine view from the hill above Iburg; the vale of Osnabrück very pretty.

2¾ Glandorf, in Hanover. Iburg is an old castle, and the official residence of the Bishops of Osnabrück. In it is a curious collection of the portraits of all the bishops, ending with that of the Duke of York, who is represented with his crosier. Here George II. was born. George I. died in his carriage on the road to Osnabrück, 1727. It is said that on landing in Germany from England a letter had been put into his hands from his deceased wife Sophia Dorothea, whom he had kept in confinement many years, written shortly before her death, maintaining her innocence, and summoning him to appear before the Divine tribunal within a year and a day. On reading this mysterious

summons he is reported to have fallen into convulsions, which carried him off before he could reach Osnabrück.

3¼ *Osnabrück* (*Inns*: Krummer Ellenbogen; Römischer Kaiser; Der Ætna), capital of a Hanoverian province (or Landrostei) of the same name, has 12,000 inhab., half Catholics, half Protestants. The governor, nominated by the king of Hanover, bears the title of Bishop, without sharing the ecclesiastical dignity. Thus the late Duke of York was made Bishop of Osnabrück while an infant. The *Cathedral*, very old, in the style of Cologne; square E. end, and chapel, with triple windows; side screen to choir; sacristy 1150-1200; cloisters. *Johanniskirche*, evidently copied from the Dom, but a cent. later, square E. end; old altar now at the end of N. aisle; fine old silver crosses in the sacristy. The *Rathhaus*, a castellated building, in which the negotiations for the peace of Westphalia were partly carried on, contains a curious collection of old plate, some of fine models. Fine freestone for building is obtained here. In the *Domfreiheit* stands Justus Möser's monument.

The road to Bremen is good, but passes through a dreary country of heath, sand, and bog. Some fine oaks near the villages.

3 Bohmte. *Inn*, Post; comfortable.

2 Lehmförde. After this the road passes on the l. a large lake or mere called the Dümer See.

2¼ Diepholz. *Inn*, Post; very comfortable. A village of 1900 inhab.

2½ Barnstorf. At

3 Bassum (*Inn*, Stadt Bremen; very good) is a chapter of noble chanoines. Old brick *Ch.* in the round style, square Norman tower.

4 BREMEN. *Inns*: Stadt Frankfurt; Lindenhof—both very good, and both in the Domshof; Stadt London; Hillman's Hotel, near the railway, new. Droschkies ply at the railway Stat., and in the town.

*Money*.—Local accounts are kept in *Grote*. The Pruss. Dollar = 63 Grote; Dutch Gulden = 36 Grote; 2 Grote = 1 S. gr. Bremen is a beautiful, flourishing town, as clean as those of Holland, surrounded by gardens and



new white houses, and containing many curious buildings within. It was anciently a Free City of the Empire, and is still one of the 3 Hanse Towns. It has 50,000 inhab. (4000 R. Cath.). The old town lies on the rt. bank of the Weser, and the new town on the l. They are connected by a handsome bridge. The dyke of the Weser causes some apprehension to the town. No dredging being used to deepen the channel, the bottom of the river rises by degrees, and the dyke is raised year after year in consequence, so that in time the bed of the river will be on a level with the town itself; and, were the dyke to break, immense injury would ensue. The dyke gave way during the winter a few years ago, and the water overflowed a large tract of land, besides washing away many houses. The entire territory of Bremen is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. square m. in extent, consisting chiefly of drained marsh-land, intersected by ditches and canals, affording good pasturage to cattle. The total pop. does not exceed 60,000 souls. It is surrounded by the territories of Hanover and Oldenburg. It is governed by a senate, which enjoys the dignified title of Die Wittheit ('The Wisdom'). It has some manufactures, but its prosperity depends chiefly on its shipping and trade with France, Great Britain, N. America, the Baltic, and Spain. A greater quantity of tobacco is imported here than in all the other ports of Germany put together, averaging more than 24 million lbs. annually. The improvements in the navigation of the Weser and its confluent have extended the relations of Bremen into the heart of Germany.

In the *Dom* (Lutheran), a fine building, 12th cent., resembling in parts the E. English style, observe the square E. end, the very old brass font, and the open gallery in the N.E. aisle. The new organ is one of the finest in Germany. In front of it are some fragments of a beautiful roodloft. Under it is a vault (*Bleikeller*) which has the property of preserving free from decomposition, after the lapse of centuries, several bodies interred in it. The sexton who shows them to the curious stranger recounts their names and histories, as

though he were describing a gallery of pictures.

The beautiful Elizabethan *Rathhaus*, in the Market-place (date about 1410), ornamented on the S. side with statues of the 7 electors and an emperor, has been recently restored. In a particular compartment of the *cellars* beneath it, shown only by permission of the burgomaster, are casks called the *Rose*, and the 12 *Apostles*, filled with fine hock, some of it a century and a half old. It is sold in glasses or bottles. This nectar was at one time valued at a ducat a glass. "The arches along one side of the large vaulted cellar are enclosed by wooden partitions with windows and doors, and the closets or boxes so formed are fitted up with tables and benches. Hot suppers and good oysters may be had here; and as an abundant supply of excellent Rhenish is close at hand, and admirable cigars may be procured in Bremen, a very pleasant evening may be spent in this crypt."—*G. H. N.*

In the market-place, opposite the *Rathhaus*, is a *Rolandsäule* or *Rolands-säule*,\* 18 ft. high, a symbol of the rights and privileges of the town, erected 1412 in the place of a wooden one. The drawn sword and the head and hand at the feet of the figure refer to the power of life and death in criminal causes enjoyed by the magistrates.

In the same place is the *Exchange* (*Börse*), and the *Schütting*, where the head merchants meet to transact business.

The *Museum* in the *Domshof* is a club where newspapers are taken in, and to which a good collection of natural history is attached. Here is a skeleton of a German Thug or murderess, who killed 60 persons, including her 3 husbands.

\* These Roland-columns are found in several towns of N. Germany, and were no doubt first erected after the conversion of the Germans to Christianity, to replace the sacred trees and columns around which the chief men of the nation used to hold their assemblies. A *Rolandsäule*, notwithstanding its mediæval name, may therefore, in some measure, be regarded as identical with the famous *Irminsul* (*universalis columna*) of the Saxons destroyed by Charlemagne 772, and with the ash *Yggdrasill*—the world-sustaining tree—of the Scandinavian Mythology.

The *Kunsthalle* is a fine large building devoted to the purposes of art, holding the collections of the Art Union. Mr. Albers has a small but choice collection of ancient and modern pictures.

Olbers, the astronomer, who discovered in his observatory here the planets Vesta and Pallas, was a native of this place, as well as Heeren the historian. A statue of Olbers, by Steinhäuser, a Bremen sculptor, has been erected on the Boulevard. *Pleasant Walks*, on the site of the rampart or *Stadt Wall* round the town. There is a *Theatre* for German plays and operas.

*Railroads* from Bremen to Wunstorf, Lehrte, Hanover, Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Cologne.

*Eilwagen* to Hamburg, Minden, Münster, Oldenburg.

*Steamers* ascend and descend the Weser every day between Bremen and Münden, which is only 3 hours' drive from Cassel (Rte. 74 a).

The depth of water in the Weser at Bremen is only sufficient to admit small vessels drawing 7 ft. Ships of burthen unload their cargoes at the port of *Bremerhafen* (Inn, Steinhof), near the mouth of the Weser, 30 m. below Bremen, opened in 1830, and built on a piece of ground ceded by the government of Hanover. It is rising rapidly into importance (3000 inhab.). 35,000 German emigrants embarked here for America in 1845. Steamers run twice a day in summer between Bremen and Bremerhafen. Steamers ply every week in summer to the island *Nordernei*, one of the chain of broken dunes, or sand hills, which skirt the coast of Germany from Holland to Denmark. It is frequented as a watering-place by the Germans. (Inns: Logirhaus, Krüse's, and Schutte.) At low water the island may be reached on foot or in a carriage from the mainland. A guide, called *Strandvogt*, shows the way.

The Weser is usually accessible in winter, and the landing is in a commodious dock at *Bremerhafen*.

Steamers run to New York in 16 days, twice a month; between Bremerhafen and Hull every week. They are screw propellers, and make the voyage in about 40 hrs.

## ROUTE 69 A.

PADERBORN TO HANOVER BY THE GRO-  
TENBERG, EXTERSTEINE, DETMOLD,  
PYRMONT.

16 $\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. = 78 $\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m.

Paderborn. (See Rte. 68.)

The principal posting-road, and the shortest, from Paderborn to Hanover, is an interesting and very good road, which leads from Paderborn to Pyrmont by Horn and Meinberg, crossing the range of the Teutoberger Wald, and passing on the l. the Teut hill, on which stands the colossal Herrmanns Denkmal (see below), whence most extensive views open out over Westphalia and the principality of Detmold. It then, descending a long and steep hill covered with wood, and threading a gorge, passes through the *Extersteine*, a cluster of bold but grotesque rocks of sandstone, rising out of the woods, picturesquely situated by the side of a sheet of water, with trees growing from many parts of them. One rock has been excavated, in ancient times, into a hermitage or chapel, with stairs, windows, &c. On the face of the rock has been carved a rude bas-relief of the Crucifixion, dating probably from the 10th cent. These rocks have been rendered accessible by steps with railings, and a bridge thrown across one of the chasms, so that you may ascend to all the summits and enjoy an extensive view. The loftiest mass is 125 ft. high. The grounds about are laid out in gardens. This is a favourite rendezvous for picnic parties from Pyrmont, Detmold, and Meinberg. Close at hand is an inn. A few m. farther lies Horn, after passing through which Herrmanns Denkmal is seen at a considerable distance W. on the summit of a hill. At Horn horses are changed during the winter, but at other seasons at

4 Meinberg. Inns: Zur Rose (Post), and zum Stern. This is a small but very pretty watering-place, with sulphur and other baths, besides gas-exhalations, which are used in cases of weak eyes. The waters have the reputation of producing the same effect as an invocation of St. Josse-ten-noode at Brussels. The gardens are extensive and neatly laid out.



The *Hermannsdenkmal* may be visited from Meinberg by taking a light carriage with 2 horses from thence. The road thither lies through Detmold, and the ascent from Meinberg occupies  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. and the return  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.: the hire of a carriage will be about 6 thalers. The road ascends from Detmold. It is not very steep, and is in tolerable order.

On the *Grotenberg* (Teut), the highest summit of the Teutoberger Wald, 1200 ft. above the sea level, a monument to the old German hero Herrmann, or Arminius, Chief of the Cherusci, who defeated the Roman legions under Varus (see pp. 359, 371), has been begun, after a lapse of 19 centuries since that event, by subscription throughout Germany. It is to be a colossal statue of hammered copper, 45 ft. high and 80 ft. to the point of the sword. The pedestal which supports it is a circular Gothic temple of sandstone 90 ft. high. The statue was made at the copper-works in Lemgo, and lies in disjointed portions in a shed. The temple is nearly finished, but from want of funds the works have been suspended for some years. The projector and architect is Mr. Bandel. It stands in a wild and gloomy situation, and overlooks the spot where the battle is supposed to have been fought. The view from it is truly magnificent, and will alone repay the trouble of ascending the mountain. There is a large rampart of loose stones and several barrows (*Hünengräber*—Giants' graves—as they are called in N. Germany) near the spot.

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The schnellpost from Paderborn, instead of passing through the valley of the Extersteine, goes round by Detmold to Meinberg.

4 "*Detmold* (*Inn*, Stadt Frankfurt, tolerable), 4000 inhab., is the capital of the principality of Lippe Detmold. The *Palace* is a fine old castellated building, somewhat in the style of the castle of Glamis in Scotland, having a vast round corner tower or Donjon, with additions of an Elizabethan character. The best view of it is from the upper windows of the *Inn*, which is opposite to it. The prince is very rich, being the owner of

almost all the large estates in his dominions, and all the forests, which are as abundantly stocked with game as any in Germany. He is consequently able to support all the expenses of the government, so that the inhabitants are required to pay hardly any taxes, and are much envied by their neighbours, who are not equally exempted. The *Palace Gardens* are prettily arranged. The *Marstall* is a very fine stable, remarkably well kept, and worth the inspection of those who take an interest in horses. It contains in general 60 horses, all of the Senner race, and are bred at the prince's establishment of Lobshorn, about 5 m. from Detmold. This breed of horses is peculiar. They are allowed to run wild in the Senner Wald (from whence they take their name), which is of great extent, and possess in consequence great endurance, and are very hardy, but, on the other hand, very shy and troublesome to break. They are taken up on the 1st of November and turned out again on the 1st of May, without any reference either to their condition at the time or the state of the weather. The race is of Arabian origin, and has been occasionally refreshed by new Arabian blood. There is evidence of a stud having existed here since the 15th cent., and it is supposed to be still older. Experiments have recently been made for the first time in crossing this race with the best English blood. The establishment possesses about 120 mares." *L. S. b. e.*

(Nearly N. of Detmold, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. distant; on the road to the Herford Stat., on the Cologne and Minden railway, is the curious old town of *Lemgo*, containing singular specimens of Gothic architecture, among which is a picturesque Rathhaus. Lemgo is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. from the Herford Stat., Rte. 66.)

1 Meinberg.

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Beyond Meinberg the road passes through a beautiful country to

$3\frac{3}{4}$  Pyrmont. For an account of Pyrmont and the rest of the road to Hanover, see Rte. 71.

## ROUTE 70.

## FRANKFURT A. M. TO CASSEL.

124 $\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m. The railway between Frankfurt and Cassel (the Main-Weser-Eisenbahn) is open (Aug. 1851) between Frankfurt and Friedberg, and between Kirchain, near Marburg, and Cassel. The whole of it will probably soon be open. It nearly follows the line of the post-road as far as Marburg. There is a good macadamised road for the rest of the way. Trains—Frankfurt to Friedberg in 1 hr.; Kirchain to Cassel in 3 hrs.

Bockenheim Stat.

Bonames Stat.

Vilbel Stat.

Niederwöllstadt Stat. About 2 m. to the E. of this, in the valley of the Nidda, the *Basilica Ch.* of Ilbenstadt, with towers of the 12th cent., belonging to Count Leiningen, is seen.

Friedberg Stat. (a fine new Hotel), a town of Hesse Darmstadt, with 3300 inhab. The situation on a hill, and the old walls, with one lofty round tower, are very fine. It has an old castle, and two handsome Gothic churches; one in the town ruinous, the other in the castle.

At *Nauheim Stat.* (Inn, Kursaal), a little beyond Friedberg, in an enclave of the electorate of Cassel, there are extensive *Salt-works*. They were so valuable even in the time of Napoleon that he granted them to Kellermann, who held them for 4 or 5 years. In the winter of 1846 the proprietors had been for some time endeavouring to bore into a bed of natural salt which the geologists say exists here. Their efforts, however, had not been attended with success, until one night, during a slight shock of earthquake, a column of strong brine, at a temperature of 96 Fahr., rose from the bore-hole, and has ever since discharged every 24 hrs., with great velocity, a column of water nearly 18 inch. in diameter. The fountain has been enclosed in a brick shaft to a height of about 40 ft.; but it rises in a white jet, resembling the corolla of a tropical flower, from 12 to 15 ft. above the top of this. The water is conducted into a bath-house, where also, the carbonic

acid gas which rises from these intensely saline springs is medically applied. There is a resident physician, Dr. Bode.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$  Butzbach. The German vagrants, known in London as Bavarian broom-girls (*Fliegenwedel-händler*), come, not from Bavaria, but from villages in this neighbourhood, to the N. of Frankfurt, in Nassau and Hesse. Friedberg, Butzbach behind the Hausberg, and Espe, have for 20 years past sent forth crowds of them annually. At first they were taken over by the broom-makers, ready to sell their brooms; but in a short time they discovered other and less moral modes of earning money. The speculators, perceiving this, enticed from their homes many young girls, under pretence of hiring them as servants. Some of these poor creatures have never been heard of by their parents; others have returned ruined and broken in constitution; and innumerable actions have been brought against the planners of this disgraceful traffic. The magistrates of these towns have at length interfered, and any person discovered taking away a child, or any female but a wife, is subject to heavy penalties. Waldburg, near Butzbach, is a very beautiful spot. 2 ruined castles, *Fetzberg* and *Gleiberg*, on separate eminences near

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Giessen*.—*Inns*: Rappe, good; Post; Einhorn (Unicorn), only tolerable. This, the chief town of the province of Upper Hesse, is beautifully situated on the Lahn; it has 8000 inhab. The *University*, founded in 1607, has an excellent library; a large barrack has been converted to the uses of learning, in addition to the building of the University itself. *Liebig* the chemist is professor here.

The excursion hence, down the vale of the Lahn, to Wetzlar, Coblenz, and Ems, is very agreeable. (See Rte. 96.) Eilwagen to Coblenz—to Fulda. From Giessen to Marburg the course of the railway is down the valley of the Lahn.

2 Bellnhausen is the first station in Hesse Cassel. Cross the Lahn.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Marburg*.—*Inn*, Deutsches Haus, Ritter. Marburg is a town of 7600 inhab., on the Lahn; picturesquely situated on the side and slopes of a hill, but with narrow and dirty streets.



The *University* was the first founded in Germany after the Reformation (1527); it has 40 professors, but not more than 200 students; it has a good library.

The *Ch. of St. Elizabeth*, begun 1235, and completed in 48 years, is a most elegant and interesting edifice, as a specimen of very early purity in the pointed Gothic style, and in perfect preservation. In many parts it exhibits the transition from the Round into the Pointed style. In one arm of the transept is the richly ornamented Gothic *Chapel of St. Elizabeth*, to whom the church is dedicated. She was a Landgravine of Hesse, and was canonised for the sanctity of her life in 1235. The stone steps around it are worn hollow by the knees of pilgrims who resorted to it for many ages. Within is a carved tablet, representing the saint lying on her coffin surrounded by cripples and sick persons, the objects of her bounty: her soul is seen hovering above her head, on its way to heaven, whence Christ extends to her his hand. The *Shrine* which contained her body is now placed in the sacristy; it is of oak covered with plates of copper gilt, and ornamented with bas-reliefs of solid silver gilt. It was originally richly inlaid with pearls, antique cameos, and costly gems, but a great part of these were stolen in 1810, when the shrine was removed by the French to Cassel. In the opposite transept are the curious *monuments* of some of the Landgraves of Hesse in stone, with the ornamental parts of brass, in relief, and handsome in their way, quite different from English brasses. The painted glass in the windows of the choir is very beautiful. Great damage was done to this church by a storm (Wolkenbruch, or the bursting of a cloud) in 1847.

On the *Schlossberg* rises proudly the *Castle of the Landgraves of Hesse*, a structure of the chivalrous ages, now a Penitentiary. It commands a very fine prospect. It is well worth seeing, both for its architecture and situation, particularly the Gateway, the Chapel, and the Knights' Hall, in which *Luther* and *Zwingli* discussed the question of Tran-

substantiation, in the presence of the Landgrave (Philip the Magnanimous) of Hesse, 1529. The Lahn is again crossed.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Kirchhain Stat. The railway from Cassel is at present (1851) open only as far as this place.

Neustadt Stat.

Treisa Stat.

Borken Stat.

Wabern Stat. The elector has a country seat here containing some pictures. [1 Germ. m. W. is Fritzlar (*Inn*, H. d'Angleterre) on the Eder, from whose sands gold is washed. The beautiful *Stiftskirche* is Gothic, of the 12th cent.]

The railway crosses the Fulda.

Guntershausen Stat. Near this the *Railway to Eisenach* (Rte. 92) diverges from that to Frankfurt. Our line crosses the avenue to *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 381) before reaching

CASSEL Stat. — *Inns*: König von Preussen (in the Königs Platz, an oval Place, remarkable for the echo in the centre); a good inn, but rather dear: Römischer Kaiser. The capital of the Electorate of Hesse Cassel is situated on the Fulda, and contains 32,500 inhab. It is the residence of the Elector (who retains the title, though there is now no Emperor of Germany to elect), and seat of the government. The old town lies low down, close to the river banks, and consists of narrow and dirty streets, while the new part, built upon an elevation formerly occupied by a fortress, is airy and agreeable. In the Friedrichs Platz, the largest square in any German town, stands the *Electors' Palace*, a building of no very imposing appearance, surpassed indeed by the hotels of several bankers in Frankfurt. Next to it is the *Museum*, the handsomest building in Cassel; beyond it are the government offices. One side of the square, on the brow of the hill, is very judiciously left open, to admit the view of the valley, the windings of the Fulda, and the distant Mount Meissner. On this side a light gateway leads to the *Public Garden* (Augarten), a very handsome park, abounding in fine trees (observe the Weymouth pines), but subject to inundations. In

the middle of the square is placed the statue of the Elector Frederick II., after whom it is named. To this prince Cassel owes its principal embellishments and collections of art, &c. &c. His wealth was acquired by trafficking in the lives of his subjects, whom he lent to the King of Great Britain to fight his battles in America and elsewhere; 5000 Hessian troops were hired, with the consent of Parliament, against the Pretender in Scotland. 22 million dollars were paid for 12,000 Hessians sent to America 1776-84.

The *Museum*, open to the public from 10 to 1 daily, includes, 1, A *Library* of 90,000 volumes, useful, but not calculated to interest a passing traveller. 2, A *Cabinet of Curiosities* in art and nature. One room is nearly filled with watches and clockwork, from the earliest invented watches made at Nuremberg, shaped like eggs, and wound up with a piece of catgut, instead of a chain, to the most perfect chronometers. One of the Electors was an amateur watch-maker, and several specimens of his work are here preserved. Here are also a great variety of agates from the mines near Marburg, in the Elector's dominions, now abandoned; one single mass is formed into a staff 3 or 4 ft. long. Among many elaborate carvings in wood and ivory is one attributed to *Albert Dürer*. An enamelled dagger hilt is believed to be by Benvenuto Cellini. A sword given by Pope Innocent VIII. to a Landgrave of Hesse. 2 hunting cases, with coats of arms in brass. Many cases are entirely filled with objects of art and virtù, in amber, ivory, precious stones, gold and silver plate. *Antiquities*. These were chiefly brought from Herculaneum. A little bronze statue of Victory, known by casts all over Europe, is the gem of the collection; an exquisitely shaped bronze vase also merits notice. Many of the remains are interesting, from having been found in Germany or Hesse Cassel itself: a *Roman Eagle* of the 21st Legion, and a helmet, were dug up at Wiesbaden. The coins, medals, and cameos are well arranged for general inspection, under glass cases. *Antique Statues*. A Minerva, a bas-

relief of the Triumph of Bacchus, and a bronze head of Mars, are the best; they were purchased from the Pope for 40,000 dollars. Among modern works are several busts by *Canova*, of Napoleon, of his son when a child 5 years old, and of his family. The *Cork Models* of ancient buildings are good.

The *Collection of Natural History* is not very extensive or excellent. Besides the usual quantity of stuffed birds and quadrupeds, there are specimens of the woods of 500 different European trees, made up in the form of a library; each specimen has the shape of a volume; the back is formed of the bark; the sides of the perfect wood; the top of the young wood, with narrow rings; the bottom of old wood, with rings wider apart. When the volume is opened it is found to be a little box containing the flower, seed, fruit, and leaves of the tree, either dried or imitated in wax. A trunk of a laurel which grew in the orangery here, 58 ft. high and 2 ft. diameter, is another botanical curiosity. Among the fossils are two specimens of the gigantic Chama shell dug up by the side of the road to Frankfurt; this shell exists at present only in tropical seas. The Museum is shown by the Director, who receives a fee of 2 dollars, and 1 dollar for a single person; but when the party is numerous 8 or 10 gute groschen are enough for each person.

The *Picture Gallery*, in the Belvedere, open Wed. 10—12, and at other times on payment of a fee of 1 Thaler to the Custod, contains a few very good pictures among a multitude of bad; it is very ill arranged, and not always accessible. The best pictures are of the Dutch school, viz., there are some excellent portraits by *Rembrandt*, others particularly fine by *Vandyk*, a remarkably fine *Rubens*—the Meeting of Abraham and Melchisedec, figures life size; *Rembrandt*, the capture of Samson; *Vandyk*, Portrait of Syndic Mostraeten, and a family group; *Mabuse*, Triumph of Christianity; *Titian*, whole length of Don Alphonzo; *Holbein*, a family picture; *Teniers*, Peasants at a Kirmess; Silenus by *Jordaens*, nearly equal to Rubens; and a good piece by *Terburg*.



Many of the best pictures have been removed to the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, and to other places.

In the Gothic *Ch. of St. Martin*, well restored, are several monuments of the Electoral family, whose burial vault is beneath it. That of Philip the Magnanimous occupies the place of the high altar (d. 1567).

A little below the Friedrichs Platz may be seen the foundation and first story of a vast *Palace*, called *Kattenburg*, begun 1820, by a former Elector, and stopped by his death 1821, now overgrown with moss and weeds.

The *Marble Bath*, in the *Augarten*, is a sumptuous piece of extravagance. Though it really contains a bath, this was introduced merely as a pretext for spending money and employing marble, with which its walls are covered. It is stocked with statues and bas-reliefs, by Monnot, an artist of the last cent., whose works, deficient in elevation and purity, have been termed the "*Dutch School*" of sculpture. Near this building is the *Orangery*.

The *Theatre*, at the corner of the Friedrichs Platz, is generally open 4 times a-week; the Opera is tolerably good. Spohr the composer resides here.

Cassel and its rulers afforded an asylum to the fugitive Flemish Protestants, driven from their country by the persecutions under Alva; and afterwards to the French Huguenots, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These colonists contributed much to the wealth and prosperity of the town by their industry, as well as to its extent. —One part of it is still called, after them, the French quarter.

Johannes von Müller, the Swiss historian (died 1809), is buried in the old *churchyard*, outside the Todten Thor.

The old porcelain figures of Cassel are much esteemed.

*Bookseller*.—Fischer, an intelligent man, speaks English, and is ready to give information to travellers.

Cassel lies on the old post road from Cologne and Düsseldorf to Berlin. (Rte. 67.) *Schnellposts* daily to Magdeburg, Cologne, Hanover, and Fulda.

*Railways*—to Frankfurt—to Eisenach—to Karlsruhen, Paderborn, and Köln.

Railway to Halle, Thuringian line, in 8 hours.

No one should quit Cassel without visiting the famous Gardens of WILHELMSHÖHE, the German Versailles. The Elector's summer palace, within them, is only 3 m. from Cassel, but they extend behind it to the top of a high hill, which is a good hour's walk in addition. Wednesday and Sunday are the best days for going thither, as the waterworks then play, generally at half-past 2 in the afternoon. A day may be agreeably spent here in exploring the fine views and natural beauties of the spot, setting aside its artificial marvels; and there is a very good *Inn* close to the palace to accommodate visitors. Near the Inn is the *New Waterfall* 130 feet high.

A straight avenue of limes leads from the Wilhelmshöhe-Gate of Cassel, where carriages stand for hire to convey passengers. (rt.) On quitting the town is a huge edifice built by Jerome Buonaparte, while King of Westphalia, as a barrack, now turned into a manufactory and poor-house. The vista is terminated by the figure of the Colossal Hercules on the top of the hill behind Wilhelmshöhe.

The *Palace* lies at the foot of the hill; at the side of it stands the *Theatre*, built by King Jerome Buonaparte (quondam cloth-merchant at Baltimore), in which he used himself to act; it is now turned into a ball-room. Behind it are the Conservatories, and the *Fountain*, the highest in Europe, except that at Chatsworth, which throws up a jet of water, 12 inches in diameter, 190 ft. It is supplied from reservoirs 300 ft. higher up the hill. At the back of the pond out of which it rises, is an artificial waterfall descending from a tall aqueduct. Both it and the Fountain remain inactive and empty, except on Sundays and Wednesdays. Their performances do not continue more than 50 minutes.

The more ancient *Cascade of the Karlsburg* consists of a flight of stone steps, 900 ft. long, leading up to the colossal statue; over which a stream of water is at times admitted to fall. A *carriage road* conducts by the side of

this gigantic staircase, in zigzags, to the very top of the hill. Upon a sort of landing-place or platform, half-way up the stairs, is a rude representation of the Giant Enceladus, lying on his back, with a mountain of rocks heaped on his breast; it was the intention of the artist who formed him that he should spout from his mouth a jet of water 50 feet high; this is now dried up. The staircase of this *château d'eau* (imitated, it is said, from that in the villa d'Este) is surmounted by an octagon building 1312 ft. above the Fulda, surmounted by a pyramid, serving as a pedestal to the Colossal Hercules, 31 ft. high, of beaten copper. It is possible to mount up into the figure; 8 persons can stand at one time in the hollow of the club, and, out of a little window formed in it, enjoy a prospect extending nearly as far as the Brocken. But the delightful view can be obtained from the top of the hill without so much trouble. The aquatic staircase, and the octagon Temple of the Winds, as it is called, on its summit, with the statue, and other extravagances connected with it, are reported to have employed 2000 men for 14 years. When their labours were completed the cost was found to be so enormous that the accounts were burnt, to destroy all records of it. N.B. This structure is undergoing repairs, during which it is not accessible.

In descending, a visit may be paid to the *Löwenburg*, a toy castle, built to imitate a stronghold of the middle ages, with drawbridges, battlements, towers, and ditches. Among the rusty suits in his *armoury* is one which belonged to the *Great Condé*; there is also a very curious collection of drinking-glasses, a series of portraits of the Tudors and Stuarts, and a library filled with romances alone. The Elector who built this castle is buried in the chapel. Those who have no taste for the follies above enumerated, will at least be gratified with the charming and various prospects from the slopes of the *Löwenburg*, and its agreeable gardens and pleasure-grounds.

## ROUTE 71.

CASSEL TO HANOVER BY PYRMONT.

20½ Pruss. miles = 96 Eng. m.

A post road, macadamised nearly all the way. A railway (*Friedrich-Wilhelms Nordbahn*) was opened in 1849, from Cassel to *Karlshafen*: 5½ Germ. m. = 25½ Eng. m. in length, traversed in 1¾ hour.

*Schnellpost* from *Karlshafen* to *Pyrmont* every day in 9½ hours; thence to *Hanover* every day in 8 hours.

*Wilhelmsthal*, a country-seat of the Elector, is like a good English country-house, with pleasure grounds and fine trees; furnished in Rococo style of Louis XV.'s time, and with portraits by *Tischbein*.

Greibenstein Stat.

3 *Hofgeismar* Stat., a town of 3200 inhab., having warm chalybeate springs, not much frequented. The Bath-houses lie in a valley about 1½ mile off. There are pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, and at a short distance a *château* of the Elector's, called *Schönberg*. Handsome barracks have been built here.

Hümme Stat.

*Trendelburg* Stat. The castle of *Trendelburg*, on the *Diemel*, is picturesquely situated.

3 *Karlshafen* Stat. (*Inn*, *Schwan*, tolerable) is beautifully situated on the *Weser*, but subject to floods; 1600 inhab. It was founded in 1700, and colonised by emigrant Huguenots driven out of France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Many of them came from valleys in the French Alps which border on the country of the *Vaudois*,—*Val Pragelas*, *Clusone*, *Embrun*, &c. (p. 396).

From this to *Höxter* the road runs by the side of the *Weser*, and within the Prussian territory, nearly as far as *Pyrmont*. The banks of the *Weser* (*Visurgis*, clade *Romanorum nobilis amnis*—*Velleius*) are picturesque, without being grand; the scenery has been compared with that of the *Wye*, and abounds in finely wooded hills, often descending to the water's edge.

2¾ *Höxter*. (Rte. 68.) The road passes over high ground, and near the



base of a wooded mountain called Kötterberg, from whose top there is said to be a fine view; it may be visited from Pyrmont.

2 Ruschenau.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  PYRMONT. *Inns*: Notting's Hotel; Hemmerich, the best; the Crown (Krone); Stadt Bremen; Caffe-haus, in which are inferior Gambling-Tables. The principal gaming-tables are in the Concert Saal. There is a daily table-d'hôte during the season in the above-mentioned inns.

Pyrmont, situated at the foot of a range of wooded hills, is one of the oldest watering-places in Europe; it was frequented by Charlemagne. Its mineral waters were so high in repute, in 1556, that 10,000 visitors collected here to use them; and as there was no accommodation for such a number in the town, a camp was formed on the outside of it, where they spent a quarter of a year under tents. It now belongs to the Prince of Waldeck, who has a *Palace* here, in which he resides in the season. He derives from this small town of 1800 inhab. annually 160,000 dollars, and his total revenue is not more than 250,000. The concourse of visitors, however, has fallen off. The season is in July and August.

The principal street, in which are all the chief buildings, is lined with a double row of limes, and is called the *Grosse Allée*: it forms a shady walk, frequented at all times of the day, and is the morning promenade for those who drink the waters; at that time a band of music plays for their entertainment. There are several other avenues in the town. The Palace Garden is surrounded by a rampart and moat: on one of the bastions grows a lime of great size and apparent age.

12 different mineral springs rise in and about the town. The *Trinkquelle* is the one most in repute: its water is chalybeate—possessing valuable medicinal properties. 300,000 bottles of it are exported annually. It produces an exhilarating or even intoxicating effect, when several glasses are taken together; it is highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and effervesces like champagne. The gas Douche, or pipe by

which the gas arising from the water is inhaled, or directed to any part, is tremendously powerful. These chalybeates require great caution, and do much harm if improperly taken.

The *Well-house*, above the *Trinkquelle*, is an octagonal building, surmounted by a clock-tower. The *Augenbrunnen* is said to be good for sore eyes. The principal baths are *das neue Badhaus*, and *das Badhaus für Eisenbäder* (for chalybeate baths).

There are other springs here of saline and acidulous water; one of the latter is totally without gas, an unique example of the kind.

One of the curiosities of the place is the *Gas grotto*, or *Dunsthöhle*, an artificial cavity hollowed out of the rock, from which rise noxious vapours similar to those of the Grotto del Cane in Italy. A person approaching it without being aware of their nature might be seriously injured; it is therefore enclosed. A stream of carbonic acid gas is constantly issuing from fissures in the sandstone (*Buntersandstein*), and in particular states of the atmosphere forms a stratum of suffocating vapour, which lies on the surface of the ground. It sometimes stands so high that children, and even adults stooping down to draw water from the springs, become sensibly affected by it, perceiving a prickling in the nose and a smarting in the eyes. Though the vapour is not so poisonous as that of the Grotto del Cane, it is fatal to animal life after a short exposure to it. A rabbit is killed by it in 8 or 10 minutes; a cat dies after 15.

There is a *Theatre* here, two *Ball-rooms*, and numerous tables for rouge et noir, hazard, &c.

A small congregation of *Quakers* maintains itself here.

*Schnellposts* daily to Herfond (Rte. 66), on the Cologne and Berlin Railway to Hanover.

The *Extersteine*, a picturesque assemblage of rocks, 16 m. distant (p. 376). The *Bomberg* is worth a visit on account of its view: it is accessible for carriages. Some antiquaries have placed the "*Saltus Teutoburgicus*," the forest in which the Roman legions under

Varus were defeated by Hermann (Arminius) (p. 371), between Pymont and Detmold. Hermann's Castle is said to have stood on the *Hermannsberg*, 5 m. from Pymont. (For *Detmold* see p. 377.)

On quitting Pymont our road ascends the hills, and soon reaches the Hanoverian custom-house.

3 Hameln (*Inns*: Sonne; Stadt Bremen), a Hanoverian town of 6293 inhabs., in a pretty situation on the Weser, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 816 ft. long, hanging from a pier which rises from an island in the middle. It is a curious old place, full of wooden houses in the old German style, and has one fine *Church*, the *Minster* of St. Boniface, with a crypt. The hill on the opposite side of the river is laid out in public walks, and here is a grotto celebrated for its beer. Hameln was once a strong fortress, and on this hill stood a strong citadel, the Bastille of Hanover; but the French blew up its works in 1808. Agreeable excursions may be made up and down the charming valley of the Weser. Ohr, a country-house, with pretty grounds, on the Ohrberg, is worth a visit.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Springe. Beyond this the last hill is surmounted, and the road descends into the sandy but cultivated plain.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  Hanover (Rte. 66).

## ROUTE 72.

CASSEL TO HANOVER, BY GÖTTINGEN.

21 Germ. m. = 98 Eng. m. *Schnell-post* daily, in 18 hours.

A range of hills intervenes between Cassel and Münden. On the summit is the frontier of Hanover; and here is situated the Custom-house, managed according to the new Prussian system (§ 30, 43). The road commands fine views on either side of the hill. It descends towards Münden, into the picturesque valley of the Fulda, by a number of well-constructed zigzags. The postmasters compel travellers to take additional horses this stage in going to Cassel.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Münden (Hannoversch).—*Inns*: Krone; Stadt Bremen; Goldener Löwe. A town of 6000 inhab., situated be-

tween the Fulda and Werra. These two streams unite immediately below the town, and losing their names, become the *Weser*, which is navigable hence to the sea by *steamers* (Rte. 74A).

The *Schloss*, or old castle, built 1566, by Duke Erich II., formerly a residence of the Guelphic ancestors of the Royal Family of England, is turned into a magazine. The *Ch. of St. Blaise* is a fine building of the 14th century, and contains a monument of Erich II. From the public walk called the *Andreas Berg*, there is a good view of the town and the surrounding country.

The scenery round the town is pleasing, and has been compared with that of the Vale of Llangollen, in N. Wales.

The road to Göttingen follows a pretty valley up to Oberschedl, where it mounts to the plateau of the Leine, a district fruitful in oats, but dreary.

2 Dransfeld. The village was burnt in 1834, except 2 or 3 houses.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  GÖTTINGEN.—*Inns*: Krone; Stadt London; Englischer Hof. None very good. Göttingen lies on the Leine, and has 11,000 inhab. It is remarkable only for its University. It is destitute of fine buildings, and the houses, though old, are neither venerable nor picturesque in their antiquity, except, perhaps, the *Rathhaus*, a castellated edifice.

The *Ramparts*, now planted with trees, serve as a walk, resembling the walls of Chichester. There is an air of solitude about the town, which even the number of students cannot remove. They may be distinguished in the streets by the almost inseparable pipe and portfolio with which each is provided. Commerce seems to be confined to literature and tobacco; and the only flourishing trades are the booksellers and pipe-sellers, as their shops outnumber all others.

The *University* (*Georgia Augusta*) ranks high in Germany. It was founded in 1737, by Geo. II., at the suggestion of his minister Münchhausen. It is regarded as the national university of Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Nassau, as well as of Hanover. The colour of the cap distinguishes the country of each student.



The number of students is about 750, and of professors 60 or 70.

William IV. gave 3000*l.* towards erecting a building for *the University*, which was completed and opened in 1837. In the Concilien Gebäude (Council-house), behind the library, academical offences are tried. The Aula, in which degrees are conferred, &c., is an arrangement very much like the Senate-house at Cambridge, but not so large. Though gaudily painted, it is on the whole a handsome and effective room. Under the same roof are the meeting room of the Göttingen Academy, and on the upper floor the prison-cells (kerker), in which students are confined by the authority of the Pro-rector of the University and the Senatus Academicus. It appears from the inscriptions on the walls made by these culprits that imprisonments of 10 days are not unusual. These several parts of the University may be seen on payment of a trifling fee to the keeper.

Duels take place almost every day, sometimes 4 or 5 per diem, at a house a short distance outside the gates. The beadle of the university, who shows the museum, told the writer that even his son had fought 27 since his academical studies began. The first week after entering he received a gash on the cheek; and before the wound was healed he was brought home with his nose slit. But what could the beadle do? His son's antagonist, the perpetrator of this, was the son of the Pro-rector of the University!

The *Library*, situated in what was once a handsome church, is excellent, and very extensive, having 300,000 printed volumes and 5000 MSS., and better arranged than that of the British Museum. It is very rich in modern literature and in scientific works.

The *Museum* of Natural History is not worthy of the University; but the late Prof. Blumenbach bequeathed to it his valuable collection, including human skulls of the natives of all quarters of the globe. Here are some dresses brought from the South Seas by Capt. Cook, and a few paintings.

The *Botanic Garden* is very good

[N. G.]

under Professor Bartlings, and contains a fine collection of Alpine plants.

The Göttingen *sausages* possess some reputation among epicures. Bologna, Oxford, and Cambridge, all university towns, enjoy a similar celebrity.

The excursion to the *Harz* is very conveniently made from Göttingen, by way of Nordheim and Osterode. (Rte. 73.)

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Nordheim, p. 388.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Eimbeck. A town of 5000 inhab., on the Ilme. New church well restored;—old church also good: *Rathhaus*, date 1593. The vale of the Ilme is pretty and fertile; it leads to Ahlefeld, agreeably situated; handsome tower, with 4 turrets; a bad road to Hildesheim, but through a pretty country.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Ammensen. Here is the Brunswick Custom-house, very troublesome to travellers; a narrow strip of territory united to the Zollverein (§ 30) cuts off all the S. of Hanover.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Alfeld.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Bruggen.—*Inn*, Post.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Elze.—*Inn*, Post; best on the road.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Thiedenwiese.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  HANOVER. (Page 361.)

As a railway branching S. from Lehrte connects Hildesheim, which is a very interesting town, with Hanover, the best way is to proceed from Alfeld to Hildesheim direct,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  Germ. m.

*Hildesheim* Stat.—(*Inns*, Rheinischer Hof; Wiener Hof.) An ancient episcopal city, with 15,000 inhab. and some manufactures.

The *Cathedral* is a remarkable building of the 11th cent.; its bronze gates, 16 ft. high, are a curious and valuable specimen of art, made for Bishop Bernward, 1015; the subject of the bas-reliefs is the First and Second Adam. (See St. Paul's Epistles.) The ch. contains the gilt shrine of St. Godehard, 4 ft. long, date probably 1131; also a bronze *font* with bas-reliefs, 6 ft. high, including the cover, and an *Irminsäule*, a pillar of coloured alabaster, now surmounted by the cross, in the centre of the ch., looked upon as an idol of the Pagan Saxons. (See note, p. 375.) "The roodloft is a fine specimen of cinque-cento work. In a side altar,

S. aisle, are some curious enamel figures, Byzantine style. The cloister is small, but of great antiquity; a pretty small chapel stands in the centre.”—*F. S.* A wild rose-tree growing on the wall of the crypt is said to be 800 years old.

On the Dom Platz or close stands a *brazen pillar*, 14 ft. high, bearing, in bas-relief, 28 representations of the events of our Lord’s Life and Passion, winding round it like a scroll, from the base upwards, after the manner of those of Trajan’s column.

There are several other curious examples of ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages in the Romanesque style, and assuming the form of the Basilica.

*St. Godehard*, founded in 1130, built on the same plan as the Dom, is much more curious as being in its original state. The style is plain, perfect Romanesque; but the capitals are very rich, in high relief, and the N. door is much ornamented. *St. Michael’s*, similar to it, now a Narren-Anstalt and ruinous, but unaltered in other respects, has a fine cloister; the wall of the choir is ornamented with figures of apostles, &c., in relief. The *Church on the Moritzberg* is very ancient. The *Churches of St. Andreas* and *St. Lambert* are also worth a visit. In the very rich Treasury are a silver model of the Tower of the Dom in 1367, the shrine of St. Oswald; a silver cross and chalice, a crucifix 20 in. high, covered with gold plates, set with precious stones, and ornamented with filigree, the work of Bishop Bernward (d. 1122), who was a great promoter of the art; also 2 candelabras of bronze, ornamented with bas-relief. The *Rathhaus* and *Tempelhaus*, the Square, Altmarktstrasse, and street behind, abound in curious specimens of old domestic architecture.

The *Georg’s Stift*, a sort of lay Nunnery, its inmates not being bound by vows, was founded 1829 by George IV., for 12 daughters of men who had served the state, eligible without reference to birth or religion.

The picture gallery of Count Stolberg, at *Söder*, 9 m. distant, may be visited from hence. It has few works of first-rate excellence.

There is a good post-road from Hildesheim to Goslar, in the Harz. (Rte. 73.)

For the railway from Hildesheim to Hanover, see Rtes. 59 and 66.

## ROUTE 72 A.

### HANOVER TO BREMEN. RAILWAY.

A railway connects Bremen with the Hanover and Minden railway at the Wunstorf station. The journey from Hanover to Bremen occupies from 3 to 4 hours. The stations between Hanover and Bremen are as follows:—

Wunstorf Stat., see Rte. 66.

Neustadt Stat.

Nienburg Stat. *Inn*, Stadt London. The fortifications of this town were razed in 1807 by the French.

Verden Stat., on the river Aller, the seat of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne.

Achim Stat.

Bremen Stat. (Rte. 69.)

## ROUTE 73.

THE HARZ. — GÖTTINGEN TO CLAUSTHAL, GOSLAR, THE BROCKEN, THE ROSSTRAPPE, VALE OF THE BODE, AND ALEXISBAD.

### *Preliminary Information.*

The Harz, the most northerly range of mountains in Germany, is about 70 m. long, and 20 to 28 broad; it lies on the confines of Hanover, Brunswick, Anhalt, Bernburg, and Prussia; and is divided among them, though the largest share belongs to Hanover. The Brocken, the loftiest summit, is lower than the highest British mountains, but the Harz chain rises alone, immediately out of a level plain extending all the way to the Baltic, whose inhabitants, accustomed to an uninterrupted flat, exaggerate both the elevation and the beauties of the only range of hills that falls within their observation. Their scenery would appear tame, and their height inconsiderable, to one accustomed to the Alps, in comparison with which the Harz is a mere molehill. This statement is made with the view of counteracting the exaggerated praises



of some of the guide-books; indeed, it is hardly worth the while of the hunter after the picturesque, who has seen other parts of Europe, to go far out of his way to explore the Harz, unless he be, at the same time, a geologist, or interested in mining operations, as these branches of knowledge may be profitably studied here.

The points usually visited are, the *Brocken*, on account of its view, which is rarely seen, owing to the mists which envelop it, and the constant rain at most seasons; it is also famous for the superstitions connected with it, and for the phenomenon called spectre of the Brocken. The *Rosstrappe* and valley of the Bode are more interesting than the Brocken, from their fine and peculiar scenery. Between these two places are the curious caves of *Baumanns* and *Bielshöhle*, interesting to geologists on account of the fossil bones found in them.

The principal mines are at *Clausthal*, *Andreasberg*, and *Goslar*.

For the Germans this district has a peculiar historical interest, as it is supposed to be the land of Herrmann (Arminius), the formidable antagonist of the Romans, and among its woods and rocks were the fastnesses of the indomitable Cherusci. A carriage with 2 horses costs 4 thalers the day—a guard is well paid with 1 thaler.

*Plan for an abbreviated Tour of the Harz.*—"Start from Göttingen in the morning by the diligence for Nordheim, and, posting to Andreasberg, reach that place by two o'clock. The stage from Harzburg (where the Harz properly commences) to Andreasberg is woody and picturesque. A short time being allowed for dinner, to visit the mouth of Samson's Mine and the stamping-works adjoining, abundance of time remains to pursue the agreeable walk which leads to the top of the Brocken, but for which, in part, a guide is desirable, on account of the swampy nature of the ground. The traveller follows during this walk a water-course called the Rehbergergraben, which conveys a stream to the works of Andreasberg from a place called Oderteich, and passes through one of the most charac-

teristic and picturesque valleys of the Harz.

"After sleeping at the Brocken an excursion should be made down the valley of the Ilse to the point called Ilsenstein, and the traveller, then retracing his steps for some way, passes across the N.E. shoulders of the Brocken, under the Zetter-klippen to Schierke, where he may dine, and reach Elbingerode in the evening, and he might even visit the open iron-mines of Buchberg the same day.

"Next day should be devoted to a visit to the Rosstrappe. The caves at Rübeland are scarce worth visiting, but thence a guide may be procured to point out the shortest woodland path to the Rosstrappe, 12 m. distant, which displays the greatest variety of charming scenery. The walks round the Rosstrappe might occupy some hours, and the small new bathing establishment might afford accommodation; or two hours' walk will take the traveller to Blankenburg, at the extremity of the Harz."—*Pr. F.*

From Brunswick the Harz is now readily approached by the *Harzburg Railway* (Rte. 66), which terminates at Harzburg or Neustadt-Harzburg, as it is also called, 6 m. from Goslar. The *Roads* in the interior of the Harz are *very bad* indeed, especially in wet weather. You plough with the carriage wheels through the sand and mud rather than drive over the country. A good macadamised carriage road runs between Göttingen and Goslar; but between Goslar, Wernigerode, and Halberstadt, it is only tolerable. From Wernigerode to Elbingerode and Blankenburg, the same. From Halberstadt to Quedlinburg and Alexisbad, good. A good macadamised road has been constructed from Clausthal to Andreasberg over the Bruchberg; it extends to Braunlage, Rothehütte, and Elbingerode. A good road leads from Harzburg to the Torf-hause, at the foot of the Brocken, and thence past the Oder Teich to Oderbruch and Königskrug. From Wernigerode to the Brocken there is a carriage road, practicable, however, only for light carriages or horses beyond Ilsenburg. All

deviations from these lines, to visit the Brocken, Rosstrappe, &c., must be made in carriages of the country, on horseback, or on foot.

The following excursion may be easily made in 4 days, thus:—

1st, from Göttingen to Goslar. 2nd, Goslar to the Brocken. 3rd, Brocken to Blankenburg. 4th, to Rosstrappe and Alexisbad.

From Göttingen to Goslar is an easy day's journey; the road is traversed twice a week by a Fahrpost, or Post-waggon (§ 33), which goes in less than 20 h. between Göttingen, Goslar, and Brunswick. We follow the high road from Göttingen to Hanover and Brunswick (Rte. 72) as far as

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Nordheim (*Inn*: Sonne, good); and there turn off by a road which passes the village and old castle of Kattenburg, and threads the valleys of the Ruhme and Söse. *Schnellpost* daily to Brunswick—to Goslar daily in 9 h. The district abounds in gypsum, of which there are quarries at the roadside.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Osterode. *Inns*; Englischer Hof; Krone; Kronprinz. A town of 5000 inhab., on the Söse, supported by various manufactures of wool, cotton, &c. It contains enormous corn warehouses, from which, by a provision of the government, the miners of the district and their families are supplied with corn at a fixed low price, even in times of scarcity, and when it rises in other districts. The Harz itself, from its elevation and barren soil, produces scarcely any grain. There are some curious old monuments in the *Church*. In front of the *Rathhaus* hang, attached to chains, a knife and a long bone: their origin or meaning is not satisfactorily explained.

A few miles beyond this the ascent of the Harz begins; the two stages hence to Goslar are so hilly, that the postmasters' regulations allow them to put on additional horses to carriages. The hills are clothed with dark pine-woods; glimpses of the Brocken may be obtained on the right. The *goître* is not uncommon among the inhabitants of Lerbach.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Clausthal*.—*Inns*: Goldene Krone;

Stadt London. This is the principal mining town (Bergstadt) of the Harz; it has 9070 inhab., and the adjoining town of Zellerfeld 4176, chiefly miners or persons connected with the mines and smelting-houses. It lies in a bare bleak region, on the top and slopes of a hill, 1860 Eng. ft. above the sea, an elevation where corn ceases to ripen. There is a desolate look about it; its houses are chiefly of wood, and even its principal church is of the same material. It was destroyed by fire, 1844. In order to visit the School of Mines, Mint, Mines, and Furnaces, strangers must apply to the chief of the mines, Berghauptman, for a permission (*Erlaubnisschein*), which is readily granted, and which the landlord of the inn will procure.

The *School of Mines* (Bergschule), in a corner-house of the market-place, is destined for the gratuitous education of young miners, and is supported by the King of Hanover. It contains an extensive collection of models of mines, and of the machinery and buildings used in mining and smelting, very instructive for those who wish to obtain some knowledge of the processes in use. Also a very good cabinet of the *minerals* found in the Harz. Collectors may purchase specimens here.

The *Mint* (Münze). Here the precious metals produced in the Hanoverian district of the Harz are assayed and coined to the extent of about 14,000 dollars weekly, and of 600 or 800 gold ducats (chiefly from the Rammelsberg near Goslar) annually. The miners' wages, to the amount of 5000 dollars, are usually paid at the *Rathhaus* every Saturday, with silver dollars coined during the week. For 5 days out of the 7, a miner in full employment works 12 hours under ground.

The *Mines* principally visited are the *Caroline* and the *Dorothea*, as they are the cleanliest and best ventilated. The entrance to them is about half an hour's walk from the town, at two great blackened buildings, where the stranger, who has secured his permission from the Director of the mines, is provided with a miner's dress, a stiff felt cap, without a brim, to resist knocks on the head, a



leather apron tied on behind, and a coarse grey jacket and trowsers; also with guides to attend him, bearing lights. The descent is by a series of ladders; it is dark, damp, and fatiguing, but not dangerous: the miner clings fast by his hands, and never minds his feet; he holds on by the steps, and not by the side of the ladder, and this ensures safety. Arrived at the bottom, the visitor sees little except wheels and ropes, by which the ore is raised, and water pumped out: he hears a rattling of machinery, and here and there finds a solitary miner, plying the pickaxe and chisel, to extract the ore. A general idea of the process of mining is best learned from models above-ground. In the mine called *Silbersegen* is a perpendicular shaft, 176 fathoms deep, with a pump moved by a water column, which draws up the water 688 ft. A *subterranean canal*, 2339 fathoms long, has been constructed to convey the ore from some of the shafts. The mine called *Herzog Georg Wilhelm* contains one of the deepest shafts in the Harz; it reaches down 2000 ft., which is below the level of the Baltic. The mines of Clausthal are drained by a subterranean tunnel, cut through the mountain, 6 m. long, which empties itself at the small town of Grund; it is called *Georgstollen*.

As the machinery for pumping water out of the mines, as well as for the forges, tilt-hammers, and stamping-mills, is all put in motion by water-power, the utmost attention is paid to collecting an adequate supply for this purpose. Every little rill in the neighbourhood of Clausthal is dammed up and formed into a reservoir. There are more than 50 of these ponds to supply the works about Clausthal and Zellerfeld alone; they set in motion 170 water-wheels, and the water is conducted from the reservoirs to the mills in canals or aqueducts, the entire length of which is not less than 125 Eng. m.

About 2 m. W. of Clausthal is the Silver Smelting Foundry, called the *Frankenscharner Silberhütte*; the neighbourhood of it is literally a blasted waste, owing to the destructive effects produced upon vegetation by the vapours

of lead and arsenic which issue from the smelting-houses. The stream puts in motion 13 stamping-mills, where the ore is crushed and washed in readiness for the furnace.

There is a cross-road from Clausthal to Goslar, practicable for a light carriage with 4 horses, and far more interesting than the post-road, through the *Vale of the Oker*, one of the most romantic in the Harz. The finest points are the *Studenten* and *Fichtenklippe*. It passes by the smelting-houses of *Schulenberg*, and through the village of *Oker*, 6 or 7 m. lower down, and only 3 m. from Goslar; from Oker to Goslar the road is good.

The post-road passes near some enormous *Slate Quarries* on approaching Goslar. The rock has been excavated into a cleft of tremendous depth, in order to drain off the water. The mountain on the rt. is the *Rammelsberg*. Out of its bowels precious and useful metals, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, have been dug for nearly 800 years. So many different minerals are rarely found within so small a space. The mountain is penetrated through and through in all directions by miners' shafts and galleries, and its riches are not yet exhausted. The produce at present, however, barely repays the outlay; but the works are continued by the Hanoverian government notwithstanding, on account of the large population depending entirely on the mines for subsistence. The ducats coined from the gold derived from this mine have the inscription "*Ex auro Hercyniæ*." The ore is not extracted by blasting, but by the following unusual process. Large stacks of wood are raised within the mine, against the surface of the rock, where it abounds with metal. They are then set on fire, and allowed to burn for 48 hours together, during which time all the openings and passages of the mine are closed, and no one enters it. At the end of that time the rock is found cracked and shattered by the heat to the depth of several feet, so that the ore is easily extracted from it.

2 *Goslar. Inns*: Kaiserworth, a curious old house in the market-place

(15th cent.), once the hall of a Guild, or Corporation; Römischer Kaiser.—Goslar is 900 Eng. ft. above the sea. It was once a free Imperial city of great importance and antiquity, as it certainly existed in the 10th cent., and was the residence of the Emperors of Germany, and seat of the Diet. It is named from the Gose, a small stream flowing through it. It is now a dull and deserted-looking provincial town, with 6800 inhab., and belongs to Hanover. It is still interesting, however, for its history, and for the peculiarly picturesque air of antiquity displayed in its buildings; among which the *Rathhaus* (15th cent.), containing some antiquities, and *Armenhaus* may be specified.

The chapel, now used as a *Museum*, was the porch (Vorhalle) of the old cathedral (date 1050), pulled down 1820, of early Romanesque architecture; on the front are some colossal statues. It contains the *Altar of Krodo*, a curious antique monument of metal, believed at one time to be an altar of the early Saxons, but more probably a shrine or relic chest, of early Italian workmanship. The sides and bottom of bronze gilt seem alone to be original; the filigrees and marble top are of Charlemagne's time, as perhaps are the bronze frame and kneeling figures, like some of those which support the metal fonts in German churches. It was carried off to Paris by the French. In the same place are deposited some ancient paintings of no great value, and a Crucifixion carved in wood: the windows contain painted glass of the 14th cent.

A fragment of the *Kaiserpfalz*—*Emperor's Palace*—1000 years old, stands near this chapel; it resembles the gatehouse at Gelnhausen, but is now converted into a corn warehouse.

The *Ch. in the Market-place* is a good plain Romanesque edifice, founded by the Emp. Henry II. The old *Kloster Kirche* is a perfect and plain Romanesque church, with pointed vaulting, windows 2 and 2; curious open projections of vaulting pillars; 2 have a ring or snake inserted loose. Apsis curiously ornamented outside. Brass

font and candelabra (? date). Tomb of the Wittgensteins, 1400.

The *Zwinger*, one of the old towers which formed the outer defences of the city, is now fitted up as a place of entertainment, in which beer called *Gose* is sold; its walls are 21 ft. thick. The tower is called the *Richersturm*.

Marshal Saxe, son of the celebrated Aurora von Königsmark, mistress of Augustus of Saxony, was born at Goslar, Oct. 28, 1696. His birth is registered here as "*Meurice*, son of a great lady, born in Winkel's house," without the name of father or mother.

In order to visit the *Mines in the Ram-melsberg* (p. 389) a permission must be obtained from the Chief of the mines in the town. The entrance to them is about a mile out of the town; intimation of the visit should be sent the evening before. They may be explored without the necessity of descending any ladders. The best time to see them is between 4 and 8 on Saturday morning, when the fires are first lighted. After that time the mine is closed, and no one enters till Monday morning. The guides receive 15 Sgr. or 10 Sgr. each from a party.

Outside of the *Broad Gate* of Goslar is a singular isolated rock of sandstone, called the *Claus*, which has been excavated into a comfortable dwelling; it was once a hermitage and chapel.

The distance from Goslar to the top of the Brocken is about 28 m. In going thither we pass Oker at the mouth of the valley of the Oker, one of the most beautiful in the Harz, and Neustadt-Harzburg. The valley of the Radau, which opens out near Neustadt, displays a remarkable geological phenomenon. In a quarry on the rt. of the valley, about 200 paces above the junction of the old and new roads in the Radau valley, masses of a quartz rock, resembling grauwacke, and themselves containing traces of organic remains, have been found enclosed in the granite.

At Harzburg a very copious brine-spring issues out of the Keuper sandstone and muschelkalk limestone.

*Railroad* from Harzburg to Brunswick. (Rte. 66.)



Near Eckerkrug we pass out of Hanover into Prussia, to

Ilseburg, about 14 m. from Goslar.—*Inn*, Rothe Forelle (Red Trout, for which it is famed). This is a small village 890 Eng. ft. above the sea-level at the mouth of the pretty valley of the Ilse, up which runs the road to the Brocken. A carriage may be sent round to await the traveller at Schierke, while the ascent is made in a light car or on mule-back. A carriage holding 4 may be hired from the landlord of the Forelle for 8 dollars, or 10 if it be kept on the summit all night. A mule costs 2 dollars.

Before setting out for the Brocken it is worth while to mount to the top of the *Ilsestein*, a projecting precipice of bare rock, towering above the woods on the l. side of the valley, surmounted by an iron *Cross*, erected as a monument of the War. Commodious winding paths lead up to the summit, where a grand prospect over some very wild scenery rewards the climbers.

The distance from Ilseburg to the Brocken, in a direct line, is not more than 6 m. The carriage road is more than twice as much; it passes up the course of the Ilse, through dark woods occupied by charcoal burners, and amidst masses of rock. The whole way is a series of wild sylvan scenes, recalling to mind the remarkable description of the ascent to it in Göthe's *Faust*.

The *Brockenhaus* is the name of the Inn on the platform of bare rock which forms the summit of the Brocken: the accommodations and provisions are very fair, considering that every article is carried up on the back of mules a distance of 12 or 15 m. The charges are settled by tariff, according to the Prussian police regulations. The walls are thick, the windows small, and the house is heated by stoves all the year round. The host is very obliging and highly intelligent: he lives here constantly. Hard by the inn rises a *prospect tower* or *Belvedere* of massy timber, 50 ft. high.

The BROCKEN, or *Blocksberg* (Mons Bructerus), the highest of the Harz Mountains, is 3700 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea. In a cleft called

Schneeloch, about a mile from the inn, snow lies almost all the year round. The summit and framework, as it were, of the mountain, is granite, round which the other rocks are wrapped, enveloping it like a mantle. It has long enjoyed the reputation of being haunted. The district may indeed be considered the cradle of innumerable superstitions, some of them even now not extinct, of Gnomes and Cobolds, witches, and the headless horseman. Several odd-shaped masses of granite around the summit of the Brocken are named after the witches; for example, the *Devil's Pulpit*, the *Witches' Altar*, and, not far off, the *Witches' Lake* and *Wash-hand Basin*. According to the well-known legend, the witches hold their sabbath on this spot once a year, upon the eve of May-day, called in Germany *Walpurgisnacht*, from the name of a saint who converted the Saxons to Christianity. At this annual conventicle (such is the common belief) all the evil spirits in the world assemble to offer allegiance to their unmentionable master, celebrating the festival with unholy orgies. Mortals who are bold enough to venture up during this night have the privilege of beholding their own ghosts on the top of the Brocken, with a billet pinned to their backs bearing the name of those who have wished them there.

The curious optical phenomenon called the *Spectre of the Brocken*, occasionally seen from this spot, may have contributed to strengthen the belief of its being haunted. It is not very rare, as it occurs usually 8 or 9 times a year, and is not confined to any particular season. It appears at sunset or sunrise, whenever the mists happen to ascend perpendicularly out of the valley on the side opposite to the sun, and leave the mountain top itself free from vapour. The shadow of the mountain is reflected against the perpendicular face of the rising vapour, as it were against a wall, of gigantic dimensions. The inn then becomes a palace in size, and the human beings on the summit appear giants. The size of the figures increases or diminishes as the fog is driven farther from or nearer to the

Brocken top by the wind. "If the fog is very dry, you see not only yourself but your neighbour; if very damp, only yourself, surrounded by a rainbow-coloured glory, which becomes more lustrous and beautiful the damper and thicker the fog is, and the nearer it approaches."—*Howitt*.

The *Panorama* from the top of the Brocken is fine, and very extensive, when it can be seen, though at the best inferior to that from the Winterberg in the Saxon Switzerland. The horizon is rarely quite free of cloud, and nine times out of ten no good view is to be had at sunrise. It is therefore prudent for those who make up their minds to pass a night on the Brocken, in order to see the view, to reach the summit before sunset, so that, if the weather be clear, they may have two chances of seeing something.

There is a char-road from the Brocken to Wernigerode (*Inns*: Weisser Hirsch; Deutsches Haus; Goldener Löwe), an antiquated town of 6000 inhab., belonging to Count Stolberg, which suffered from fire in the spring of 1847. The Rathskeller (about 1400) is picturesque and curious. Thence to Elbingerode is a macadamised road. The footpath descends directly to Elbingerode, a distance of about 14 m. It passes through the desolate region of Elend (Misery) by Schierke, a village with 5000 inhab., at an elevation of 1860 Eng. ft. above the sea. The rocks around it assume singular shapes, and receive the strangest names,—as Hell, the Firestone, the Snorters (Schnarcher). Many of these are mentioned or alluded to in Göthe's Faust, and it was up this road that Mephistophiles conducted his hero to the top of the Brocken. By broad daylight, however, and in the sunshine, the landscape of which they form part has a merely picturesque character, free from all horrors.

Elbingerode.—*Inn*, Blauer Engel; Rischbieters. Here horses and carriages may be hired for the ascent of the Brocken. This is a Hanoverian town of 2500 inhab. (1580 Eng. ft. above the sea), "large, naked, and bleak-looking." In the vicinity are

numerous iron-mines, or rather quarries, for the ore occurs in such large masses that it is quarried out in the open air. It is smelted in the neighbourhood.—N.B. The termination *rode*, so often occurring in the names of places in the Harz, signifies a spot where roots of trees have been grubbed up.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. below Elbingerode, in the gorge of the Bode, close to the cheerful village of Rübeland (*Inn*, Goldener Löwe), are the two Caves of *Baumannshöhle* in the cliffs on the l. bank, and *Bielshöhle* in the precipice on the rt. bank opposite. The Baumannshöhle has the largest chambers, and is interesting to the geologist, because bones of the Great Cave Bear, now extinct, have been found in it. The Bielshöhle has the finest and whitest stalactites. They are both under the charge of guides residing in the village, who receive about 4 groschen from each person for showing them, with something extra for additional lights. They are scarcely worth visiting. A band of local musicians is in readiness to awaken the echoes of the Baumannshöhle.

From Rübeland (fine limestone rocks in the Bodethal), through a large oak forest in the Schleifergrund, with picturesque distant views of the plain, on approaching

Blankenburg (6 m.)—*Inns*: Krone; Weisser Adler. A town of 3000 inhab., belonging to the Duke of Brunswick, who has a *Palace* here. It is an ungainly building, but the situation and view from it are beautiful. The best pictures have been removed, but there still remains one of the *White Lady*, who haunts this palace as well as that of Berlin, and other royal residences in Germany; and two portraits, painted by the father of Frederick the Great with the point of his finger! one of our King William IV. in his midshipman's dress, and a small collection of old glass and armour.

Louis XVIII. lived here 1796–98, under the name of Comte de Lille, in perpetual fear of assassination by the French republicans.

It takes  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an h. to walk up to the ruined castle of *Reinstein*, or Re-



genstein, built by the Empr. Henry the Fowler 919. It has many chambers excavated in the solid rock. The view hence is admired. There is a refreshment house, with a dining-room, at Reinstein.

Blankenburg is but 6 m. distant from the Prussian village of Thale, at the foot of the ROSSTRAPPE. The Inn at Thale (Worfels) is not very good; there is a better one near the iron-works (Blehhütte), on the opposite side of the Bode. This river is here hemmed in between the Rosstrappe on its l. bank and the Devil's Tanzplatz (ball-room) on the rt.; two lofty mountains, whose precipitous granite cliffs rising on each side give a character of the utmost grandeur to this gorge or ravine. A steep foot-path leads from the river-side to the top of the Rosstrappe. A carriage may ascend half-way, by a circuitous road, as far as the Bude (Boothie, Scotch), a station where refreshments may be had, including a peculiar liquor called Birken Wasser (birch-water), extracted from the birch.

The *Rosstrappe* is a vast precipice of granite, isolated on 3 sides, rising 1380 Eng. ft. above the sea, and 540 above the Bode, and projecting over the valley like a bastion. Its summit is a platform of rock, 5 or 6 ft. square. Its name comes from a mark in the rock bearing a distant resemblance to a horse's hoof, and according to the traditional story was caused by a Princess Brunhilde, who, being pursued by a giant, leaped her horse (which had previously been endowed with supernatural strength) across the gorge to the opposite cliff, where the charger, as he alighted, left the dint of his footmark. The view into the depths below is very grand. A different path leads in zigzags down to the river-side. The defile here displays a scene of the most romantic and gloomy character. It is perhaps the wildest and most interesting spot in the whole district of the Harz. The granite needles remind one of the Alps on a small scale; the profusion of beautiful wood in the valley of the Bode adds to its attractions; one fine beech called Kö-

nigsbuche is well worth notice. After threading the gorge, by the water-side, back to the Blehhütte, some persons ascend by a steep path to the *Tanzplatz* (1590 Eng. ft. above the sea-level), on the rt. side of the river, from which there is a view not inferior to that from the Rosstrappe, whose gigantic precipices appear to great advantage from hence, "challenged from the other side of the narrow rift by many no less wild and lofty crags." At the extremity of the gorge lies the *Bode Kessel*, or caldron, whence the river boils up, its sides worn and smoothed by the action of the torrent and stones; a very striking scene. The walk to the Rosstrappe from Thale and back to Blehhütte takes up 3 or 4 h. In the plain, at a short distance from the foot of the Harz, is the *Teufelsmauer*, a gigantic natural wall of sandstone lying between Blankenburg and Quedlinburg.

A cross road from Blehhütte leads to Gernrode, 5 m. off, on the high road from Nordhausen to Magdeburg (p. 394). About 9 m. S. of Gernrode, and about 2 to the W. of the post-station of Harzgerode, lies the watering-place of *Alexisbad*, which may be adopted as night-quarters, if the traveller be going S. A good road leads from Gernrode to Ballenstadt (*Inn*, Stadt Bernburg, good). The *Ducal Schloss*, on a height, contains a fine collection of pictures.

If the traveller be bent on making the entire tour of the Harz, he may proceed from Blankenburg, by Elbingerode, to *Andreasberg*, at the S. foot of the Brocken, a town of 4100 inhab., at an elevation of 1900 Eng. ft. above the sea, and interesting only to miners and mineralogists. (*Inns*: Schützenhaus and Rathskeller.) The silver-mines are situated in rocks of clay-slate. The shaft of the Samson mine is 2333 ft. deep; the tilt-hammers, forges, and water-engines of Andreasberg are all put in motion by the supply of water from the great reservoir under the Brocken, called *Oderteich*. The dam which retains the water is a construction of granite masonry. The distance hence to Clausthal is 16 m.

From Ballenstadt a *very* bad road,

but through charming scenery, comparable with that of the Troshachs, leads to Alexisbad. "A pedestrian should go by the Selkethal, to see the fine old *Castle of Falkenstein*. The footpath shortens the distance; but, by going round to Meisdorf, a road practicable for light carriages may be followed up the Selkethal."—*G.*

*Alexisbad.*—*Inns*: Das Logirhaus, containing 60 apartments; Das Traiteurhaus, with about 30. Alexisbad consists of a small group of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, erected in the romantic valley of the Selke (at an elevation of 1166 Eng. ft. above the sea), by the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, after whom it is named. He has a small hunting-box, like a Swiss cottage. Wooded hills rise on each side, and completely hem in the little cluster of houses; and nice paths are cut through the woods in all directions. Besides the buildings enumerated above, there is a *bath-house*, and a saloon, in which the table-d'hôte takes place every day; also used as a ball-room, with adjoining apartments for gambling, &c.

Two mineral springs supply water for the baths, and for drinking. The water is a very strong chalybeate. Most of the resources of a German watering-place (§ 38) are to be found here: but Alexisbad owes its great attraction to its agreeable situation, and the excursions in its neighbourhood, to Mägdesprung, Mägdetrappe, Klostermühle; the Victorshöhe, &c. See the following Route.

### ROUTE 74.

#### THE HARZ—NORDHAUSEN TO MAGDEBURG.

14 $\frac{3}{4}$  Pruss. m. = 69 Eng. m. Schnellpost twice a-week. Personenpost daily. This road nearly forms the E. boundary line of the Harz.

Nordhausen is in Rte. 67 (p. 369).

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Stolberg.—*Inns*: Weisses Ross; Deutsches Haus. A town of 2000 inhab. belonging to the Count Stolberg, a mediatised prince, whose territory is now included in that of Prussia. His *Castle*, on the height above, contains a library, a small armoury, and

the statue of an idol (Krodo), dug up under the walls. Thomas Münzer, the fanatic leader of the rebel peasants in the 16th cent., was born here, in a house still standing near the market-place. From the *Josephshöhe*, 2 m. from Stolberg, in a most picturesque situation, surmounted by a Belvedere and Inn, a fine view is obtained.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$  Harzgerode. — *Inns*: Weisses Ross; Drei Thürme. A town of 2400 inhab., belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg. About 2 m. to the west of Harzgerode lies the watering-place of Alexisbad (p. 394), where a traveller, not pressed for time, may spend one or two days very agreeably, in exploring the beauties of its neighbourhood.

About 3 m. N. of Harzgerode our road is joined on the l. by that from Alexisbad to Magdeburg, and crosses the river Selke at the iron-works of Mägdesprung, consisting of a number of iron forges, furnaces, and miners' houses scattered along the banks of the river, over a distance of nearly 2 m. The situation is very romantic, and the distance from hence to Alexisbad is about 3 m. On a neighbouring height a tall obelisk of cast iron has been erected as a monument to a Duke of Anhalt. The hill called Mägdetrappe (Maid's foot-print) receives its name from the legend of a giantess who once haunted this district, and, in one of her wanderings, leapt over the valley from the opposite hill, called Ramberg, leaving the marks of her feet upon the spot where she alighted. In proof of this story, they are still visible in the rock! The summit commands a fine view. Leaving Mägdesprung, the road passes, on the l., the ruined castle of Heinrichsburg, built by the Counts of Stolberg. The *Schlosskirche* here probably dates from 960.

Gernrode.—See the *Church*, a very curious and ancient Romanesque one, with Choirs at both E. and W. ends, and crypts; that under the E. choir dates from 960. A curious side chapel is covered with bas-reliefs of the 12th cent. About 5 m. from this place is the Rosstrappe, one of the most interesting points in the Harz (p. 393).



A detour from the road of 2 days would suffice to enable a traveller to see it and to ascend the Brocken. The latter part of the excursion is only advisable when the weather is settled.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Quedlinburg* (*Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Bär), a dull country town, formerly belonging to Saxony, now Prussian, of 13,500 inhab., on the Bode. It was originally a free Imperial city of much consequence. Many German Emperors of the Saxon line resided here in the 13th cent., and several councils of the church were held in the town. It is still surrounded by turreted walls.

The *Castle*, on an eminence above the town, was the residence of the Abbesses of Quedlinburg, who were Princesses of the Empire, independent of all spiritual sovereigns save the Pope, having a vote in the Diet and a seat on the bench of Rhenish bishops. They were generally members of royal or noble families. The town itself, many convents and nunneries, and very extensive domains belonged to the Abbess, and she numbered among her vassals many nobles of high rank. At the Reformation the Abbesses adopted the Lutheran faith, lost their feudal sovereignty and the greatest part of their estates, while the number of nuns was reduced to 5. The right of presentation belonged to the King of Prussia down to 1802, when the convent was sequestrated. It is now falling to decay, stripped of its splendour, and in part converted into a school.

The *Schlosskirche* is a very curious building of the 10th or 11th cent. The arabesques on the outside are considered the oldest works of sculpture in N. Germany. The once beautiful Aurora Maria, Countess of Königs-mark, who was prioress of the nunnery, although mistress of Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, is buried in a vault beneath. The sexton does not scruple to open her coffin at the demand of the curious, and to display a body now reduced to the condition of a brown mummy. The Emp. Henry the Fow-

ler, his Empress Matilda, the founder of the nunnery, and many abbesses of the monastery, were also buried here, in front of the high altar. In the *Sacristy* are 2 reliquaries, ornamented with rude ivory carvings of the 9th or 10th cent., bequests of Henry I.; the beard-comb of Henry the Fowler. Here also are some curious *tapestries* of the 12th cent. The crypt of *St. Wiperti* is probably of the 10th cent.

The poet *Klopstock* was born in a small house at the foot of the castle hill, in the *Schlossplatz*, recognisable by the 2 pillars which support its porch. A monument has been erected to him in the garden called Brühl. In the *Rathhaus* is preserved, among other musty curiosities, the oaken cage in which the citizens of Quedlinburg imprisoned a Count of Reinstein in 1336, for nearly 2 years, on account of numerous acts of tyranny and oppressive exactions which he had committed against them. Not satisfied with this barbarous punishment, they were on the point of executing him, when the emperor demanded that his life should be spared, on conditions of his paying a fine of 3000 dollars, and adding seven new towers to the town walls.

2 *Halberstadt*.—*Inns*: Eisenbahn-Gasthof; Hotel von Preussen, good; Prinz Eugen. A very ancient city of 18,000 inhab., on an arm of the Havel. The *Cathedral, Dom*, is a very remarkable Gothic edifice, chiefly in the pointed style, erected between 1235 and 1491, except the lower part of the west front, which is older. The bishop's throne, rich in pointed ornaments, a fine window over the altar, a roodloft (1510), the monument of the Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg, the carved work of the Bishop's Throne, and an altar-piece by *John Raphon*, of Eimbeck, all deserve notice. The Church of *Unsere Liebe Frau* (our Lady), in the Byzantine style (date 1005-1147), recently restored, has a series of bas-reliefs of that age, and some wall paintings which are curious. *Mansion-house*, and a *Theatre*. There are some curiously ornamented old timber-framed houses here on the Markt. *Rathskeller* and *Schuhhof*. Near

the *Rathhaus* is a *Rolandsäule* (see note, p. 375), and opposite is the *Bischofshof*, now turned to other uses. The best view of the town is from the *Spiegelsberg*, 590 Eng. ft. above the sea. An excursion may be conveniently made from hence to the *Rosstrappe*, in the Harz. (Rte. 73.)

Railway from Halberstadt to Magdeburg,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Nienhagen Stat.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Gr. Oschersleben Stat.

For the rest of the line to

MAGDEBURG, see Rte. 66.

### ROUTE 74 A.

#### DESCENT OF THE WESER. CASSEL TO BREMEN.

Steamers of the Weser Steam Navigation Co. have since 1844 navigated the Weser between Hannoverisch Münden and Bremen. The navigation is sometimes interrupted in summer by want of water. The distance by the river from Münden to Hameln is 18 Germ. m.; from thence to Minden 9 Germ. m. Steamers start daily, descending in 2 days, ascending in 3, halting for the night at Minden and Hameln. Fare, 6 thalers; 2nd class, 3 thl. The scenery down to Minden is pleasing, with many points of interest; below Minden the banks of the river are flat and uninteresting. The Weser has a course of 62 Germ. m. = 285 Eng. m., with a fall of 397 ft. to the North Sea.

Cassel to Münden  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. by the post-road. (See Rte. 72.)

Descending the Weser from Münden (Rte. 72), by steamer,

rt. The wooded hills of the Bramwald,

1. Reinhardswald,

1. Veckerhagen. 1800 inhab. Here was formerly a castle of the Electors of Hesse, now Chemical Works: in the neighbourhood are iron-mines. The Weser makes a great bend round the ruins of the castle of Bamburg, rt., which remain long in sight.

rt. Bursfelde. Here was a Benedictine abbey of the 13th cent., now an estate of the King of Hanover. The church is a well-preserved monument of Byzantine architecture.

rt. Lippoldsberge, 650 inhab., and rt. Bodenfelde, 2 picturesque villages. The banks of the river are here covered with a thick forest, part of the romantic scenery of the Solnick: the river forces its way among high rocks.

1. Karlshafen (*Inn*: Schwan), 1600 inhab., at the junction of the Diemel with the Weser, in a picturesque situation, with cliffs of red sandstone. A railway was opened 1849, between Cassel and this town, which is intended to form a great commercial place. There are large magazines built by the Landgrave Charles in 1700; and the French Huguenots were hospitably received by him in 1699 and settled here. (Rte. 71.) In the neighbourhood, higher up the river, are two settlements, named by them in the style of the Puritans, *Gottestreue*, and *Gewissenruhe* (Truth of God and Rest of Conscience). The inhabitants still preserve their French features.

A little below Karlshafen the Prussian territory begins on the l. bank.

1. Herstelle, a stronghold of Charlemagne, where, in 797, during his campaign against the Saxons, he received the ambassadors of the Avars, and of Arragon and Castile. It is named after the cradle of his family, —Héristal, on the Meuse. No trace of the original castle remains. In its place a modern Gothic château lifts its roof above picturesque groups of trees. Below is the village of the same name.

1. Beverungen, a Prussian village marked by an old prison tower.

rt. Lauenförde, a Hanoverian village.

1. Blankenau. Formerly a fortress of the Abbot of Corvey, built in the 13th cent., afterwards a stronghold of the robber knight of Falkenberg. Now a Prussian public office. Opposite is the village of

rt. Meimbrenen, in Brunswick.

1. Godelheim, at the foot of the Brunsberg: here are mineral springs. Opposite is

rt. Fürstenberg. A castle of the Duke of Brunswick, upon a spur of the Solling. Since 1753 it has been a china manufactory.



rt. Bofzen.

1. *Hörter*. Rte. 68, p. 372.

1. Corvey. This vast monastic edifice, with its numerous courts, and surmounted by the twin spires of its abbey ch., once the most eminent Benedictine convent in Germany, is now the residence of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Prince of Corvey. See Rte. 68, p. 372.

rt. Holzminden, a town of Brunswick at the N. extremity of an offset of the Sollinger-wald hills. It has considerable iron and steel works, mills for cutting paving-stones, an article of export to Bremen, and a celebrated school or gymnasium dedicated "*Deo et litteris*." Near the town are the ruins of *Eberstein*, a famous stronghold of the Counts of that name.

1. Heinsen. Below this the Weser makes a great bend to

1. Polle: here are the ruins of a castle destroyed in the 30 Years' War. It had been the principal castle of the counts of Eberstein.

rt. Dolme. A singular cliff goes by the name of the Pastor von Dolme. Opposite, 1., in a narrow gorge, a small stream descends and turns the wheel of the *Teufelsmühle* (the Devil's mill), mentioned in legends of the 13th cent.

rt. Bodenwerder. A small Hanoverian town on an island with a boat bridge. The red sandstone displays itself in a peculiar manner on the rt. bank.

1. Kemnade, with a flying bridge. It was the site of a nunnery founded in 1025. The old ch. contains the tombs of many noble families.

1. Hehlen. The stately château, surmounted by 4 towers, was built in 1560, by Count Schulenburg, in whose family it still remains. One of this family, as Field Marshal in the service of the republic of Venice, bravely defended Corfu in 1716 against the Turks. Turkish arms and horse-tail standards, his trophies, are still preserved here.

rt. Hagenossen, with a mansion, formerly belonging to the Counts of Eberstein.

1. Grohnde has a monument of a

battle between Duke Wm. of Brunswick and the Bp. of Hildesheim 9. April, 1422.

1. Ohr has a new church inscribed "*Der Geist ist frei, und ohne Zwang der Glaube*." From the top of the Ohrberg, above the village, there is a beautiful view towards the high land about Pymont.

rt. *Hameln*. Rte 71. Coaches hence to Pymont (3 Germ. m.), and to Hanover.

rt. Fischbeck, in a fertile country: here is an ancient church and nunnery, founded 954, now a school for young ladies of noble families.

rt. Oldendorf. *Inns*: Stadt Cassel, Rathskeller. 1400 inhab., a town of the Elector of Hesse. 1 m. E. rises the Hohenstein, a table rock 1075 ft. high, with precipitous sides. N.W. from Oldendorf is the castle of Schaumburg, built 1030, the family seat of the Counts of that name. In one part of the castle is a gate called "the gate of Heaven," so called from the beautiful view suddenly opened to the visitor. The hill, called Paschenburg, 1200 ft. high, hangs over the castle (see p. 360). An hotel, much resorted to, is found on this elevated spot, the residence of the ranger of the surrounding forests.

1. Rinteln. (*Inns*: Stadt Bremen, Rathskeller.) 4000 inhab., capital of the Hessian county of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge over the Weser. Until 1809 there was an university here. A beautiful road leads hence to the watering-place of *Eilsen*, to the Ludnerklippe, 3 m. off, a cliff from which there is a fine view; and to the *Arnsburg*, a castle belonging to the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, with a collection of antiquities, a picture gallery, and furnished in the style of the middle ages. It is shown to strangers.

1. Möllenbeck, formerly a convent, containing a Gothic ch.

1. Varenholz, with a castle, dating from 1595, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill.

1. Vlotho, a Prussian town of 2200 inhab., with considerable trade.

1. Rehme, containing *salt-works* belonging to the Prussian government.

(See page 359.) Here the *Minden and Cologne railroad* crosses the Weser.

l. Wedigenstein, with a ruined Saxon castle, the residence of the Saxon Duke Wittekind, the successful opponent of Charlemagne. rt. The range of the Süntel; and l. that of the Wedenberg, approach and form the Weserscharte—the *Porta Westphalica*, through which the Weser enters the plain of N. Germany. (See p. 360.) The hills immediately above the pass are called, l. Wittekindsborg, on the rt. Jacobsberg. On the former, 780 ft. high, is a tower 60 ft., dedicated, 1830, “to the admirers of nature,” and not far off from it is St. Margaret’s chapel, built in the 14th cent. Jacobsberg was formerly called Mt. Anthony, but the present name was given by Frederick the Great, from one of his old soldiers, who settled here as a vintager, and supplied the king with excellent grapes. At the foot of the Jacobsberg is rt. Hausberge.

l. *Minden*. See Rte. 66.

Below Minden down to Bremen the shores of the river are flat.

l. Todtenhausen, scene of the battle of Minden, 9 Aug. 1759. Rte. 66.

l. Petershagen: the former residence of the Bp. of Minden.

l. Schlüsselburg, with an ancient house, containing public offices, formerly an episcopal stronghold.

l. Stolzenau. *Inn*: D. of York. First Hanoverian place on the lower Weser, a pretty village, with an old castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Hoya: afterwards an occasional resort of George II. of England.

l. Liebenau, also a castle of the Counts Hoya.

rt. Nienburg, a station on the Bremen and Hanover railroad. Rte. 72 a.

rt. Drakenburg: here the Smalkaldic League defeated the Imperialists, 23 May, 1547.

l. Hoya. *Inn*, Stadt Hanover. 2000

inhab. An iron bridge here crosses the Weser. In the neighbourhood is the Holy Mount, covered with trees, where from time immemorial vast number of herons have built nests.

rt. At a distance above the junction of the Aller with the Weser is seen the town of *Verden*, with its cathedral. Rte. 72 a.

rt. Arbergen is the birthplace of Olbers the astronomer, and Heeren the historian.

BREMEN. Rte. 69.

## ROUTE 74 B.

### WITTENBERGE TO MAGDEBURG. RAILWAY.

This railway saves the long circuit to Berlin to those travellers between Hamburg and Leipzig, or Bavaria, who do not wish to visit Berlin. It leaves the Hamburg and Berlin Railway at the Wittenberge Station, See Rte. 61. Not to be confounded with the Wittenberg of Luther and Hamlet (Rte. 63). Trains reach Magdeburg from this station in about 4 hrs. The line immediately crosses the Elbe.

Seehausen Stat.

Osterburg Stat.

Golbeck Stat.

Stendal Stat. This town of 6300 inhab. was formerly a fortress, and residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg. It has a fine *Cathedral*, with coloured windows, executed 1480, and a *Rolandsäule* (see note, p. 375). In the 14th cent. it contained 20,000 inhab., and was one of the most flourishing of the Hanse towns. Winckelman was born here 1717; d. 1768.

Demker Stat.

Mahlwinkel Stat.

Rogatz Stat.

Wollmirstädt Stat. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, and near here, at Sommereschenburg, is a monument to F. M. Gneisenau, who died 1831.

MAGDEBURG Stat. See Rte. 66.



## SECTION VI.

PRUSSIA—*continued.*

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
75. Berlin to <i>Stettin</i> , <i>Railway</i> — and to <i>Danzig</i> . . . . .	399	82. Dresden to <i>Breslau</i> . . . . .	415
76. <i>Stettin</i> to <i>Stralsund</i> , the <i>Baths</i> of <i>Putbus</i> , and the <i>Island</i> of <i>Rügen</i> . . . . .	401	83. The <i>RIESEN</i> <i>GE</i> <i>BIRGE</i> — <i>Bunz-</i> <i>lau</i> to <i>Hirschberg</i> , <i>Warm-</i> <i>brunn</i> , <i>Schmiedeberg</i> , <i>Lands-</i> <i>hut</i> , and <i>Adersbach</i> . . . . .	416
77. Berlin to <i>Danzig</i> . . . . .	404	84. The <i>RIESEN</i> <i>GE</i> <i>BIRGE</i> — <i>Bres-</i> <i>lau</i> to <i>Schweidnitz</i> , <i>Traute-</i> <i>nau</i> , and <i>Prague</i> . . . . .	421
78. <i>Danzig</i> to <i>Königsberg</i> . . . . .	407	84 a. <i>Dresden</i> to <i>Zittau</i> and <i>Reichenberg</i> , by <i>Herrnhut</i> . . . . .	422
79. <i>Königsberg</i> to <i>Memel</i> , by <i>Til-</i> <i>sit</i> . . . . .	410	85. <i>Breslau</i> to <i>Prague</i> , by <i>Glatz</i> . . . . .	424
80. Berlin to <i>Danzig</i> , by <i>Brom-</i> <i>berg</i> . . . . .	410	85 a. <i>Breslau</i> to <i>Cracow</i> , — <i>Rail-</i> <i>way</i> . . . . .	425
80 a. Berlin to <i>Posen</i> . . . . .	411	85 b. <i>Breslau</i> to <i>Vienna</i> , — <i>Rail-</i> <i>way</i> . . . . .	426
80 b. <i>Posen</i> to <i>Stettin</i> , — <i>Railway</i> . . . . .	411		
81. Berlin to <i>Breslau</i> by <i>Frank-</i> <i>furt</i> on the <i>Oder</i> , — <i>Railway</i> . . . . .	411		

## ROUTE 75.

## BERLIN TO STETTIN AND DANZIG.

*Railroad* to *Stettin* = 18 Germ. m.,  
85 Eng. m. 2 trains daily in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

*Terminus* outside the *Oranienburg*  
*Gate*. The line makes a bend at first,  
passing the village of *Louisenbrunnen*,  
*Pankow*, &c., to

3 *Bernau* Stat., a town whose inhab.  
defended themselves stoutly against  
the *Hussites* 1432, and captured some  
of their armour, still preserved in the  
*Rathhaus*.

3 *Neustadt-Eberswalde* Stat. — *Inns* :  
*H. de Prusse*; *Sonne*. A manufact-  
uring town, of 3500 inhab., on the  
*Finow* canal, which connects the *Oder*  
with the *Havel*. There are very ex-  
tensive paper-mills near this. 2 Germ.  
m. E. of this lies *Freyenwalde*, a water-  
ing-place on the *Oder*. (*Inns*: *König v.*  
*Preussen*; *Adler*.)

In the next stage the *Finow* canal is  
crossed, and (rt.) the sequestered *Cis-*  
*tercian* Abbey *Chorin*, a good specimen  
of N. German Gothic, in tolerable pre-

servation, now a tavern, and several  
small lakes, (*Paarsteiner See*) are  
passed.

3 *Angermünde* Stat., a very old  
town, with an old high church; 3000  
inhab.

[ $2\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. from this, on the *Oder*,  
lies *Schwedt* — (*Inn*: *Deutsches Haus*)  
— a town of 4600 inhab.: many of them  
are descendants of French emigrants,  
and a portion are Jews. The *Palace*  
was originally the residence of a branch  
of the family of *Margraves* of *Brand-*  
*enburg*, now extinct. Their summer  
palace *Montplaisir* lies at the termina-  
tion of an avenue 2 m. from the town.  
One of the *Margraves* and his wife  
are buried in granite coffins in the  
*French Ch.*

3 *Passow* Stat.

[ $3\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. N.W. of *Passow* is  
*Prenzlau*, on the *Unter-Ucker See*.  
An organ erected in a church here is  
said to rival the organs of *Haarlem* and  
*Fribourg*.]

3 *Tantow* Stat. The railway is car-  
ried partly on embankments along the

valleys of the Randow and Welse. On the rt. views are obtained of the *lake of Damm*, formed by the Oder spreading out into a broad sheet of water behind it. The railway is carried through the fortifications to reach the terminus at

3 *Stettin Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de Prusse, in the Louisen Strasse; Drei Kronen), a flourishing town, where there is little to see; it is the capital of Pomerania, upon the bank of the Oder, but connected by bridges within the suburb Lastadie on the rt. bank. It has 40,000 inhab., including the garrison, and is remarkable as a strong fortress and place of considerable commerce, being the outlet for the manufactures of Silesia conveyed down the Oder from Frankfurt and Breslau, and the dépôt for foreign goods required to supply that province as well as the metropolis of Prussia. About 1000 vessels enter the port yearly, and 200 belong to it. The *Schloss Kirche* contains the tombs of the old Dukes of Pomerania. The *Schloss*, built 1577, and now converted into government offices, was the residence of the Dukes of Pomerania, who died out 1637. At the Peace of Westphalia Stettin was given over to Sweden, and by that of Stockholm, 1720, transferred to Prussia. Fine view from the Trappenthurm of the Schloss. The *Rathhaus* dates from 1245. In the Königsplatz is a marble statue of *Frederick the Great*, by Schadow. In the Marienplatz is the *New Gymnasium*, to which an observatory, library, and museum are attached. Two Empresses of Russia were born here — Catherine the Great (1729), and Maria Feodorowna, wife of the Empr. Paul (1759). There is a handsome new Börse and a *Theatre* here. The chief Promenade is the *Logengarten*, outside the Anclam Gate. The best view of the town is from the *Militair-Friedhof*, not far from the Railway Stat.

An *English Consul* resides at Stettin.

The Oder, after flowing past Stettin, in four branches, discharges itself into a large lake called the *Haff*: this again communicates with the Baltic by 3 mouths, which form the 2 large islands, Usedom, on which lies Swinemünde, and Wollin.

*Schnellpost* to Danzig;—to Stralsund.

*Steamers* once a week to Copenhagen in 24 hrs.;—nearly every day to Putbus in Rügen (Rte. 76);—to St. Petersburg in 70 hrs.;—to Schwedt on the Oder daily, in 5 or 6 hrs.;—between Stettin and

*Swinemünde*.—*Inns*: Olthoffs; Kron Prinz. This town, of 3500 inhab., has latterly acquired importance from the improvements made in its harbour, which have rendered it the outport of Stettin. The entrance to it is unluckily very shallow, but extensive moles and works have been erected, and dredging machines are constantly employed in deepening the bed of the Oder to remedy this defect, and it is now capable of admitting vessels drawing 18 or 19 ft. water to unload their cargoes, and in securing a depth of 12 to 16 ft. even up as far as Stettin. Swinemünde stands on the shores of the Baltic, upon an island between it and the salt lake called Stettiner Haff, separated from the main land by the Swine and other mouths or channels through which the Oder empties itself into the sea.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the town, and separated from it by a wood, lie the *Sea Baths* of Swinemünde, consisting of a Bath-house and an Assembly-room (*Gesellschaftshaus*), in which there is a daily table-d'hôte, dinner at one. Visitors usually lodge at the inns in the town.

Distinct spots, separated by considerable intervals, are marked out on the sea-shore as bathing-places for ladies and gentlemen. At the one extremity men are allowed to bathe without bathing-machines or covered cabinets; at the opposite end the females enjoy the same privileges; and between these remote spots are ranged bathing-machines for either sex.

At a very early period, the Vends (Wenden), a Slavonic tribe occupying the whole of the southern coast of the Baltic from the Elbe to Esthonia, had a seaport called Julin (Jumnetä) in the island of Wollin, at the mouth of the Oder. It is described by chroniclers as the greatest commercial city of Europe in the 11th cent. Near it was Jomsburg, the stronghold of Palnatoki,



a celebrated Scandinavian sea-rover and chief of a kind of piratical republic which he founded here at the latter end of the 10th cent.

From the hill called *Streckelberg*, about 14 m. N.W. of Swinemünde, there is a very fine view.

It was upon this island of Usedom, June 24, 1630, that the Champion of Protestantism, Gustavus Adolphus, landed with an army of 17,000 Swedes. As soon as he reached the shore, he fell on his knees, and, after a short prayer in sight of his soldiers, directed them to entrench themselves, seizing a spade with his own hand to show them the example. When tidings of this event were brought to the Emperor Ferdinand, he made light of the matter, sarcastically terming the Swedish leader "a snow-king, who would melt as the summer drew near, and as he advanced towards a more southern climate." The following year 6000 English volunteers (amongst whom must have been Dugald Dalgetty) arrived on this spot to reinforce Gustavus.

*Stettin to Danzig.*

47 $\frac{1}{4}$  Pruss. m. = 124 Eng. m. *Schnellpost* daily in 33 hrs. An excellent macadamised post-road, running nearly parallel with the shore of the Baltic. It is carried side by side with the railway (p. 410) across the 4 branches of the Oder, along a dam of masonry 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long, and over 3 long and 20 shorter bridges, to

1 $\frac{1}{4}$  Alt-Damm, a town and fortress on the rt. bank of the Oder.

1 Hornkrug.

2 Gollnow on the Ihna.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  Naugard. A Penitentiary here.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Plathe.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Reselkow.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  Körlin: Post.

[18 m. N.W., close to the sea, lies Kolberg (*Inn*, König von Preussen), a fortress bravely defended against the French in 1806-7. The modern *Rathhaus*, built by Zwirner, the restorer of the Dom of Cologne, and the *Marienkirche*, with its antiquities, candelabra, with statues of apostles, and carved wood-work, merit notice.]

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  Köslin (*Inn*: Bär), 4 m. from the Baltic, the largest town on the road.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pankenin.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Schlawe.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Stolpe. Kutscher's Inn.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Poganitz.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  Lauenburg.

2 Klein-Ankerholz.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Neustadt.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Katz, on the Baltic shore.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  DANZIG, in Rte. 77.

## ROUTE 76.

STETTIN TO STRALSUND AND THE ISLAND OF RÜGEN—THE BATHS OF PUTBUS.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany, is situated in the Baltic, separated only by the narrow strait of Gellen from Prussian Pomerania, in which province it is included. It abounds in romantic scenery, on account of which, and of the advantages of sea-bathing which it affords, it is frequented in summer by visitors from all parts of Northern Germany. It may be termed a German Isle of Wight, and indeed bears some resemblance to the English island in the conformation of its lofty chalk-cliffs, though it is better wooded, and is further distinguished by the narrow bays or bights which penetrate far inland.

*Steamers* in summer from Swinemünde to Putbus, in 8 to 10 hrs., 5 or 6 times a week.

There is an excellent post-road from Stettin by Pasewalk, passing the fine Rothmüller Wald, to

Anclam. Picturesque gate tower; the town contains many specimens of the peculiar style of the Hanseatic or N. German architecture, very like the Flemish.

*Greifswald* (*Inn*: Deutsches Haus), a curious old seaport town, of 8000 inhab., possessing an *University*, founded 1456, which numbers about 200 students. The square and churches are highly grotesque.

There are 2 *Ferries* across the Strait separating Rügen from the mainland:—1st. From Stahlbrode, about 12 m. W. of Greifswald, called *Glewitzer Fähre*. At Glewitz, the landing-place (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m.), conveyances may usually be hired to Putbus, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m., by Garz. 2nd. From Stralsund

by the *Alte Fähre*, a shorter and safer passage in stormy weather, the strait not being more than a mile broad here; the other ferry is 2 m.

*Stralsund* (Inn, Löwe (lion), in the Alten Markt, best), an interesting and nearly unaltered town, was formerly capital of Swedish Pomerania, and a fortress of great strength. It was ceded to Prussia in 1815. It is situated on the borders of the strait called Gellen, separating Rügen from the mainland. The town is entirely surrounded by water, and approachable from the S. only by bridges. It has 17,000 inhab. The *Nicolai Kirche*, of brick, begun 1311, is very lofty, richly ornamented within, and contains a good deal to see—an iron screen all round the choir worthy of imitation, and much painting and carving; also an engraved monumental brass, 1354 (?). The view from its tower is remarkable. The *Rathhaus*, a fine edifice surmounted by 7 towers, was built 1316. Within it is shown the stone on which the indefatigable Charles XII. was found, by the sentinel on duty outside the walls, fast asleep, before the gate, on his return from Bender. Schill, the brave but imprudent soldier who took up arms in 1808, without authority from his sovereign, in the hope of freeing Germany from the French, was shot in attempting a sortie, in the *Fahrstrasse*: a stone marks the spot. The public fountain is named after him, *Schillsbrunnen*. A simple marble monument, bearing the inscription "Magna voluisse magnum," marks the spot, in the *Knieper Burial-ground*, where the remains of that brave soldier, robbed of the head, were originally interred; but they have lately been removed to Brunswick.

During the 30 Years' War (1628) Stralsund was the place which first checked the career of the previously irresistible Wallenstein. He had sworn to take Stralsund, "even though it were fastened by chains to heaven," vowing vengeance upon the child unborn when he should gain possession. This impious boast, however, was not destined to be fulfilled, for through the brave defence of its citizens aided by a party of Scotch mercenaries in the pay of Den-

mark, he was at last compelled to raise the siege, after a loss of 12,000 men before its walls. In 1715 the town was besieged by the allied army of the Prussians, Danes, and Saxons. Charles XII., then recently escaped from Turkey, conducted the defence for a considerable time. At length he was obliged to retire, and the town surrendered to Denmark. *Steamers* to Ystad and Stockholm twice a week. (*Handbook for Denmark*.)

*Schnellpost* daily to Passow on the Berlin and Stettin railway—to Rostock.

In going from Stralsund to Putbus the *Old Ferry* is crossed.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Garz. Busch's Inn.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Putbus—Inns: Fürstenhof, best; Bellevue; Schwartz's. A bed-room costs  $11\frac{1}{2}$  Sgr.; dinner,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  Sgr. Putbus is a watering-place with 700 permanent inhab., belonging to the Prince of Putbus, a very wealthy nobleman, said to be the lineal descendant of the ancient Kings of Rügen. His *Palace* (Schloss) is a handsome Italian edifice, and the principal building in the place. It contains a chapel, library, some good paintings and statues (3 by *Thorwaldsen*), and a collection of antiquities found in the island. Adjoining the Palace is the *Saloon* or dining-room, where there is a daily table-d'hôte, and the *Pavilion*, containing assembly and music rooms for the use of the visitors; the *Theatre*, and the *New School*, opened 1836. Attached to the palace is a delightful *Park*, with gardens and pleasure-grounds open to the public. The Prince's *stables* contain a very superior stud.

A mile from Putbus, on the sea-shore, is the *Badhaus*, supplied with warm sea-baths. There are also bathing-machines for those who prefer the open sea.

The great attraction of Putbus is its beautiful situation near the borders of a bay with an island in front. High wooded banks and long indented promontories shelter it from the Baltic. From the excellent accommodation furnished by the lodging-houses, Putbus is the best head-quarters for those who intend to explore the island. All charges are fixed by printed tariff.

The Prince's agent lets out horses



and carriages for hire at a moderate charge.

The *Steamer* from Swinemünde lands its passengers on the boat-pier at Lauterbach, 2 m. from the Baths. Passengers arriving by the boat, and intending to return by it, had better hire for 1 or 2 days one of the carriages waiting on the spot, set out at once on the excursion round the island, and leave Putbus till their return. The *most interesting objects in Rügen* are

Stubbenkammer and Arkona, nearly 18 m. apart, and the same distance from Putbus, and the country between them is comparatively tame.

The following sketch of *a tour round the Island* includes all the most remarkable objects, starting from Putbus to the

1½ Jagdschloss (*Inn* in summer), a handsome hunting-lodge of Prince Putbus, commanding a delightful view over the hills called

Prora, on the narrow isthmus called the *schmale Heide*, which unites the promontory Jasmund to the main island.

*Sagard—Inn*, Fürstenkrone, the largest in Rügen. Near this is the Tumulus of Dubberworth.

The N. extremity of the island Rügen consists of a long narrow peninsula, or rather of 2 peninsulas—that of Jasmund, and beyond it that of Wittow—connected with each other and the main island by 2 narrow necks of land. The length of this united promontory is about 25 m. The bay or firth which it encloses is crossed by one or two ferries, at which carriages and foot passengers can be transferred from one side to the other, thus avoiding the necessity of retracing the same road in returning from Arkona.

Beyond Sagard, the road enters the ancient beech wood of Stubbenitz. Here the goddess Hertha was worshipped by the Pagan Saxons; and close to this is the *Herthaburg*, an eminence crowned by a nearly oval wall or entrenchment constructed by the ancient inhabitants of the island. It is supposed that within the enclosure stood the Temple of the Heathen goddess Hertha, described by Tacitus (Germ. c. 40), who mentions the unviolated grove (*castum nemus*) in which stood the chariot of

the goddess, drawn by 2 cows, and the secret lake, in which the goddess, her clothes, and chariot were washed. A high and broad rampart of earth is the only relic of this temple. (See p. 318.) It abounds in stone sepulchres, called *Hünengräber* (see p. 377), in which skeletons and jars full of bones and ashes have been found. The whole district is likewise celebrated in Scandinavian poetry and mythology. Buried in the recesses of this mysterious grove lies the Hertha See, called the *Black Lake*, from the dark shadows of the beech woods around. It is stilled looked upon with veneration by the inhabitants. It is about 200 paces long, and 48 ft. deep in the centre. These localities, and various ancient remains existing upon the island, such as tumuli and cromlechs, possess additional interest, if we regard them as the relics of a nation by whom Rome was overthrown after an existence of 12 centuries. Odoacer, who finally captured the Imperial city, was king of the Rügii, and the cradle of the barbarian hordes who formed his army was this remote and insignificant island, and the neighbouring coast of Pomerania.

3 Immediately beyond the Hertha See and the wood of Stubbenitz, rises the foreland of the *Stubbenkammer*, a precipice of chalk, 440 ft. high, rising out of the sea, somewhat like Shakespeare's cliff at Dover. A large *Inn*, called Gross Schweitzer Haus, has been built at Stubbenkammer, on the verge of the forest. A staircase of 600 steps cut in the rock leads from the shore to the highest summit, called *Königsstuhl*. Hither travellers repair to see the sun rise and set, and to enjoy the view. On the W. the promontory of Arkona, the most northern point of Rügen, stretches far out into the sea.

The Stubbenkammer is about 18 m. from Putbus, and 15 m. from Bergen.

At Quoltitz is the Stone of Sacrifice, a rude block traversed by a groove or channel, to collect, it is conjectured, the blood of human victims. Spieker, a country-seat of Prince Putbus, is a fanciful castle, built by Baron Wrangel, after the 30 Years' War.

The way from Stubbenkammer to

Arkona lies along another narrow tongue of land, called Die Schabe, which unites the promontory Jasmund to that of Wittow. At the village of Altenkirchen (Haas's Inn), the poet Kosegarten, who was its pastor, is buried. For 8 successive Sundays, during the season of the herring fishery, the minister preaches upon the shore to the fishermen assembled around him in their boats, from the neighbouring islands. A figure, said to be of the idol Swantewit, is built into the wall of the Church.

4 *Arkona*, the most northern promontory of the island, partly a chalk cliff, 173 ft. above the sea, is surmounted by a lighthouse, which furnishes accommodation to travellers. The view from it extends over the coast of the promontory Jasmund to the island Hiddensöe, and to the more distant Danish island Moen.

Upon Arkona stood the ancient Fortress of the Vends, who at one period inhabited this island, called Burgring. It was a circular entrenchment, from 30 to 40 yards high, with an opening to the N.W. Within it stood the temple of the 4-headed god Swantewit, destroyed by the Danes under King Waldemar, who took it by storm 1168, carried off its treasures to Denmark, and introduced Christianity into the island. Saxo Grammaticus, the historian, was present at the capture.

Travellers must now either return by Altenkirchen and Wiek to the Wittow Ferry, and, after crossing it, proceed direct to

5½ *Bergen*, or they may prolong their tour by taking boat and making an excursion to the neighbouring island *Hiddensöe*, whose inhabitants, a poor and primitive race, not much raised above the condition of Esquimaux, live chiefly in turf-covered huts, and support themselves by fishing. Many of them spend their whole lives on the spot, and never set foot even on Rügen. There is not a bush on the whole island. For fuel the people have recourse to peat or cowdung; yet, with so few attractions, the island is said to be dear to its children, who call it "dat söte länne," the sweet little land.

*Bergen (Inn, Adler)* is the chief town in Rügen, and has 3500 inhab. To the N. of it rises the hill of Rugard, the highest in Rügen, surmounted by the ruins of the ancient fortress destroyed 1316. From this spot the whole island, with its deeply indented shores, may be surveyed as a map laid open at the spectator's feet.

The distance hence to Stralsund is about 16 m., including the ferry. From Bergen to Putbus is 6 m.

*Plan for an excursion of 1 day round Rügen*, starting from Putbus: to the Jagdschloss, Schmaeler See, Prora, and the Schanzenberg, by Lancken and the new wood-road to Stubbenkammer—*return* by Sagard, the Jasmund ferry, and Bergen, to Putbus. Distance about 45 m.

## ROUTE 77.

### BERLIN TO DANZIG.

61½ Pruss. m. = 284 Eng. m. Courier 4 times a week in 37 hrs.; Personenpost daily in 52 hrs. The quickest way at present, owing to the Railroad, is by Stettin (Rte. 80). *Schnellpost* twice a week. (Rte. 75.) The country is dull and uninteresting all the way to Danzig; the road is macadamised and good all the way; the inns are for the most part bad, so that those who can bear the fatigue had better sleep in their carriage at night instead of stopping by the way. The journey to Danzig may thus be performed in 48 hrs.

2¼ Dahlewitz.

2¼ Lichtenau.

2¼ Müncheberg. Here the post road to Frankfurt on the Oder branches off.

2¼ Seelow.

2½ *Küstrin (Inns: Kron Prinz; Adler)*. A strong fortress and town of 4700 inhab., surrounded by marshes, at the junction of the Warthe with the Oder, over which a bridge 875 ft. long is thrown. Frederick the Great was confined in the old castle by his imperious and crazy father, and compelled to look on while his friend Katte was executed on the ramparts. The great post road from Berlin to Posen and Warsaw strikes off here to the E. (Rte. 80 a). 6 m. N. of Küstrin is the village of *Zorndorf*,



where Frederick the Great, with 30,000 Prussians, defeated 50,000 Russians, under Fermor, in 1758. A monument marks the spot where the king stood. The road runs nearly parallel with the Warthe, as far as

3¼ Balz. *Inn*, Post.

3 Landsberg. *Inn*, Golden Hirsch, good. A flourishing small town, of 10,000 inhab.

3½ Friedeberg. Several small lakes are passed on this stage.

2½ Woldenberg, a station on the railway from Stettin to Bromberg. Railways to Stettin (Rte. 75); to Posen (Rte. 80 a.); and to Bromberg. (Rte. 80.) The country is rather picturesque as far as

2 Hochzeit, and is ornamented by other lakes.

1 Zützer.

2½ Ruschendorf. Here the road to Königsberg by Bromberg (Rte. 80) diverges.

2½ Deutsche Krone. *Inn*, not good.

2 Schönthal.

2 Jastrow. *Inn*, tolerable.

3¼ Peterswalde.

3 Schlochau.

2 Konitz. *Inns*: Löwe; Kronprinz. A town with a population of 2600. A monument commemorates the defeat of the Hussites. On the Kreutzberg, outside the town, Casimir of Poland was defeated by the Knights of the Teutonic Order and lost his crown.

4 Czersk.

3 Frankenfelde. Forests.

3 Preussisch-Stargard. *Inn*, Goldene Krone, tolerable.

3 Dirschau on the Vistula (Weichsel). Here the road to Danzig turns off from that to Königsberg. The traveller who does not intend to visit Danzig continues on direct to Marienburg (Rte. 78, p. 407).

4½ DANZIG (in Polish, Gdansk). *Inns*: H. de Berlin, good; Englisches Haus. Danzig, one of the oldest cities in Prussia, abounding in picturesque old buildings, is situated on the l. bank of the W. arm of the Vistula, or Weichsel, about 3 m. above its influx into the sea. It is traversed by 2 tributaries of that river, the Motlau and Radaune, and has 58,000 inhab. (13,500 Rom. Cath.).

It is a fortress of the first class, and the principal sea-port of Prussia. It was anciently a leading member of the Hanseatic League, and a free city. It is still a place of great commerce, especially in wheat brought down the Vistula from Poland, and other corn-producing countries, and shipped from hence to all parts of Europe. The exports of wheat are greater than from any other port in the world. Here are extensive distilleries of brandy, which hence gets the name of *Danzig*. The granaries, of enormous dimensions, capable of holding 500,000 quarters of corn, are situated on an island called *Speicher Insel*. To avoid the risk of fire no one lives upon it, nor are lights ever admitted. The timber trade is also very considerable. Amber is exported hence.

The chief object of curiosity is the brick *Cathedral* (Dom, or Marienkirche) in the Lange Markt, begun in 1343, by Waizau, grand master of the Teutonic knights, who sent an architect, Ulric Ritter of Strasburg, to Constantinople, to make drawings of the ch. of St. Sophia there. The plan of copying that edifice, however, was not carried into execution. The ch., as it now stands, was not finished till 1503—it is 358 ft. long. The vaulted roof, supported by 26 slender brick pillars, is 98 ft. above the pavement. Around the interior are 50 chapels, originally founded by the chief citizens as burial-places for themselves and their families. It possesses a fine brass font, cast in 1554, in the Netherlands, and an astronomical clock, which has long ceased to move. It was made by an artist named Duringer, who, according to the story, was deprived of his eyesight by the citizens of Danzig, to prevent his making a similar clock for the rival town of Hamburg. The blind artist, a short time before his death, was led, by his own desire, to the spot where his masterpiece was placed, and, with a pair of scissors, cut a single small wire, which sufficed at once to stop the clock, and no subsequent attempt has succeeded in repairing the injury. Such is the tradition. The great ornament of the Dom is the celebrated Last Judgment, attributed to *John Van Eyck* (it has also

been attributed to *M. Wohlgemuth, Hugo van der Goes, J. Memling* and *Justus of Ghent*, see Kugler, § xvii. note by Sir E. Head), known as the *Danzig Picture*. It was painted for the Pope, and while on its way to Rome was intercepted by pirates, but was retaken by a Danzig vessel and deposited in the Cathedral, where it remained till 1807, when the French transported it to Paris. "On its return, after the war, the king of Prussia was very anxious to retain it at Berlin, and offered 40,000 dollars as a compensation, but yielded to the pressing instances of the rightful owners for its restoration." The picture is said to bear about it the date 1367; if so, it cannot be by the Van Eycks, as they were but just born at that time. A *crucifix*, carved on wood in a very admirable style of art, and with great truth of expression, is the second curiosity of this ch. It has been here since the middle of the 15th cent., but the artist's name is unknown. According to the story, he actually crucified one of his apprentices, in order to study more exactly the agonies of a human being dying under such circumstances.

*Trinity Church*, of red brick, with richly ornamented gable, date 1431, merits attention.

The *Langgasse* is the principal street intersecting Danzig from E. to W., and prolonged into the Lange Markt, or *Long Market*, which abounds in antique buildings; the finest is the *Exchange*, called *Arthushof*, an imposing Gothic edifice, built 1379, but altered and enlarged 1552. In its greathall, the vaulted roof of which is supported by 4 slender pillars of granite, the guilds and corporations formerly met. Their laws, *in rhyme*, are still hung up in it; and its walls are further decorated with carvings, old armour, and pictures; the most singular of which is a representation of the church, under the form of a ship, sailing to heaven full of monks, who are throwing out ropes, hooks, &c., to haul on board a few miserable sinners, who but for their assistance would inevitably be drowned. Notice should be taken of two pictures by Danzig artists, a Last Judgment, by *A. Müller*, a pupil of Raphael, 1601, and a Madonna and

Christ, by *Andreas Steck*. In front is a fine fountain, ornamented with bronze figures of Neptune drawn by sea-horses. Not far from the Arthushof is the *Rathhaus*, built probably in 1311, with a lofty belfry, dating from 1581. The tall brick tower, called *Stockthurm* (1346), was originally one of the entrances into the town: the turrets were added 1508: it is now a prison.

The *Grüne Thor*, a large building, originally designed as a lodging for the King of Poland, is now converted into a *Museum*. The collection of implements, dresses, etc., was presented by Sir Joseph Banks. There is a *theatre* here.

A *British consul* resides here. One quarter of the town is called Schottland, from a colony of Scotch weavers who settled here in the 14th cent.

By means of the gigantic *sluice-gates* near the Lege Thor, the country around three sides of the town can be laid under water, so as to contribute materially to its defence from an hostile attack. The key of the position is the *Holm*, an island formed by 2 arms of the Vistula. There are besides several strong *external forts*, as the Hagelsberg and the Bischofsberg; the last has been greatly strengthened of late, and completely commands the town.

Fahrenheit the optician, who invented the thermometer named after him, was born here. Marshal Lefebvre, Napoleon's general, was created by him Duke of Danzig, in consequence of his having taken the town in 1807. At the peace of Paris it was yielded back to the Prussians, after an obstinate resistance, maintained by the French under General Rapp for many months, in 1813, until the town was reduced, by famine and pestilence, to the lowest depth of distress.

The port of Danzig is *Neufahrwasser*, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula. It is defended by the fort *Weichselmünde*, has a lighthouse and an extensive pier at the entrance of the channel. *Steamboats* thither every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, daily, except Sundays, to Königsberg in 10 hours. *Schnellposts* to Stettin, Königsberg, and Berlin.

At the *Convent of Oliva* (suppressed



1830), 7 m. N.W. of Danzig, the treaty of peace between Sweden and Poland was signed 1660. The *Church* and cloisters remain. The Abbot's Castle now belongs to the King, and has fine grounds. The sandy downs are clothed with rich beech woods.

### ROUTE 78.

#### DANZIG TO KÖNIGSBERG, BY MARIENBURG.

$24\frac{1}{4}$  Pruss. m. =  $113\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m.

Schnellpost daily in  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Personenpost in 20 hours. In going from Danzig to Königsberg the preceding route must be retraced as far as

$4\frac{3}{4}$  Dirschau. The W. arm of the Vistula is here crossed by a bridge of boats, about to be replaced by a permanent bridge, a work of great solidity; and the road then traverses the fertile triangular plain, or Delta, deposited by the river, which is bounded at the further extremity by the eastern arm, called Nogat. The country between the Vistula and Nogat lies below the level of these rivers and of the Baltic, and is protected from inundations solely by dykes and windmills, as is the case in Holland. A bridge of boats is thrown across the Nogat, and on its right bank stands

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Marienburg. *Inn*, Hochmeister. An ancient town of 5400 inhab., chiefly remarkable as the seat of the once powerful Knights of the Teutonic Order, to whom this country was ceded in the 13th cent. by the King of Poland. After a struggle of 53 years the knights effectually subdued the pagan and then barbarous Prussians. The germ of the present Prussian empire sprung, in fact, from them; and they appear likewise to have laid the foundation of that military spirit which still animates the nation. The *Castle*, or *Palace* of the Grand Masters, an imposing edifice, of brickwork, beautiful in construction, in a style of Gothic peculiar to the vicinity of the Baltic, was built at different periods; the Alte Schloss, now much decayed, in 1276; the Middle Castle in 1309, at the time when the seat of the Order was removed hither from Venice; and the Niedere Schloss in

1335. In 1457 it was surrendered to the Poles, after having been in the possession of the Order 148 years, and having been governed by 17 Grand Masters. Since 1815 the central building has been rescued from ruin, and admirably restored, by the aid of the archives of the Order, now at Königsberg, which have been carefully consulted by the architect. It consists of 3 stories, the cellar, ground floor, and master's dwelling. The apartments have been richly decorated with painted glass, encaustic tiles, wood panelling. The principal one, the *grosse Remter* (Chapter House), in which assemblies of the Order were held, and foreign ambassadors received, is supported on 3 granite pillars. The *Meisters Remter* is a circular apartment, supported by a single pillar of granite in the centre. The Poles, while besieging Marienburg in 1410, endeavoured to aim a cannon-ball so as to shoot away this pillar, and overwhelm at one blow beneath the ruins the Grand Master and all his knights, whom they knew, from the information of a deserter, to be at the time assembled in conclave. The ball missed its aim, but lodged in a corner of the chimney, where it still remains. The *Church*, in a very chaste style, and tolerably perfect, is decorated externally with a figure of the Virgin, in relief, of stucco covered with coloured and gilt mosaic, 26 ft. high; it displays considerable skill and knowledge of art. Many of the Grand Masters of the Order repose in vaults beneath the Church, in simple coffins. Many cells of the knightly monks, and their subterranean dungeons, still exist. The building has been rescued from ruin, and partly restored by the taste and munificence of the King. The *Buttermilk Tower* is so called, because, according to the tradition, the peasants, compelled to build it by forced labour for the Order, were also obliged to slake the lime with buttermilk.

Beyond Marienburg the road passes through a populous country, abounding in villages, and showing evidences of prosperity and improvement.

$4\frac{1}{4}$  Elbing.—*Inn*, Stadt Berlin. A decayed trading town, with a popula-

tion of 20,000, on the Elbing, a navigable stream emptying itself into the Frische Haff, an extensive lake separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land, and receiving a large portion of the waters of the Vistula. The *Marienkirche* contains some curious sculptures, date 1500. On quitting Elbing a good view is obtained of it. Steamers ply to Königsberg daily.

#### 2 Hütte.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Frauenburg, a small town on the shore of the Haff. Copernicus, the great astronomer, died here, and is buried in the *Cathedral*, a handsome building on a height overlooking the town and Haff (erected 1342), containing, besides his tomb, which is a simple tablet bearing a globe, some curiosities, as crucifixes, monstrosities, &c. Copernicus was a canon of the cathedral, and lived in one of the houses which surround it. Within the enclosure is a well, furnished with water by an aqueduct and hydraulic works, constructed by him. The machinery of the pumps which he erected has long since disappeared, but a model of it is still preserved in the cathedral, and is supposed to have been imitated in the water-works at Marly, near Versailles. The tower which contained it still stands near the cathedral, and is called *Kunst Thurm*. It bears on its southern wall the following inscription:—

“Hic patienter aquæ sursum properare coactæ,  
Ne careat sitiens incola montis ope.  
Quod Natura negat, tribuit Copernicus arte;  
Unum pro cunctis fama loquatur opus.”

Besides supplying the Domberg, or cathedral hill, he introduced into the town, by collecting the neighbouring streams, a current of water sufficient to turn a corn-mill, an advantage which its inhabitants did not before enjoy.

It is a curious fact, and perhaps not generally known, that the Papal excommunication of Copernicus, for publishing his system of the Heavens, was revoked in 1821.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Braunsberg. *Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Adler. A town of 7300 inhab., on the Passarge.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Quilitten. The road continues by the water-side all the way to Königsberg.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Brandenburg.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  KÖNIGSBERG (Polish, Krolewiec; Latin, Regiomontum). *Inns*: Schönberg's Hotel; Rheinischer Hof; Deutsches Haus; H. du Nord.

Königsberg, once the capital of Prussia Proper, and long the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, still ranks as third city in the Prussian dominions in extent of population, having 80,000 inhab. It is being strongly re-fortified, on the plan of detached forts. The Defensions Caserne and the new *Königsthor* are finished.

Its *Palace* (Schloss), a large ugly building, now converted into a government-house, was founded by Ottokar, King of Bohemia, after leading a crusade against the heathen Preussi, 1257. It afterwards became the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order. It was the residence of the late King of Prussia and his queen Louisa, when driven by Napoleon's arms from Berlin. Under one wing is a large wine-cellar, extending below the ground; over it is the *Schlosskirche*, in which Frederick Elector of Brandenburg in 1701 placed the crown on his own head, assuming the title of Frederick I., King of Prussia. Above the church is a vast hall, 300 ft. long, 60 broad, and only 19 high, destitute of ornament, called *Moskowitz Saal*, from the Muscovite ambassadors of the Grand Duke Basilius, who were received here by Margrave Albert. A thick pillar runs through every floor from the cellar upwards, and on breaking into it some years ago, it was found to be hollow, and partly filled with bones of persons executed during the rule of the Order, and whose bodies had been thrown down from above. One of the apartments is termed the *Amber Chamber*, from being decorated with that mineral.

The *Cathedral*, in the quarter called Kneiphof, on an island in the Pregel, built 1332, is the finest edifice here, and deserves notice. It is an interesting Gothic building, and contains in the choir the marble monument of Margrave Albert of B. bearing his kneeling effigy. Here are other tombs of many



Teutonic Knights, and of Kant the metaphysician, author of the *System of Pure Reason*, as it is called, who died here in 1804. The house in which he lived still exists in the Princessin Strasse; it is now a coffee-house.

The *University*, founded 1544, by the Margrave Albert, and called the *Albertina*, has about 450 students, and a *Library* of 60,000 volumes deposited in one of the towers of the Cathedral. It contains several MSS. of Luther, a letter from him to his wife Catherine a Bora, and the safe-conduct given to him by the Empr. Charles V. to enable him to travel to Worms. A bust of Kant, by Schadow, is placed in the Academic Hall. Königsberg is the see of the first Protestant Prussian Archb.

The *Schloss-Teich* is a pretty sheet of water, surrounded by gardens, near the Palace. A bridge leads over it to the Königs-Garten, where a statue of the late King Frederick William III. by Kiss is to be set up.

After the fatal battle of Jena the Prussian royal family escaped to this place; and, on the approach of the French, were driven to take refuge in Memel.

The Observatory obtained renown under the direction of the late Prof. Bessel.

A *British Consul* resides here. The chief journals of Europe are to be found at the *Börsenhalle*.

The river Pregel, on which Königsberg is built, is not sufficiently deep to admit large vessels, which, therefore, unload at *Pillau*, the seaport of Königsberg, a flourishing little town of 4000 inhab., on the Baltic, at the entrance of the saltwater lake called *Frische Haff*. The trade of Königsberg consists of corn, for receiving which there are vast ranges of warehouses, hemp, flax, linseed, tallow, bristles, wax, &c.; but it has fallen off since the end of the last cent., when it had reached the height of prosperity. There is a considerable fishery of sturgeon at Pillau. An extensive trade in *amber* was formerly carried on at Königsberg; there were at one time 70 amber turners in the town. That substance is still one of its exports; the chief consumption of

it being in the Levant, where it is sold for pipe mouth-pieces. Amber is found all along the coast of East and West Prussia. A large quantity is obtained from the sea, which, after high winds, especially those blowing from the N., throws up a vast accumulation of seaweed. The amber-fishers stationed on the shore wait till the floating sea-weed approaches near to it. They then send in their people up to their necks in water, provided with nets, by which they draw the weeds to land. The amber is found adhering to, or entangled in them, and is immediately collected and sorted by women and children. In one instance an attempt was made to employ divers to collect it from the bottom, but this failed. Much amber is obtained by digging up the soil even at a considerable distance from the sea. It usually occurs near the surface, but in some instances shafts have been successfully sunk. The spots where it has been found in greatest quantity are Gross Hubenicken, Warnicken, and Grünhof. The trade in amber was first appropriated by the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, who often paid the entire expenses of their court out of the revenue derived from this source. It afterwards became a royal monopoly, and was guarded in early times by laws of the utmost severity. Watchmen were stationed all along the coast, and the peasant who concealed or attempted to dispose of any pieces he had found was condemned to be hung up to the nearest tree. Afterwards a range of gallows was set up on the shore *in terrorem*. Since the commencement of the present cent. the government has let out the right of collecting amber to private contractors for 10,000 dollars yearly; and though these rigorous enactments are now modified, a person who retains a piece of amber found accidentally is liable to be punished for theft. The inhabitants of Königsberg are allowed to bathe only at one particular spot, and cannot wander along the sands without subjecting themselves to be searched by the strand riders set to watch.

*Steamers* daily to Pillau and Elbing, —to Danzig.

## ROUTE 79.

## KÖNIGSBERG TO MEMEL BY TILSIT.

29 $\frac{1}{4}$  Pruss. m. = 137 Eng. m.

Personenpost daily to Tilsit, to which place the road is macadamised. There is a second and more direct road to Memel along the Strand, a narrow tongue of sand between the Baltic and the Kurische Haff; but, as it is very ill kept, and not provided with post-horses, it is little used. "It was formerly the most frequented, and, were it not insufferably tedious, with an awkward ferry across the port of Memel at the end, would be worth travelling for its singularity. There are 3 posts between Königsberg and Memel on the tongue of sand. As it is impossible to make a firm road, the carriage must be driven with one wheel almost in the sea, and it requires 1 or 2 additional horses. The Nehrung, as the sand-bank is called, is like the Dunes of Holland, but it seems difficult to conceive that such broad, high, and steep hills can be all drift sand. The name Kurische Haff is derived from the *Kurs*, inhabitants of the neighbouring Courland. The traveller obliged to walk by the side of his carriage will have plenty of time to seek for amber."—*F. S.*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pogauen.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Tapiau, a town of 3000 inhab. The castle, built by the Teutonic Knights, is now a poor-house.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Taplaken.

3 Mehlawischken.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Kelmienen.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Tilsit (Cronopolis).—*Inns*: Prinz Wilhelm; H. de Russie. A town of 12,000 inhab., named from the Tilse, a small stream which falls into the Memel, here crossed by a bridge of boats 1150 ft. long. Upon a raft, moored a little below it, in the middle of the river, Napoleon, the Empr. Alexander of Russia, and the King of Prussia met, July 9, 1807, to sign the treaty of Tilsit, by which half the territory of Prussia was severed from her.

The new road from Berlin to St. Petersburg avoids Memel altogether, and stretches across at once by Tauroggen to Mittau and Riga, thus sav-

ing a distance of 14 Pruss. m.—From Tilsit to Memel the road is bad.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Szameitkehmen.2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Werdenberg.1 $\frac{3}{4}$  Norkaiten.2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Prökuls.

3 Memel.—*Inns*: H. de Russie; Sonne. This is the most northern town of Prussia. It lies at the entrance of the Kurische Haff, and has 13,000 inhab. It is the central point of the Baltic timber trade, and exports also a vast quantity of raw hides. A *British Consul* resides here.

## ROUTE 80.

STETTIN TO DANZIG BY BROMBERG.  
RAILWAY.

Trains from Stettin to Bromberg in 8 h. Schnellpost daily thence to Danzig 23 Pruss. m. = 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. in 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  h.

The Railway is carried from Stettin along the shore of the lake of Damm, to Alt Damm, and by the shore of the Madue lake.

*Stargard Stat.* (*Inn*, —.) This is the principal town of Farther Pomerania, pop. 11,000, on the navigable Ihna, surrounded by perfect ramparts and watchtowers, furnished with gates. The *Marienkirche* (1740-50), a fine Gothic building, a work of the Templars, simple in plan, is worth study. The *Rathhaus* (16th cent.) deserves notice.

Dölitz Stat.

Ariswalde Stat. by a chain of small meres or lakes, to

Augustwalde Stat.

*Woldenberg Stat.* (Rte. 77.) From this town 3 Railways diverge—to Posen (Rte. 80b.), to Bromberg, and to Stettin. The line to Bromberg, opened 1851, turns l. out of that to Posen, a little short of Wronke Stat., and nearly follows the direction of the old post-road by Filehne, Schönlanke.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Schneidemühl.—*Inn*, Goldener Löwe. A town of 3000 inhab.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Grabowo.2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Wirsitz.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  Nakel.—*Inn*, the Post. A town of 2000 inhab.

4 *Bromberg Stat.*—*Inns*: H. Moritz; H. de Berlin, in the Posener Vorstadt. A town of 8000 inhab., on the



Brahe. The canal which passes this town was made by Frederick the Great, to open a communication between the Vistula and the Oder.

*Schnellpost* daily to Danzig in  $20\frac{3}{4}$  h. The road runs along the l. bank of the Vistula, generally within view of it, and is macadamised.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Niewiesczyn.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Schwetz. On the rt. bank of the Vistula lies Culm, a town of 5600 inhab. Truffles abound here.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Gruppe. On the rt. bank lies the strong fortress of Graudenz, with 9000 inhab. It was not yielded up to the French.

3 Neuenburg. A road leads from this across the river to Marienburg.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Mewe.

4 Dirschau (pp. 405, 407).

$4\frac{1}{2}$  Danzig (p. 405, Rte. 77).

### ROUTE 80 a.

#### BERLIN TO POSEN.

$33\frac{3}{4}$  Pruss. m. = about 163 Eng. m. An excellent chaussée. The posting well conducted. *Schnellpost* daily in 27 hours.

$11\frac{1}{2}$  Küstrin. Thus far along the Danzig road, Route 77.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Limritz.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Waldowstrenk.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Schwerin, a small but good sleeping place.

$4\frac{1}{4}$  Kaehme.

3 Pinne.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Gay.

3 Posen (*Inns*: H. de Vienne, good and reasonable; H. de Saxe), the capital of the province, is a cheerful town of 42,000 inhab., including 12,000 Protestants and 10,000 Jews, situated on the river Warte. It is a strong fortress on the frontier of Russia. Very interesting and picturesque fortifications are in progress of construction here. The system adopted differs from that used at Coblenz, and is attributed to Col. Breza, of the Prussian Engineers.

The *Ch. of St. Stanislaus* is a fine building in the Italian style. The Gothic *Dom* is distinguished by the simplicity of its architecture. The Golden Chapel has been painted and gilt in the Byzantine style at Count

Eduard Raczinsky's expense. Two bronze statues of the first Kings of Poland, by Rauch, in it merit notice. Here are examples of engraved brasses on monuments. The *Rathhaus* is a Gothic building, 1512-1520, and above it rises the loftiest tower in the town. A considerable wool fair is held here in June. The former *Raczinsky Palace*, in the Wilhelmsplatz, has been presented by the Count to the town, and now contains the *Public Library*.

Posen lies on the direct road from Berlin to Warsaw, but for about 40 m. to the Russian frontier there is no chaussée but a deep sand.

A good road leads from Posen to Breslau, 28 Pruss. m., by

3 Stenzweo.

3 Kosten.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Schmiegel.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Lissa.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Fraustadt.

$3\frac{3}{4}$  Glogau. A branch railway hence to the Frankfurt and Breslau line. See Rte. 81.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Polkwitz.

2 Lüben.

3 Liegnitz Stat. on the Berlin and Breslau Railway. For the route hence to

BRESLAU, see Rte. 81.

### ROUTE 80 b.

#### POSEN TO STETTIN. RAILWAY.

26 Germ. m. =  $121\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m., in about 6 hours.

Posen (Route 80 a).

Samter Stat.

Wronke Stat. The railway here crosses the river Warte.

Mialla Stat. The railway crosses the Netze before reaching

Drage Stat.

Woldenberg Stat., on the road from Berlin to Danzig. Rte. 77.

See Rte. 80. For the Railway from Woldenberg to

STETTIN, see Rte. 75.

### ROUTE 81.

#### BERLIN TO FRANKFURT ON THE ODER AND BRESLAU.—RAILWAY.

$47\frac{1}{2}$  Pruss. m. = 222 Eng. m. Trains to Frankfurt in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  h.: to Breslau in 11 h.

*Terminus* in Berlin, near the Stralauer Platz.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Köpenik Stat. on an island in the Spree. The *Schloss* was, about 1830, used as a prison for riotous students. The line now skirts the lake called Müggelsee.

$\frac{1}{4}$  Erkner Stat.; lime-works near this.

3 Fürstenwalde Stat. The *Marienkirche*, a brick church of the 14th cent., injured by fire, and a modern roof, is worth notice. It has a beautiful Gothic *Sacramentshäuschen* (date 1510) of sandstone; monuments of several bishops—part stone, part brass—before the altar. Near Rosengarten the line crosses the watershed between Elbe and Oder.

2 Briesen Stat.

$\frac{2}{2}$  *Frankfurt on the Oder Stat.*—*Inns*: Kaiser von Russland, near the Bahnhof; Adler; Deutsches Haus. A city of 26,000 inhab., no longer fortified. A bridge of wood, loaded with heavy stones to prevent its being washed away by floods, connects the old town on the l. bank of the Oder with the suburb on the rt. bank.

The prosperity of the town arises from its situation upon the great Silesian highway, and upon a navigable river communicating by canals with the Vistula and the Elbe, which combine in causing the greater part of the manufactures of Silesia to pass through it; and from three considerable *Fairs* held here annually. It is far inferior, however, in commercial activity, to its namesake on the Maine. The University was transferred to Breslau in 1810. The chief buildings are the *Oberkirche*, or *Ch. of St. Mary*, a brick building of the middle of the 13th cent. It has a splendid high altar of carved woodwork, richly gilt, with 8 paintings. The stained glass windows, a 7-branched candlestick 12 ft. high, with bas-reliefs of the 14th cent., and a font also with bas-reliefs, deserve notice. The *Rathhaus*, 1607. A monument has been erected, beyond the bridge, to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who was drowned here in 1785, while attempting to rescue an unfortunate family from an inundation of the Oder.

The battle of *Kunersdorf*, one of the most memorable of the Seven Years' War, in which Frederick the Great encountered the united forces of Austria and Russia, amounting to 80,000 men, and, though worsted, did not sustain a serious defeat, was fought within 3 m. N.E. of the town, in 1759. The poet Kleist died at Frankfurt of a wound received in that engagement. A monument has been set up to his memory.

1 Krebsjauche Stat.

1 Fürstenberg Stat.

1 Neuzelle Stat.

$\frac{2}{2}$  Guben Stat. A town of 8000 inhab., on the river Neisse, whose banks are here planted with vines.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Starzeddel Stat.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Sommerfeld Stat.

3 Sorau Stat. A town of 5000 inhab., in a sandy plain. Manufacture of wax candles. A road leads from here W. to Muskau, Rte. 82.

1 Hansdorf Stat. [A branch railway runs from this to Glogau, distance 9 Germ. m., by

2 Sagan Stat. *Inn*, Ritter St. Georg. A town of 5500 inhab., on the Bober. The *Château* was begun by Wallenstein; attached to it is a fine garden and park. It now belongs to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen.

2 Sprottau Stat. (*Inn*, Deutsches Haus), a town of 3000 inhab. Beyond, the road runs not far from the Bober. Gloomy fir-woods, rarely enlivened by a woodman's hut, a pitch oven, or an iron forge, spread themselves over the district.

3 Quariz Stat.

2 Glogau Stat.—*Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Adler. A fortress of the 2nd rank on the l. bank of the Oder, 12,000 inhab. The Dom upon an island dates from 1120.]

1 Halbau Stat.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Rausche Stat.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Kohlfurt Stat. Here the railway is joined by that from Dresden.

$\frac{2}{2}$  Siegersdorf Stat. The Queis is crossed, and afterwards the Bober, on a Viaduct 1550 ft. long, 76 ft. high.

2 Bunzlau Stat.—*Inns*: Kron Prinz; Deutsches Haus. A small well-built town, of 5000 inhab., on the Bober,



situated on the verge of the most picturesque as well as industrious district of Silesia, which extends as far as the mountains. In the market-place is an *Iron Obelisk*, by Schinkel and G. Schadow, to the memory of the Russian General Kutusoff, who died here, 28th April, 1813. The father of German poetry, Opitz, was born in a house in the Ring, No. 66. A brown pottery is made here. About 2 m. off lies the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*.

$3\frac{3}{4}$  Hainau Stat.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Liegnitz Stat.*—*Inns*: Rautenkranz, good; Schwarzer Adler. This town, of 13,000 inhab., is handsomely built, and prettily placed on the junction of the Katzbach and Schwarzwasser. The *Schloss*, though called *old*, was nearly rebuilt, after a fire which destroyed great part of it, in 1834. In the *Fürstencapelle*, which is poor, are the monuments of the Piast Dukes: the family became extinct 1675, after having given 24 kings to Poland, and 123 dukes to Liegnitz, dating from 775. The building of the *Ritter Academie*, an institution for the education of the sons of Silesian nobles, is handsome. The *New Cemetery* for Protestants and Catholics, outside the town, on the rt. of the road to Breslau, should be visited.

The Katzbach, though a small stream, is memorable in history from the battle named after it, gained over the French in 1813 by Blücher, who received, as a reward for his services, the title of Prince of *Wahlstatt* (*Battlefield*) from a small village of that name, with a convent, now suppressed, between S. of Liegnitz and Jauer. It had rained for four days in succession previous to the battle, and continued to rain while it lasted, so that powder was useless; and the victory was gained by the bayonet and the butt-end of the musket; 102 French cannon were taken. The fiercest part of the battle raged between Wahlstatt and Eichholz, near which a monument has been erected by the King of Prussia. The convent of Wahlstatt was built to commemorate the triumph of the Christian chivalry of Europe over the barbarous hordes of Asia, in a great battle, fought near

the same spot in 1241, between the Duke of Silesia and the army of the Mongul Tartars. On quitting Liegnitz Stat. the Katzbach is crossed.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Spittelndorf Stat.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Maltsch Stat. The railway here approaches the Oder.

1 Neumarkt Stat.—*Inns*: Die Hoffnung; Hohes Haus. A town of 3000 inhab. The Zobten mountain is visible.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Nimkau Stat.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Lissa Stat. After the famous battle of Lissa (Leuthen), 5th Dec. 1757, in which Frederick the Great, with 30,000 men, defeated the Austrian army of 90,000, he unexpectedly rode on to the castle of Lissa, a small village on the approach to Breslau, which still remained in the hands of the Austrians. A party of Austrian officers were not a little surprised when their conqueror entered the room where they were assembled, modestly inquiring, "Have you any room for me here, gentlemen?"

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Breslau Stat. in the Schweidnitz suburb.—*Inns*: Goldene Gans (Golden Goose), best, cheap, and good; Hotel de Silésie; Drei Berge; the White Eagle. Breslau, a fine flourishing town, is the capital of Silesia, and the 2nd city in Prussia in point of population, having 160,000 inhab. (30,000 Roman Catholics, 6000 Jews). It is built on both banks of the Oder, which is crossed by an iron bridge. The fortifications were partly demolished by the French in 1806-7, and since then have been levelled, and converted into *Boulevards* for the recreation of the inhabitants. They have been tastefully planted, and laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds; the bastions converted into terraces, and the ditch into an ornamental sheet of water; so that the whole forms a delightful belt of verdure, separating the old town from the suburbs. From the Sand and Taschen Basteien the town is best seen; and from the Ziegel Bastei there is a good view of the Oder, which, though rarely picturesque below Breslau, here assumes a pleasing character.

Breslau is interesting to passing travellers, not only as a commercial town

—bustling, prosperous, and wealthy—but also on account of various objects of art and antiquity contained in it.

The *Churches*, divided between Protestants and Catholics, “are exceedingly interesting, from the number of mural monuments and other works in *alto-rilievo*, which decorate their porches and exterior walls. These sculptures are of the finest style of Nuremberg art. The *Cathedral* of St. John, built 1170, stands upon the Dom Insel. It is exceedingly curious for its quaint and not ungraceful architecture of red brick.” In the Lady Chapel, which has a square end, is the tomb of the founder, and some fine iron-work and brasses. The bronze relief of Bp. Johann von Breslau (1496) is by *Peter Vischer*. The *Kreutzkirche* is built upon a more ancient church, and this substructure is particularly curious. The monument of Duke Henry IV., its founder (1290), with his effigy of terra-cotta, supported by angels and priests, is curious. There is a good view of the town from the top of the tower. *St. Elizabeth’s Ch.* possesses the highest tower in Prussia (364 ft. high). It is remarkable for curious monuments of all sorts, pictures, enamels, altars, sculpture, &c. It is not common to see a Protestant church so well furnished. The *Ch. of Our Lady on the Sand* has aisles higher than the nave, vaulting alternate: it is of good Gothic, 1330-1336.

In the large square, called *Grosse Ring*, stands the antique *Rathhaus*, a large and quaint structure, very remarkable for its architecture within and without; built, it is supposed, at the beginning of the 14th cent., by King John of Bohemia. It is decorated with singular sculptures, in one of which the Devil is wheeling his grandmother in a barrow. In the apartment called *Fürstensaal* the allegiance of the states of Silesia was tendered to its princes, and among them to Frederick the Great. Behind the *Rathhaus* is an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, by *Kiss*, erected 1847. The *Government House*, formerly the Palace of Count Hatzfeld, is a fine building;

the *Palace* (Schloss) scarce deserves the name.

The finest streets are the *Schmiedebrücke*, the *Albrechts* and *Friedrich-Wilhelms Strassen*. The Square, named after *Blücher*, is ornamented with a colossal bronze statue of him, by *Rauch*. The *Tauenziens Platz* bears a statue of the general of that name, the brave defender of Breslau against the Austrians, under *Loudon*, 1760.

The *University*, transferred hither from Frankfurt on the Oder in 1811, numbers about 700 students. The building, originally an Imperial palace, and afterwards a Jesuits’ college, contains one very fine apartment called *Aula Leopoldina*. Connected with the University are the following collections:—

A *Museum of Natural History*; the *Central Library* of 300,000 volumes, open daily from 9 to 12; the *Cabinet of Antiquities*—the larger portion are German and Slavonic; the *Picture Gallery*, made up of 700 paintings, chiefly trash. The *Botanic Garden* is rich, and well looked after.

The *Theatre* here is not good.

It is not surprising that Breslau, situated in the centre of the most productive manufacturing province of the Prussian dominions, concentrating also the trade of a large portion of Poland and Russia, by means of the advantages of land and water carriage, which it possesses in the greatest perfection, should enjoy extensive and increasing prosperity. The articles of commerce are various and important. Corn, metals of many sorts from the Silesian mines, cloths, linen, timber, and firewood are the principal. There are nearly 100 distilleries in the town. In addition to this, Breslau is the first market for *wool* on the continent. *Wool-fairs* are held here twice a-year, June and October.

In March 1813 the youth of Prussia here rallied round their king; and here began that patriotic resistance to the French which led to the liberation of their country, and to the occupation of Paris. Breslau is a city of Slavonic origin, having been occupied by the



Poles and Bohemians alternately for 800 years. When the Silesian dukes died out it was transferred to Austria, from whom it was taken by Frederick the Great, 1742. Poles are very numerous, and their language so prevalent that many of the shop-boards are inscribed with it. Silesia has a considerable Slavonic population.

*Railroads*—to Freiburg and Schweidnitz,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. (Rte. 84)—to Berlin—to Cracow (Rte. 85a)—to Ratibor and Vienna (Rte. 85b).

18 m. E. of Breslau is *Oels*, chief town of the mediatised principality of Brunswick-Oels, with 6000 inhab., and a château.

At the village of Krieblowitz, 14 m. from Breslau, Marshal Blücher died, in 1819. (See Rte. 84, p. 421.)

## ROUTE 82.

### DRESDEN TO Breslau.—RAILWAY.

35 Pruss. m. =  $163\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. Trains to Görlitz in 3, to Breslau in 8 h. To the Saxon frontier the country is very picturesque.

Radeberg Stat. Near here the railway crosses the Röder.

5 Bischofswerda Stat. *Inn*, Engel.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Bautzen (Budissin) Stat. (*Inns*: Goldene Krone, comfortable; Das Lamm, in the suburb), the capital of Upper Lusatia (Ober Lausitz) is a very picturesque town, surrounded by turreted old walls, beautifully situated on the Spree, and has 12,000 inhab., who carry on flourishing manufactures of cloth and cotton. The parish *Ch.* of *St. Peter* is shared between Catholics and Protestants. The Estates of the province hold their meetings in the *Ständehaus*. A vast modern-Gothic *Rathhaus* has been built. Close to the town lies the old castle of *Ortenburg*, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Meissen, ancestors of the Saxon Royal Family. Seidow, on the l. bank of the Spree, is almost entirely inhabited by Wends. In the neighbourhood was fought the *battle of Bautzen*, May 1813, when Napoleon compelled the allies to retire, after dreadful slaughter on both sides, and very little advantage on his. On the following

day, May 22, at the entrance of the village of Merkersdorf, near Reichenbach, Duroc, the most faithful and attached friend perhaps that he ever had, was killed by a cannon-ball, at the close of a skirmish. After quitting Bautzen the valley of the Spree is crossed by the railway on a long bridge. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Pommritz Stat. rises the steeple of *Hochkirch*, seen on the rt., marking the scene of one of the most bloody battles of the Seven Years' War. It was fought in 1746, by night. Marshal Keith, one of Frederick's best generals, by birth a Scotchman, who was killed in it, is buried within the church of the village; a monument was erected to him by his brother, the Earl Mareschal. About 30 m. N. of Bautzen is *Muskau*, once the seat of Prince Pückler-Muskau, who wrote a coxcombical book about England. The park is laid out in the English style, with considerable taste. Muskau is now the property of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Löbau Stat. (*Inn*, Lamm, tolerable); a town of 2500 inhab. In the ancient *Rathhaus* the deputies of the 6 towns of Lusatia met, during 5 cent., from 1310 to 1814. Besides the German churches, there is a Wendic church here; 50,000 of the inhab. of Lusatia are Wends (Vends) of Slavonic origin (see p. 400), differing from the Germans even in the present day in speech, dress, and manners.

A *Railway* runs from Löbau by Herrnhut to Zittau. Length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. *Herrnhut* lies about 6 Eng. m. S. of Löbau. (See Rte. 84a.)

The first place within the frontier of Prussia is

Reichenbach Stat. *Inn*, Schwan. A simple block of sandstone marked with the name *Duroc*, on the l. of the high road, marks the grave of the friend of Napoleon, who left 1000 francs to set up a monument to him. The ball which killed him was fired from a Russian battery.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Görlitz Stat. (*Inns*: Goldener Baum; Brauner Hirsch), a flourishing little town, which belonged to Saxony previous to 1815, and is now capital of the Prussian province of Upper Lusatia. It is well situated on the slope of a hill,

at whose base flows the Neisse, and has 20,000 inhab. It retains many marks of antiquity; its old gates surmounted by towers. Its houses, like the towns to the E. and those of Italy, are furnished with arcades. Much cloth and linen are made here. The *Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul* (date 1497) is one of the largest in Saxony, and has 5 aisles; the windows of the N. side, as well as the triple altar end, are handsome. The subterranean chapel, hewn in the rock beneath, is curious. The *Kreuzkirche*, outside the town, on the road to Muskau, is a very curious representation of the buildings and localities of the Holy Sepulchre, not comprehended in a church, but scattered about a field. It was built (1480-89) by a burgomaster of Görlitz, who travelled to Jerusalem with an architect and a painter, to copy exactly the original. His portrait may be seen in the church, an elegant building. There is a curious house opposite the inn, covered with Scripture carvings. The picturesque towers about the town are best seen on the side of Lauban.

About 3 m. off, in the valley of the Neisse, rises the picturesque hill of *Landskrone*, surmounted by basalt, and commanding a fine view. General von Winterfeldt, another favourite officer of Frederick the Great, fell in battle against the Austrians on the Holzberg, near Görlitz: a monument marks the spot.

[From Görlitz an excursion may be made into Bohemia, to the *Baths of Lieberwerda*, distant about 18 m. S.E., romantically situated, and provided with good accommodation, though retired and not much frequented. The waters resemble those of Spa. There are some beautiful valleys around it, and in the neighbourhood the convent of Haindorf, and the old *Castle of Friedland*, from which the celebrated Wallenstein received his title of Duke. It was presented to him, with its dependent estates, by the Emperor Ferdinand, as a compensation for the property he had sacrificed in his cause. It now belongs to the Count Clam Gallas, and still contains some relics of Wallenstein, his portrait, and his sword, with collections of

armour, pictures, &c. The Upper Castle was built by Wallenstein. The dungeons beneath the thick round tower are horrible. *Inn, am Schloss*, good.

The ascent of the *Tafelfichte*, 3400 ft. high, may be made from Lieberwerda, from which it is about 4 m. distant. 14 m. S. of Friedland is Reichenberg (p. 423).]

The *Viaduct* over the valley of the Neisse, near Görlitz, 1500 ft. long, resting on 30 piers, and raised 112 ft. above the river, is one of the finest works of railway engineering in N. Germany.

Penzig Stat.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Kohlfurth Stat. Here this railway joins that from Berlin to Breslau, and for the rest of the way see Rte. 81 (p. 412).

BRESLAU TERMINUS (p. 413).

## ROUTE 83.

### THE RIESENGBIRGE.\*

BUNZLAU TO HIRSCHBERG, WARMBRUNN, AND LANDSHUT; EXCURSION TO ADERSBACH.

The range of mountains separating Silesia from Bohemia is called Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains). The chief of this chain is the Schneekoppe (Snow-head), the highest mountain in Germany N. of the Danube, being 4983 ft. above the sea. The outline of the chain is rather swelling than bold, but within its valleys are scenes of great beauty, enhanced in the eyes of the Germans of the N. by being contrasted with the wearisome flatness and monotony of their own country. It must be understood that the scenery of the Riesengebirge will bear no comparison with that of the Alps, either in elevation, grandeur, or beauty. Its beauties are limited to a pleasing variety of hill and dale, wood and water, rich verdure and fertility of soil, numerous towns and villages planted in romantic valleys by the sides of rivers, inhabited by an industrious population and enlivened by prosperous manufactures. These fea-

\* Corrections and additional information respecting the Riesengebirge are particularly requested by the editor from any travellers personally acquainted with that district.



tures give to the country an agreeable aspect; and, in conjunction with its Mineral Baths, render it annually the resort of a multitude of strangers.

The best approaches to the Riesengebirge are from Bunzlau, on the Berlin and Breslau railway, Rte. 81; or from Breslau by the railway to Freiburg, Rte. 84.

The following are some of the most interesting points proceeding from W. to E., and passing from the Saxon and Prussian into the Austrian territory. The Moravian colony of *Herrnhut* (p. 423), though not within the Riesengebirge, lies at a short distance from their W. extremity. The Baths of *Liebewerda*, and Wallenstein's castle of Friedland, under the *Tafelfichte* (p. 416), one of the highest of the range of the Riesengebirge, may be visited by making short detours from the high road.

The tour of the Riesengebirge properly begins at *Hirschberg* and *Warmbrunn* (see below), which are the most central points for making excursions, and the best head-quarters, as affording tolerable accommodation. Owing to the changeableness of the weather, the ascent of the *Schneekoppe*, which is usually made from *Hirschberg* or *Schmiedeberg*, very often does not repay the trouble. The river Elbe rises from the S. base of this mountain at the head of a beautiful valley. The country between *Hirschberg*, *Schmiedeberg*, and *Landshut*, is the Paradise of Silesia.

No one should quit the Giant Mountains without exploring the *Labyrinth* of *Adersbach* (p. 420), the most singular spot in the district, but lying within the Bohemian frontier. It may be visited from *Landshut* or *Waldenburg*: the nearest towns to it are *Liebau* and *Trautenau*. Between *Schmiedeberg* and *Breslau* rises the *Zobten*, an isolated mountain, the advanced guard, as it were, of the Riesengebirge towards the N., commanding a very extensive view. (See p. 421.)

The Riesengebirge are the theatre of the exploits of the mischievous spirit called *Rübezahl*, whose name is well translated into English by that of *Turnip Nip* (*i. e.* turnip numberer). There is hardly a mountain or a glen in the

country without its legend of this popular demon.

There are very good *Inns* at the towns of this district; and in remote spots on the mountains the traveller, not over fastidious, may be tolerably well accommodated, without any luxury, in the buildings called *Baude* (Scot. Bothie), resembling somewhat the chalets of the Alps.

*Guides* are indispensable. They are appointed by the local authorities in the Prussian territory, and receive 1 thaler a day, for which they carry the baggage. In Austria they are not licensed, nor is their charge fixed. Detailed information respecting the most remarkable spots in the Riesengebirge is given in this and the following Routes.

The traveller coming from Berlin or Dresden should proceed by the railways described in Rtes. 81 and 82, as far as the Bunzlau Stat. From thence an excellent macadamised road runs S. to Löwenberg. The country displays at every step increasing natural beauties, a dense population, and a fertile soil. A constant intermixture of wood and verdure, hill and dale, give a peculiar charm to the landscape.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Löwenberg. *Inns*: H. du Roi; Weisses Ross. A town of 4000 inhab. on the high road from Dresden to Breslau, and in a beautiful situation. At Neuland, in the vicinity, are considerable quarries of gypsum and of millstones. When about four-fifths of the stage are accomplished a slight eminence over which the road passes displays to the view of the traveller the fertile and populous valley of *Hirschberg*, bounded by the distant range of the Giant Mountains, "a ravishing prospect in any country." The *Schneekoppe* is seen rising in the centre.

$4\frac{3}{4}$  *Hirschberg*. *Inns*: In the town, Deutsches Haus, good; Weisses Ross, outside the town and close to the Post; Drei Berge, good, but noisy. This, the principal town of the district, is beautifully situated at the foot of the mountain, at the junction of 2 small streams, the Bober and Zacken, 1000 ft. above the sea, and has about 7000 inhab. Its flourishing linen manufacture is reduced from what it was in the middle of the

last cent., though a large quantity is still made here; and this is considered the central point of this branch of industry. It is an ancient town, still surrounded by a double line of walls. The market-place is surrounded by arcades like some of the Italian towns. The chief building is the very handsome and large *Gothic Protestant Church*, reserved for the reformed worship by Charles XII. of Sweden by a special article of the Treaty of Alt-Ranstädt. It has some curious monuments in its cemetery.

The *Kavalierberg*, S. of the town, named from some strong works thrown up in the 7 Years' War, and a low fir-clad eminence called *Mount Helicon*, are 2 agreeable places of resort in the neighbourhood.

About 4 m. S.W. from Hirschberg lies *Warmbrunn*. *Inns*: *Schwarzer Adler*, good; *H. de Prusse*, good, extensive assortment of wines, among which some Hungarian wines are good; *Anker*; *Schwarzes Ross*; *Das lange Haus*, near the springs, contains good accommodations. This is a pretty, retired, quiet watering-place, lying in one of the most romantic valleys of the Riesengebirge. The visitors usually amount to between 2000 and 3000 annually. July and August are considered the height of the season. The company is not so aristocratic as that which frequents the baths of Teplitz and Carlsbad. Good Prussian society is to be found; and the owner, Count Schaffgotsch, is strenuous in his efforts to improve the place, and is anxious that it should become more known to English travellers. The lukewarm sulphureous springs resemble those of Aix; in temperature they vary from 97° to 99° Fah. They are considered efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism, &c., and owe their virtues to the presence of sulphur and alkaline salts: their odour is fetid and not agreeable. The principal *Public Baths* are *Das Gräfliche Bad* (the Count's bath), and the *Propstei Bad* (Prior's bath). They are capable of containing 30 or 40 persons, and it is not uncommon to see them full of bathers of both sexes. In order to accommodate the great number of bathers they are divided into classes.

The first class bathe first, paying 2 dol. a week; the 2nd pay 1 th. 10 sg., and follow them; and the 3rd, chiefly poor people, come last, and pay very little. In order to enter them, a ticket of admittance must be obtained from the master of the ceremonies. There are also private baths. The *Russian Baths* are the newest and best fitted up, and are provided with vapour baths in the Russian fashion. Warmbrunn originally belonged to the Convent of Güssau, but is now the property of Count Schaffgotsch. The building called *Gallerie*, or *Gesellschaftshaus*, comprises a ball or assembly room, and dining-room, where the best daily table-d'hôte is to be found. The adjoining gardens and Park of Count Schaffgotsch, and the allée of poplars, afford agreeable walks to invalids and water-drinkers. Gaming of every sort is strictly forbidden, under penalty of a heavy fine. There is a library of standard works open to the public in the *Propstei-Gebäude*, and a pretty little *Theatre*. Very beautiful glass of various colours, manufactured in Silesia, and numerous half-precious stones, found in the vicinity, and cut by lapidaries on the spot, may be purchased here, and will serve as memorials of the Riesengebirge to friends at home.

Warmbrunn is, from its central situation, the best point for making excursions among the Riesengebirge. There are *public conveyances* many times daily in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. hence to Hirschberg.

At Brückenbergr, on the way to the Schneekoppe, is an old *Wooden Church* of the 12th cent., which was purchased by the present king of Prussia 1844, and has been transported hither from Wang, near Drontheim, in Norway, bit by bit, and is a curious specimen of a style peculiar to Scandinavia, every part being of timber, and is also worth visiting on account of its situation and view. The stone towers are new.

The small river *Zacken* is remarkable for a phenomenon not satisfactorily explained. At times its waters suddenly disappear and cease to flow for several hours, after which they again burst forth and assume their usual level.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. up the valley of the *Zacken*,



above Warmbrunn, is Hermsdorf, a village with Inns, and a Château of Count Schaffgotsch, the head-quarters of the *Guides* to the Schneekoppe, &c. Immediately above Hermsdorf, on the summit of a wooded cave of granite, rise the stately ruins of the *Castle of Kynast*, founded 1292, burnt down 1657 by lightning. It is perhaps the most agreeable excursion from Warmbrunn, and is accessible by a carriage road, which is beset by beggars offering stocks, stones, fruits, and flowers for sale. It is perched on a rock detached from the main body of the mountains, and its walls rise grandly from the brink of almost perpendicular precipices, so that it is accessible only on one side by a drawbridge. The view from its keep tower is very extensive and pleasing. In ancient times the daughter of a lord of this castle, named Kunigunde, who was as cold and hard-hearted as she was beautiful, made a vow to accept no one, as a lover, who should not previously ride round the castle on the top of the outer wall. She had many suitors, but upon this announcement the greater number retired. A few made the attempt, and were dashed to pieces in the frightful abyss. The lady showed no signs of compunction or pity—she desired to remain single, and was glad to be relieved from the importunities of so many lovers, all of whom were equally indifferent to her. At last a knight presented himself to try the perilous adventure, whose manly beauty and engaging manners interested her so much that she repented of her vow, and beheld him with fear and trembling mount the wall upon his steed. To her great joy he performed the exploit in safety; but, to her surprise, when she advanced to throw herself into his arms as her destined bridegroom, instead of a kiss he gave her a box on the ear and a smart reproof, and then, leaping on his steed, left her in shame and amazement. It was the Landgrave Albert of Thuringia, a married man, who, wishing to avenge the death of a younger brother, had previously practised his stead in this dangerous exercise. The story is the subject of a poem by Körner.

The *Schneekoppe* (snow-head), or *Rie-*

*senkoppe*, the highest summit of the Riesengebirge, 4983 ft. above the sea-level, may easily be ascended in 5 or 6 hrs. from Warmbrunn. The ascent, however, from Schmiedeberg is shorter than from Warmbrunn, and the road is good. The traveller who makes the ascent should be prepared, if he intend to pass the night on the mountain, to sleep on hay, and he will act wisely in taking provisions with him, as the accommodation of the *baude* is far from good, and *not suitable for ladies*. He should also be prepared for mist, rains, and the probability of not seeing the view in consequence. The road usually taken leads by Seidorf, 1 hr. 10 min. walk, where guides may be found, and chairs, asses, and mules are kept for hire; thence to the Brod Baude, 1 hr. 5 min.; thence to Brückenberg, 15 min. (see the Norwegian Church); and from it in 1 hr. 10 min. to the *Hempelsbaude*, a humble inn or chalet (where very tolerable refreshment may be had), only 20 min. walk from the summit. Those who choose to pass the night on the mountain, for the sake of seeing the sun rise, will find better accommodation in the *Grenzbaude* (called also *Böhmische Baude*). Hübner's affords the best accommodation. The Hungarian wine is good and cheap. The top of the mountain of granite, underlying gneiss and mica schist, is crowned by a small chapel, now converted into an *Inn*, standing on the frontier line of Austria and Prussia. The prospect is extensive when the state of the weather allows it to be visible. On the side of Silesia the slope is most abrupt, but the scenery is rich and populous. On the S., towards Bohemia, it is wild and descends more gradually in a series of terraces intersected by the rugged glen of the Riesen or Aupengrund, 2000 ft. below. Breslau, 45 m. off, is sometimes seen from hence, it is said. The want of water, however, is a great drawback in the landscape. In descending, the traveller may vary his walk by proceeding from the *Hempelsbaude* across the Rübezahl's (Number Nip's) skittle-ground, in 1½ hr., to the Gräber Steine, 5 min. walk from St. Anne's Chapel, where the forester's house affords good refreshment,

and return thence to Warmbrunn in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

The sources of the *Elbe* are situated under the S. roots of the Schneekoppe, which lies right S. from Hirschberg. The Weisswasser is regarded as the proper source of the Elbe, and its fountain-head is a strong spring, which never fails, rising close to the Wiesenbaude, 4380 ft. above the sea in the Weisse Wiese. Another stream from the valley, called the Nawarer Wiese, unites with it in the Elbegrund. These are troublesome to reach, surrounded by marshy ground; but the vale of the Elbe is very picturesque. The pedestrian has the choice of descending from the Schneekoppe into Bohemia, and proceeding at once to Adersbach and its wonderful rocks, S.E. by Klein Aupe to Schatzlar (about 4 hrs.), where the Burgomaster's inn is good, and near which the Bober rises from a well in the forest. Thence to Adersbach is a walk of 6 hrs., a beautiful and gratifying excursion. Or, if he prefer it, there are paths direct from the Schneekoppe to Schmiedeberg; the time occupied in walking thither is about 5 hrs.

The post-road from Hirschberg thither passes near the mine of felspar, which supplies material for the Berlin china. Half way between Hirschberg and Schmiedeberg lies *Schloss Erdmannsdorf* (Inn, das Schweitze Haus), seat of the late General Gneisenau, now the property of the King of Prussia, who has recently given an asylum and allotted land here to about 400 Tyrolese Protestants, who were driven out of their native valley, the Zillerthal, on account of their faith, by the intolerance of the Romish priesthood. The houses forming the colony are built by the Tyrolese themselves in their own peculiar and picturesque architecture, but the colonists have the character of being lazy and dirty. The Church was built from a design of Schinkel. Here is a large Linen Mill moved by steam. Persons visiting Erdmannsdorf—and it is well worth visiting—will do well to do so from Warmbrunn and not from Hirschberg. The distance is nearly the same both ways—a walk of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.—but the former road is very agreeable,

passing through the pretty village of Stohnsdorf, while the latter is a dead flat and rather uninteresting.

*Fischbach* is the beautiful seat of the Prince Wm. of Prussia, in a charming situation, about 4 m. E. of Erdmannsdorf. Upon the neighbouring Marianne's rock is a colossal *lion* (cross), of cast iron. Further on, near Schmiedeberg, about 1 m. to the rt. of the road, is the Ruheberg, a country-house of Prince Radzevil.

2 Schmiedeberg. Inns: Schwarzes Ross, good; Goldene Sterne; Deutsches Haus. A manufacturing town, in a pleasant situation, with 3500 inhab., owing its prosperity chiefly to its extensive iron furnaces, mines, &c., with a market-place surrounded by an arcade. This is a favourable point from which to ascend the Schneekoppe (see p. 419).

The road hence to Landshut is the highest in Prussia practicable for carriages, rising 2233 ft. It passes through a delightful country, and there are very fine views from near the summit, towards Schmiedeberg and the Schneekoppe on one side, and towards Landshut on the other. At the summit, to the northward, and within  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. walk from the road, is the Friesenstein, a group of rocks 2888 ft. above the sea level. The view is magnificent.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Landshut. Inns: Schwarzer Rabe, good; Drei Berge; Goldener Löwe. Romantically situated at the foot of the Riesengebirge, on the Bober; has 3500 inhab., considerable bleaching-grounds and manufactures of linen. The abolished convent of *Güssau*, with its ancient church and chapel, are worth seeing. Near this the Prussians received a severe defeat June 1760, and 10,000 of them were made prisoners of war, with their General, Fouqué, by the Austrians under Marshal Loudon.

[The *Rock Labyrinth* of Adersbach is situated within the frontier of Bohemia, about 19 m. from Landshut, 17 from Waldenburg, and 12 from Trautenau. The Prussian Custom-house, on the road to it, is at Liebau; the Austrian at Königshain. The road from Liebau is very bad, and only narrow axles can traverse it at all.



ADERSBACH. *Inn*, *Traiteur Haus*, good and clean, but small—delicious mountain trout may be had here. The *Rocks of Adersbach* are a wonderful assemblage of masses of sandstone, extending in all directions over a space 3 m. broad and 6 or 8 long, separated into fragments of various sizes by openings, gulfs, and fissures. "They resemble those of the Heuscheuer (p. 424) and Saxon Switzerland, but far surpass them in size and number. You walk, as it were, in a narrow street, with immense smooth walls on each side of you, opening here and there into squares, whence is obtained a view of the countless number of giant rocks which surround you on all sides. This locality does not present the extraordinary natural figures existing at the Heuscheuer: the wonder of Adersbach consists in the vast size and number of rocks here clustered together; and it is very annoying to have the attention diverted every moment from the contemplation of them by the pertinacity with which the guide is determined to acquaint you with the names of various rocks, none of which bear the least resemblance to the objects after which they are called, except, perhaps, the 'Burgomaster,' which is curious."—*T. E. R.* The entrance to the rocks is closed by a door, which is opened on payment of 2½ Sgr., and the guide receives from a party 7 or 8 Sgr. The path is in places so narrow that you can walk only in Indian file. A rivulet, clear as silver, traverses the intricacies of the labyrinth, and at the end, or spot where travellers usually turn back (after an hour's walk), it forms a pretty waterfall, which plays by opening a sluice (!). Near the entrance is a fine echo. By moonlight the aspect of the rocks is highly romantic. In number the rocks amount to many thousands, and often rise to a height of more than 200 ft., the highest being 280 ft. So numerous and intricate are the passages among them that they form a complete labyrinth, among which there is danger of losing one's way without a guide. There can be little doubt that the whole was at one time a continuous and solid stratum of sandstone, and that it owes its present

form to the passage over it of floods or currents of running water, which, having found their way into the crevices and clefts, have gradually worn down the softer parts into gutters and channels. The rocks, like those of the Saxon Switzerland, belong to the formation called by the Germans *Quadersandstein*, corresponding with the green sand of England. Adersbach is certainly a curiosity without parallel in Europe, and well deserves to be visited.]

Landshut is on the road between Breslau and Prague, described in Rte. 84.

## ROUTE 84.

### THE RIESENGBIRGE.

BRESLAU TO SCHWEIDNITZ, LANDSHUT, ADERSBACH, AND BY TRAUTENAU TO PRAGUE IN BOHEMIA.

*Railroad* from Breslau to Freiburg,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. =  $35\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. long, with a branch to Schweidnitz. *Trains* in 2 hrs. *Schnellpost* daily from Freiburg. The road is macadamised.

Kanth Stat.

14 m. from Breslau, and a few m. to the rt. of the road, is Kriblowitz, where Marshal Blücher lived and died (1819). He is buried in the open air by the roadside, under the shade of 3 lime-trees, as yet without a monument. E. is seen the *Zobtenberg*, an isolated mountain, rising out of the plain, and commanding a wide prospect over Silesia.

Ingramsdorf Stat.

Metkau Stat. A *personenpost* runs daily from the Stat. to Rosenthal (a good and moderate *Inn*), near Goskau, about 15 m. off, at the foot of the *Zobtenberg*, the Rigi of Silesia, whose top may be reached in 1½ hr. walk: it is covered with shattered blocks of granite. The view commands the Moravian and Silesian mountains, the Schneeberg, the Heuscheuer, fortress of Silberberg, Riesenkoppe, and a more picturesque, though not so extensive a panorama as that from the Schneekoppe.

Königszelt Stat. Here is the junction of the *branch Railway* which runs to

*Schweidnitz* (*Inns*: Krone; Scepter), a beautifully situated town on the Weis-

tritz, with 10,000 inhab. It was formerly a strong fortress, but the greater part of its works were demolished by the French in 1806. The *parish Ch.*, a Gothic building (date 1330), is surmounted by a tower 320 ft. high. The *Castle*, formerly the residence of the Piast Dukes, has now become a poor-house.

Freiburg Stat. (*Inn*: Rother Hirsch), a town of 2000 inhab., having a large steam flax-spinning mill. Omnibus runs from the stat. to Fürstenstein and Salzbrunn. The *Fürstenstein Grund* or Glen is a very picturesque narrow rocky valley, hemmed in by wooded cliffs 300 ft. high, traversed by the Höllenbach, and not unlike the scenery of the Rosstrappe in the Harz. A winding path leads up to the *Alte Burg*, an imitation castle built at the beginning of the present century, containing some old tapestry, armour, and family portraits. Ascending the valley, you come to the modern *Schloss Fürstenstein*, seat of Count Hochberg, surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds.

9 m. N. is the battle-field of *Striegau*, gained by Frederick the Great in 1745; in the vicinity was his fortified camp of Bunzelwitz.

5 m. from Freiburg are the *Baths of Salzbrunn* (*Inns*: Kursaal; Krone; Sonne), a long village, frequented on account of its alkalo-saline spring, but dull, and scarcely worth stopping at.

Waldenburg, 6 m. S. of Freiberg, is a good station for visiting the *rocks of Adersbach*, about 17 m. distant. A coach and pair (*zweispänner*) from Salzbrunn and back costs 4 dollars—to go and return—time 4 h. to and 4 h. back. It is a hilly road, passing l. the castle of *Neuhaus*, ruined 1418 in the Hussite war. Beyond Friedland the road to Adersbach turns l. W., and the Bohemian frontier is crossed. The Austrian customhouse is at Merckelsdorf. Passports are not required. Riegel's *Inn* at Merckelsdorf is fair and cheap; fine trout and good Hungarian wine. (See p. 421.)

*Eilwagen* to Hirschberg daily, by Landshut, 7½ Germ. m. The road from Freiburg to Landshut is hilly.

1¼ Reichenau.

2 Landshut, p. 420. The Austrian

and Prussian frontier is crossed beyond Liebau, where the Prussian custom-house stands; the Austrian custom-house is at Königshain.

4 Trautenau.—*Inn*: Weisses Ross, best, but not very good. The first town in the Austrian territory; pop. 2400. Much linen is made here. Adersbach is about 12 m. off, in a direct line (p. 421).

2 Arnau (or Nieder Oels) has 2300 inhab., chiefly weavers. It lies on the Elbe, which takes its rise about 25 m. N. of this (p. 420), among the roots of the Schneekoppe. A pleasant excursion may be made to the source, following its banks, and passing the pretty town of Hohenelbe (*Inn*: Schwarzer Adler, middling), and the cascades of Elbfall and Weisswasser.

2 Neu Paka; the Post.

2 Gitschin.—*Inn*: Goldener Löwe. The castle was built by Wallenstein, 1610.

2 Sobotka.

3 Jung-Bunzlau. This town of 5000 inhab., on the Iser, manufactures much printed cotton. Tycho Brahe died, 1601, in the small town of Neu Benatek, not far from

2 Alt-Benatek. In the town of Alt Bunzlau, opposite Brandeis, is an image of the Virgin, which attracts many pilgrims. At the door of the Collegiate Church, Boleslaw, King of Bohemia, murdered, at the instigation of Drabomira, his brother Wenceslaus, who was afterwards canonised, and now ranks as a patron saint of Bohemia. Beyond this the road crosses the Elbe by a bridge to

2 Brandeis.

3 PRAGUE. HANDBOOK SOUTH GERMANY.

## ROUTE 84 a.

DRESDEN TO ZITTAU AND REICHENBERG  
BY HERRNHUT.

The railroad from Dresden to Breslau (Rte. 82) is followed as far as

Löbau Stat. (p. 415), where a branch railroad, 3¼ Germ. m. long, strikes off S. to Herrnhut and Zittau.



*Herrnhut* (*Inn*, Gemeindelogie; very good) is the mother colony of the sect of Moravians, or Herrnhuters. It was established by fugitives, driven from Austria by the persecution of the Jesuits, 1721-25. They were received by Count Zinzendorf, a Saxon nobleman, who granted them an asylum and lands on this spot, and is considered as their founder. Near the highway, in the midst of a wood intersected by pleasant walks, a monument marks the place where he caused the first tree to be felled in 1722, to clear ground for the settlement, the country being then a vast forest. The community derives its name of "Herrnhuter," *i. e.* "the Lord's watch," from a passage in the 84th Psalm, "Den Thür hüten in meines Gottes Hause,"—"to watch the door in the house of my God." It is now a flourishing little formal town, of 1400 inhab., distinguished by the order, stillness, and cleanliness which prevail in it; situated in the midst of a somewhat tame country of undulating hills, now nearly cleared of wood. It is the seat of a bishop, and the central point of the government and commerce of the sect, which, in 1832, numbered 42 settlements in different parts of the world. The Moravians profess the doctrines of the Confession of Augsburg; but, excepting their love for music and toleration of dancing, they bear some resemblance to the Quakers, especially in the plainness of their dress. The female costume is distinguished by variously coloured ribbons. The girls wear deep red; unmarried women pink; married, blue; and widows, grey or white. The meeting-house, the sale-rooms for the articles manufactured here, and the Cemetery of the community on the Hutberg, all deserve to be visited. The Cemetery is a very interesting spot, commanding a lovely prospect. It is surrounded by a tall hedge of hornbeam, and intersected by avenues of the same, between which are laid the flat gravestones, quite plain, and bearing merely the name, and dates of birth and death. Those of the Zinzendorf family, in the centre, alone are distinguished from the rest by their larger

dimensions. That of the founder bears an inscription commemorating his bounty. Above the Friedhof rises the *Hutberg*, or watch-hill, a sort of cliff or group of rocks, surmounted by a temple or look-out house, commanding a fine panorama,—a wide prospect over the town, the estate bequeathed by Count Zinzendorf to the colony, Berchtholdsdorf, containing the house where he died, and in the distance the hill called the Saxon Crown.

The *Museum* of natural history, collected by Moravian missionaries in the most distant corners of the earth, is interesting. The Herrnhuters are an industrious community: the linen manufacture of Saxony may be said to owe its development to them.

Zittau (*Inns*: Sonne, good; Sächsischer Hof), a fine and prosperous manufacturing town of 10,000 inhab., on the Neisse. It is the centre of the linen trade of Saxony; and in its immediate vicinity cotton and woollen manufactures are extensively carried on. A splendid new *Rathhaus* has been built, and the Byzantine *Ch. of St. John*, finished in modern times, is an object of interest. From its proximity to the Bohemian frontier it enjoys a considerable traffic with that country. The mountains which here form the Saxon boundary rise to a commanding height.

Less than 5 m. S.W. of Zittau, on the summit of a hill shaped like a beehive, called *Oybin*, placed in the midst of a caldron-shaped valley, stand the ruins of a castle and the extensive monastery of Oybin. Here is a beautiful chapel in the best pointed style, partly cut in the rock, but now a ruin. It stands in a cave or recess in the face of the cliff, and commands an extensive view over forest and valley. The ruins are easily found, as they are visible from Zittau, and may be reached by a fair walker in about 2 hrs.

From Zittau excursions may be made to Wallenstein's castle *Friedland*, 9 m. to the E. (p. 416), and to the Baths of Liebwerda.

Higher up the valley of the Neisse, within Bohemia, lies

3½ *Reichenberg* (*Inn*: Goldener Löwe; middling), the most rising manufactur-

ing town in Bohemia, second to Prague alone in population, having 13,000 inhab. Its manufacture of linen is very flourishing and of great importance.

This town is on the high road between Görlitz and Prague, and is 7 Germ. m. distant from Jung-Buntzlau, on the road from Breslau to Prague, described in Rte. 84. The stages are, 2 Liebenau, 3 Münchengrätz, 2 Jung-Buntzlau.

### ROUTE 85.

#### BRESLAU TO GLATZ AND PRAGUE BY THE HEUSCHEUER.

27 Pruss. m. =  $125\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. m. to the Pardubitz station on the Prague and Vienna railway. Schnellpost daily, in 12 hrs. to Glatz, and in 32 to Prague, by railway from Pardubitz.

N.B.—An Austrian signature on the traveller's passport is indispensable before he can enter Bohemia.

2 Domslau. The country is pretty and fertile. rt. The *Zobtenberg* (see p. 421) is conspicuous; it is about 10 m. distant from

3 Jordansmühle.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Nimptsch. — *Inns*: Schwarzer Bär; Weisser Schwan. A prettily situated town of 1600 inhab. The old castle is seen on the right in entering. Many bloody contests took place here during the Hussite wars. Beyond Zülzendorf the road passes the neighbourhood of the *Chrysopraxe Mines* of Kosemitz (now disused), and of Schrebsdorf. Near Protzen there is a mine of *opal*.

2 Frankenstein. — *Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Adler. A town of 6000 inhab. 7 m. W. is the mountain fortress of *Silberberg*; it may be called the Gibraltar of Prussia, in so far as its defences, bastions, casemates, &c., are almost entirely hewn out of the solid rock. They were constructed by Frederick the Great, to guard the passage from Bohemia, at an expense of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions of Prussian dollars.

The Rom. Cath. Church, in the market-place of the little town of *Wartha* (through which the road passes), contains a miracle-working statue of the Virgin, to whose shrine, in some years,

40,000 pilgrims repair to offer up their vows and prayers. A steep road, marked by chapels, leads up to the chapel on the *Wartberg*, at a height of 1772 ft. above the sea; the view from thence is fine. The banks of the river Neisse are very picturesque; near the town it forces a passage through the rocky gorge called *Warthapass*. After a steep ascent and descent, the road enters Glatz over a wooden bridge, between the ancient and modern fortress. A fine view over the basin-shaped valley forming the county of Glatz, and of Bohemian mountains beyond.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Glatz. — *Inns*: Weisses Ross; Krone; both in the suburb. A strong fortress on the Neisse, having about 9000 inhab., garrison included. A permission from the commandant is necessary to view the works. The statue of St. John Nepomuk was placed upon the donjon, by order of Frederick the Great, after he had taken the fortress. Baron Trenck escaped from its dungeons by jumping from the ramparts.

15 m. S.E. of Glatz are the baths of *Landeck*, in a picturesque country, with an excellent trout-stream running through it. *Inns*: Weisser Löwe; Schlössel; Goldene Krone. The waters are tepid, sulphurous. The town is a mile distant from the Baths; it is a good station for visiting the Sudetic mountains, at the head of which is the *Schneeberg*, 4412 ft. above the sea-level. 36 m. beyond Landeck, through Jawornik (a bad road), is the *Water-Cure Establishment* of Vincent Priessnitz at *Gräfenberg*, a village in the Austrian territory, 18 m. from Neisse.

3 Reinerz. — *Inns*: Goldene Krone; Schwarzer Bär. A small town of 2100 inhab., surrounded by mountains. About a mile off, in a secluded valley, are some *mineral Baths*, not now much frequented. A few miles N. of Reinerz rises the *Heuscheuer*, or Heuscheune (Hay-barn, so called from its shape). "A vast assemblage of detached masses of rock, many of them formed into the most curious shapes, from the sculpturing of nature, and named after various objects, to which they bear a very exact resemblance. The most perfect likenesses are those of a 'bear,'



a 'camel,' a 'seal' (See-hund), a 'Moor's head,' and a 'laughing profile,'—all natural productions."—*J. E. R.* The highest point is the *Grossvatersstuhl* (Grandfather's Chair), 2800 ft. above the sea: from it the Carpathians are visible. The key of this very curious mountain is kept at Karlsberg, a little village on the W. side of it. Good accommodation may be found at the new Schweitzer Haus on the N. slope.

Not far from this is the village of Albendorf, remarkable for containing a much frequented Pilgrimage Church, with several minor chapels and stations, ornamented with figures of saints, and rude paintings representing the history of Christ. In the printed descriptions of this town it is called *a second Jerusalem*; and in order to make out a resemblance to the real Jerusalem it has twelve gates; while a stream running through it is called Brook Kedron; and the pool of Bethesda, the house of St. Anne, and the palace of the High Priest, all have their representatives within the walls. The traveller puts up or is taken in at the Judgment-hall of Pilate!

The last Prussian village is Lewin; beyond it is the Austrian custom-house. About 4 m. from Lewin, off the road, lies Cudowa, whose mineral springs furnish a chalybeate, very strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. There are 2 lodging-houses and an assembly-room on the spot. The inhab. of the village are chiefly descendants of Bohemian Hussites.

3 Nachod.—*Inn*: Lamm. The first town in Bohemia; it has 2200 inhab., chiefly weavers. Its *Castle* is said by some to be the birthplace of the renowned Wallenstein; it belonged to his brother-in-law, Terzki, and at their death was confiscated, and bestowed upon the traitor Piccolomini. It commands a fine view of the whole range of the Riesengebirge. Nachod is a good starting-point to explore these mountains.

2½ Jaromierz, on the Elbe. Near this, on the l. bank of the river, stands the fortress of *Josephstadt*.—*Inn*: bei Wesseley, very good.

2½ Königgrätz (*Inn*: Das Goldene

Lamm), another frontier fortress, with large barracks for a garrison, and 7500 inhab.; lies on the Elbe. The *Cathedral*, and the *Church and Convent*, which formerly belonged to the *Jesuits*, are the most remarkable buildings. Much cloth is made here. Königgrätz is only 3¼ Germ. m. distant from the

Pardubitz Stat. on the Prague and Vienna Railway, whence trains run in 4 hrs. to

PRAGUE. HANDBOOK S. GERMANY.

## ROUTE 85 *a*.

### BRESLAU TO CRACOW.—RAILWAY.

34½ Germ. m.=160 Eng. m. Trains to Myslowitz in 7—to Cracow in 11 h.

This railway, as far as the Prussian and Austrian frontier, is called the *Upper Silesian Railway* (Oberschlesische Eisenbahn.)

Breslau. Route 81.

1¼ Cattern Stat.

1¼ Leisewitz Stat.

¾ Ohlau Stat. (*Inn*: Goldene Krone), on the l. bank of the Oder, has a palace and a picture gallery.

2¼ Brieg. *Inn*: Goldenes Kreutz. On the l. bank of the Oder, with 12,000 inhab. The *palace* here was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brieg. A little to the W. is the battle-field of *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 10 Apr. 1741.

From Brieg a branch Rly. runs to the town of Neisse, a distance of 6½ Germ. m. The stations are 3 Grottkau, 3½ Neisse. 4 Germ. m. S. of this on the post-road is Freiwaldau (*Inns*: Kronprinz; Silber Krone), near which is the celebrated Water-Cure Establishment of *Gräfenberg*, under Priessnitz. He has 5 lodging-houses, and charges for rooms 1½ to 3½ florins a-week. Board is charged 42 kr. a-day.

1¼ Lossen Stat.

1 Löwen Stat. After leaving this the railroad crosses the Neisse and the Oder, just before reaching

3 Oppeln Stat. (*Inns*: Schwarzer Adler, good; Sächsischer Hof), the capital of Upper Silesia, with 6800 inhab.; formerly the residence of the Dukes of Silesia. Here is an old *Church*.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Gogolin Stat. About 1 Germ. m. beyond this station, and at about the same distance from the railroad, is the Annaberg, on the summit of which stands a building, formerly a Franciscan convent, containing a miraculous image. It is a greatly frequented place of pilgrimage, especially on St. Anna's day.

The railroad crosses the river Klodnitz and its canal to

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Kandrzin Stat. On the opposite bank of the Oder, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, lie the town and fortress of Kosel, 2900 inhab. At this station the railway which connects the Upper Silesian Railway with the Prague and Vienna Railway turns off S. to Ratibor. (See Rte. 85 *b*.) The railway to Cracow runs E. up the valley of the Klodnitz to

2 Rudzienietz Stat.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Gleiwitz Stat. (*Inn*: Adler.) An old town of 9000 inhab. on the Klodnitz, in the mining district of Upper Silesia. There are considerable iron-works in the town and in the neighbourhood, also many iron mines.

The railway passes on the l. Zabrze, where are iron-works, to

2 Königshütte (*King's foundry*) Stat.: here are large iron-works. The steel-iron works are celebrated in Germany for smelting iron ore by means of coke. There are 80 furnaces, besides 30 zinc furnaces, coal-mines, &c.; rolling mills, foundries. Chimneys rise on all sides.

3 Myslowitz Stat. Beyond this the railway crosses the river Schwarze Przemsza, which was the boundary of Silesia and the territory of the republic of Cracow, and now divides Silesia from the Austrian dominions. At Szczkowa the *Railway to Warsaw* branches N.

$8\frac{1}{2}$  CRACOW Stat.—*Inns*: La Rose Blanche; H. de Russie; Goldener Anker;

König v. Ungarn. 37,000 inhab. Since 1846 this has been an Austrian city belonging to the province of Galicia. Up to that time it was a Free Town, and the last remnant of the once great kingdom of Poland. (See, for description of Cracow, *HAND-BOOK OF SOUTH GERMANY*.)

## ROUTE 85 *b*.

### BRESLAU TO VIENNA.—RAILWAY.

Proceed by the Upper Silesian Railway (Oberschlesische Bahn) as far as the Kandrzin or Kosel Stat. (16 Germ. m.,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.), as in Rte. 85 *a*. At Kandrzin a railway, which between this and the Austrian frontier is called the *Wilhelm's Bahn*, branches off to the S. Its length is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m., which is traversed in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Those parts of Silesia and Moravia which are traversed by the railway are very pretty.

2 (Germ. m. from Kandrzin) Hammer Stat.

2 Ratibor Stat. *Inn*, Prinz von Preussen. A town of 6000 inhab., on the Oder, which here becomes navigable. Persons wishing to divide the journey between Breslau and Vienna may make Ratibor their sleeping quarters. The Prince of Prussia there is the best hotel. From Breslau to Ratibor will occupy about 6 hrs., from Ratibor to Vienna 12 or 13.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Oderberg Stat. Here is the Austrian frontier. The railway, called the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*, connects this with Vienna. The distance is 37 Germ. m., and the time occupied in the journey 10 hrs. At Prerau this line joins that from Prague by Olmütz to Vienna. (See, for the rest of this Route, *HANDBOOK OF SOUTH GERMANY*.)



## SECTION VII.

## SAXONY.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.—52. *Money*.—53. *Posting*.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
86. Frankfurt on the Main to Leipzig, by Fulda, Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt, and Weimar - - -	428	92. Cassel to Eisenach, Railway, Meiningen, and Coburg -	473
87. Leipzig to Dresden, Railway -	439	93. Göttingen to Gotha, Coburg, and Bamberg, through the Thuringian Forest, with excursions to the Baths of Liebenstein, and to Schmalkalden - - -	475
88. The SAXON SWITZERLAND (A), Dresden to Pillnitz. The Bastei, Schandau, Kuhstall, Prebisch Thor - - -	460	94. Leipzig to Coburg by Jena, Rudolstadt, and Sonneberg, with excursions to Paulinzelle, &c., in the Thuringian Forest - - -	476
89. The SAXON SWITZERLAND (B), Descent of the Elbe—Schandau to Dresden by Königstein - - -	465	94 a. Weimar to Carlsbad, by Jena, Gera, and Altenburg -	478
90. Dresden by Freiberg, Chemnitz, and Zwickau, to Hof -	467	94 b. Erfurt to Coburg - -	478
91. Leipzig to Hof, Railway -	471		
91 a. Leipzig to Carlsbad - -	472		

## 52. MONEY.

SAXONY has now adopted the same currency as Prussia and the other States of the Zollverein (§ 48), of which the dollar is the unit. See § 48.

Accounts must be kept in *Neugroschen* = silver groschen of Prussia, of which 30 make a thaler; but in private transactions, especially in inns and shops, the old mode of reckoning by gute groschen (24 to the dollar) is still in use, though prohibited by law.

$$\text{Silver Coins} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ thaler } (\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark silver}) \\ 1 \text{ do. } (\frac{1}{4} \text{ do.}) \\ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \text{ of a dollar} \end{array} \right\} \text{ See } \S 48, \text{ p. 228.}$$

*Kassen Scheine*.—Notes of Saxony are in use as well as those of Prussia. The Leipzig and Dresden Railroad Company has also been allowed to issue paper money, but it is not taken at the public offices nor at theatres.

*Gold Coins.*

	s.	d.
Augustus, or piece of 5 dollars, =	16	5½
Half do. - - - - -	8	2¾
Ducat - - - - -	9	5

## 53. POSTING TARIFF.

The *posting* tariff is now the same as in Prussia (§ 49, p. 229). 12½ Neu-groschen per horse each German m., and 15 N. gr. for a courier's horse.

The long miles of Saxony are also abandoned for the Prussian mile.

## ROUTE 86.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN TO LEIPZIG,  
BY FULDA, EISENACH, GOTHA, ERFURT,  
AND WEIMAR.

*Post-road* from Frankfurt to Eisenach, 23 Germ. m. =  $107\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. Eilwagen daily in 21 hrs. By railway from Frankfurt to Cassel and Cassel to Eisenach (Rtes. 70, 92), the journey may be made in 10 hrs.

*Railway* from Eisenach to Leipzig, by Halle, Eisenach to Halle 25 Germ. m. =  $116\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. m.

Between Frankfurt and Leipzig the road passes through the territories of 7 different states. About 4 m. from Frankfurt it enters the Electorate of Hesse Cassel.

rt. 1 m. The Elector has a château near Hanau, called *Phillipsruhe*, on the banks of the Main. There is a *railway* from Frankfurt to Hanau,—trains in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by the Baths of Wilhelmsbad, occupying a deserted château in the midst of neglected gardens. They are resorted to by the Frankfurters; their chief attractions are the walks in the wood.

2 Hanau.—*Inns*: Post; Riese, comfortable though small, but dear. This is the most considerable town of Hesse after Cassel, having 15,000 inhab.; it is situated near the junction of the Kinzig with the Main in the most fertile part of the Wetterau. It was defended by Ramsay, a Scotchman, for 9 months, against the Imperialists in the 30 Years' War. On quitting the town, the road passes the *Battle-field* of October 30 and 31, 1813, where Napoleon, retreating from Leipzig with the wreck of his army, cut his way through the Bavarians and Austrians. The loss of the allies exceeded that of the French; it would have been greater, but for the manœuvre of a miller, who, observing the German infantry hard pressed by a body of French cavalry, suddenly let the water into his mill-stream, between the two parties, and thus secured the retreat of his own friends.

3 Gelnhausen — (*Inns*: Hirsch; Grüner Baum; Sonne, a clean country inn) stands on the Kinzig, and has 3700 inhab. It was once an Imperial

city of note, having been chosen as a residence by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. The ruins of his *Palace*, built about 1144, still exist on an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, but are fast going to decay. The style of its architecture is that called by the Germans Byzantine, and shows, indeed, traces of an Eastern origin. The walls are of the most massive masonry. The chapel and the *Imperial Hall* (Reichssaal), where Barbarossa administered justice, deserve particular notice. On one side is a range of small round arches, supported by short pillars with foliated capitals; on the other is the throne of Barbarossa, with singular bracketed columns, and ornaments resembling basket-work on the wall.

The *Cathedral* also is interesting in an architectural point of view, as it was built 1210-1220, and shows the transition from the round into the pointed style of Gothic, and proves the late introduction into Germany of the pointed style. It has many peculiarities, as—a twisted spire, a cupola, a mixture of round and pointed arches, wood-work, and old triptychs, a stone screen, with altar towards the nave. The doorways and capitals of the columns are richly ornamented, and the windows are filled with fine stained glass. The remains of *St. Peter's Ch.* present an early example of the round arched style. The pass of Gelnhausen is one of the most important military points in Central Germany.

The greater part of the next stage lies through a corner of Bavaria.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$  Saalmünster. *Inn*: Post. Dollars and groschen here take the place of florins and kreutzers (§ 55), and the posting is paid for in them.

2 Schlüchtern. *Inn*: Goldene Sonne. [14 m. to the E. lie the *Baths* of *Brückenau*, a much frequented watering-place. (See HANDBOOK SOUTH GERMANY Rte. 169.) The road thither is improved, but is very hilly. The stage of 3 Germ. m. takes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; or 11 hrs. from Frankfurt.]

2 Neuohof.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  Fulda.—*Inns*: Kurfürst (Elector), very fair; Post, neat and comfortable, obliging people. A town of 14,000 in-



hab. (2000 Protestants, 600 Jews), on the Fulda. The principal buildings are, the *Cathedral*, a handsome modern edifice, the 4th church which has stood on this site. Nothing remains of the old building but the crypt, containing the shrine of St. Boniface, in which was once deposited the body of the saint, a much revered relic, now reduced to a fragment of his skull. Here are two old figures of Charlemagne and of a Scottish princess on horseback, said to have been converted and brought over to Germany by St. Boniface; also, in the sacristy, his crosier of ivory, and the dagger with which he was murdered by the Frisians, A. D. 754.

The *Palace* was formerly the residence of the prince-bishops, to whom Fulda belonged. A statue of St. Boniface has been erected in the open space before it. *St. Michael's* is a very curious round church, of high antiquity, founded 822. The existing *crypt*, probably of that age, is supported in the centre by a stunted column, with a rude Ionic capital; a circular passage surrounds it. The tower and Langhaus were built in 1092. Most of the monasteries have been turned to secular purposes.

The old porcelain figures of Fulda are much esteemed. *Eilwagen* daily to Brückenau, to Cassel, and to Giessen.

2 Hünfeld. Near the end of this stage the road quits Hesse Cassel, and enters Saxe Weimar.

2 Buttlar.—*Inn*, Post; neat and good. Fine views of the broken ridge of the Rhöngebirge from this.

1½ Vacha, an old town on the Werra.

2½ Marksuhl. The road now enters upon a portion of the *Thüringerwald* (Thuringian Forest); a great portion of the country is covered with unbroken wood. On descending the last hill, to enter Eisenach, the castle of the Wartburg, Luther's prison, is seen on the summit of a hill on the right.

2 Eisenach.—*Inns*: Rautenkranz (Rue Garland); Halbe Mond good. This is the principal town of the *Thüringerwald*; it is clean, thriving, and industrious (pop. 10,000), and is prettily situated, encircled by wooded hills. Sebastian Bach was born here. The oldest building is the *Nicolaithurm*,

a tower and gate, the arch of which resembles Roman work, near the railway.

A good carriage road, to be surmounted in ½ hr.'s walk, of continued ascent, of 600 ft., leads to the *Castle of Wartburg*, the ancient residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia, but more remarkable as the asylum of Luther from May 4, 1521, to March 6, 1522. It was while returning from the Diet of Worms, where he had so nobly stood forth in defence of his faith, unmoved by threats or cajoling, and had thereby incurred the papal excommunication, that, on reaching the borders of the Thuringian forest, he was waylaid by a party of armed and vizored knights, his attendants dispersed, and himself made prisoner. So secretly was the capture effected, that no one knew for a time what had become of him; even Luther himself, it is believed, at the moment of his seizure, was not aware that the whole was merely the device of his friend the Elector of Saxony, adopted with the view of rescuing him from the dangers which at that moment threatened his life. He was silently conveyed away to the Wartburg, where he passed for a young nobleman, wearing a suitable dress, allowing his mustaches to grow, and taking the name of Junker Georg (Squire George). During the time which he spent in this solitude, which he often calls his "Patmos," he wrote several works, and completed a large portion of his translation of the Bible.

The Wartburg, whose oldest portion, recently brought to light, including a long range of Romanesque arcades, dates from the 12th cent., is by no means a picturesque castle, but it is finely situated, overlooking a wide range of wild forest-clad hills. The chamber which Luther inhabited is pointed out. His bedstead and chair have been carried away in chips by visitors as relics. His table has been prevented sharing the same fate by a strong iron band. He has himself described in his writings the attacks to which he was here subjected, in his solitary hours, from the Evil One, whom he is reported to have repulsed by throwing the inkstand at

his head; and, in confirmation of the tradition, the ink-spots were shown upon the plaster wall, which has, in consequence, been scraped away by the relic collectors.

In another division of the castle is a very curious *Armoury*, in which are several beautiful suits of the 16th and 17th cent., and some attributed to the 13th or 14th. Many of the suits are assigned to great persons, such as Pope Julius II., and Henry II. of France, both finely worked; that of "Frederick with the bitten cheek" (so called because his mother, in the anguish of parting with him when a child, bit his cheek till the blood came), and of Lewis the Leaper. Here are shown the armour of Kunz of Kaufungen, a robber knight of gigantic stature, who stole away two of the Saxon princes, and was beheaded at Freiberg; two suits, said to have been worn by Kunegunde and Agnes, Saxon princesses and heroines; the Constable de Bourbon's armour, which he wore at the moment of his death, while in the act of scaling the walls of Rome; that of Feige von Bomsen; and of many dukes and landgraves of Thuringia. The Wartburg was the residence of the pious St. Elizabeth of Thuringia, who, being discovered by her stingy husband distributing victuals to the poor from her apron, and being asked what she had there, replied, "Flowers." The husband, thinking to detect her in a falsehood, tore open the garment, and lo! flowers fell out. By a miracle, to cover the pious fraud, and reward the lady's charity, the bread and cheese had been turned into roses and lilies! In 1207 the Minnesängers (Northern Troubadours) assembled on the Wartburg to hold a trial of skill. In 1817, 500 riotous students collected here from different German universities, chiefly from Jena, with several professors, and made some seditious and revolutionary speeches, which led to several arrests. The old castle has undergone repairs: a curious gallery of Byzantine arches in the upper story has been restored with care, and the hall has been covered with modern paintings relating to its history.

Though the country of Saxe-Eisenach belongs to Weimar, it is separated from the rest of that duchy by Saxe-Gotha and a part of Prussia.

From Eisenach *Railways* run to Halle (Thüringische Eisenbahn) on the Berlin and Leipzig railway; and to Cassel, see Rte. 92.

Fröttstedt Stat.

Gotha Stat. — *Inns*: Der Mohr (Moor), good, on the high road on the outskirts of the town; Deutscher Hof; Der Riese, in the market-place.

Gotha, the chief town of the duchy, and, alternately with Coburg, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, has a population of 14,000 souls (100 Roman Catholics).

*Schloss Friedenstein* is a large, but not a handsome building, conspicuous on a height, 1150 ft. above the sea-level, surrounded by terraces commanding fine views. It contains, 1st, a *Picture Gallery*, not of first-rate excellence, but including many good by Cranach, who lived at Gotha; Holbein, portraits of the Sulzer family; V. Eyck, portrait of Philip of Burgundy; L. v. Leyden, Judith and Holofernes; and Dutch pictures, particularly a female portrait by Van der Helst; Rembrandt's Mother; Rubens' Wife; and 2 Van Goyens; 2 little Saxon princes, supposed to be Ernst and Albert; a screen of A. Dürer's school; some good small specimens of ancient Florentine painting; and a portrait of Agnes von Mansfeld.

The cabinet of *engravings* is large and excellent. In the *Kunstkammer* may be seen the swords of Charlemagne and Sobieski; the prayer-book of James I. and Anne of Denmark, bound by Cellini; a ring of Mary Stuart; Louis XIV.'s head on an amethyst; fine gold-mounted nautili; and some capital figures executed in wood. Among the gems is a Medusa's head in sardonyx, &c. 2nd, a *Library* of 150,000 vols., including the collection of 2000 MSS. made in the East by Seetzen, many of them very valuable. 3rd, a Museum of Natural History, interesting: the specimens of cheirotherium, mammoth, and amber are fine. 4th, *Coins and Medals*, very extensive



and complete; one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe. 5th, a *Japanese and Chinese Museum*, contains many curiosities seldom seen in Europe; such as rare Chinese and Japanese books, articles of furniture, weapons, &c. Among the *porcelain* are specimens of Bötticher's (of Dresden) first attempts. These collections are shown gratis on Tues. and Frid., 10 to 3, from April 1 to Oct. 31: at other times for a fee of 1 dollar. At such times the *Gardens and Terraces* adjoining the palace, and the *Boulevards* round the town, are agreeable promenades. In the *Ducal Palace* is a collection of modern pictures; among them *Wapper's* (the Belgian) Charles IX. firing on the Huguenots, &c. &c. Near it is the *Stable* (Marstall).

The *Almanach de Gotha* is the title of a pocketbook printed here, which gives the names, ages, and pedigrees of all the reigning princes of Europe and their families.

*Berghaus's* maps and charts, published by Perthes, are very excellent.

A porcelain manufactory, formerly in some estimation, is carried on here.

There are many pleasant *Excursions* in the neighbourhood, but its beauties are perhaps somewhat exaggerated by the natives. A visit to *Reinhardtsbrunn* (9 m.), a ducal country seat, in the form of a Gothic château, erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine abbey, destroyed in the Peasants' War, 1525, is particularly recommended to strangers who can spare 5 or 6 hours to such a détour. Several curious old monuments of Saxon princes are placed in the *Chapel*. The country about it resembles a beautiful park. The *Inselsberg*, 2½ hrs' walk from this, commands from its top a finer view than any other mountain of the Thuringian range. Schnepfenthal, the celebrated institution for education (Erziehungs Anstalt) of Mr. Salzmann, is on the road. At Siebleben, about ¼ m. out of the town, on the way to Erfurt, Grimm, author of the 'Correspondence,' is buried. On the summit of a hill to the right is seen the *Observatory of Seeberg*, formerly the residence of Baron Zach, the astronomer. The rail-

way skirts the foot of the hill crowned by the Dietendorf Stat.: here is a Moravian colony.

The *Hamster rat* increases at times to such an enormous extent in the Thüringerwald as to become a plague. In 1817-18, 200,000 were taken in the neighbourhood of Gotha.

On the rt. may be seen the 3 castles called the *Drei Gleichen*. They are of great antiquity, and belonged to different owners, but were all struck with lightning in 1250. Mühlberg is a total ruin, except its donjon tower. *Gleichen* is in a better state of preservation, the roof remaining in part: the *Wachsenburg* is still entire. They are situated in the most beautiful part of Thuringia.

Beyond this, about half-way between Gotha and Erfurt, we cross the boundary of Prussia. At a little distance from the walls of Erfurt the strong citadel of Cyriaksburg is passed.

*Erfurt Stat.*—*Inns*: Silber's Hotel; am Bahnhof, near the Stat., well conducted; — *G. C.* zum Kaiser, great civility, — *F.* 1850; Weisses Ross. This very old town was at one time capital of Thuringia (Thüringen); it now belongs to Prussia, and is a fortress of second class, very important from its situation on the great high road of Central Europe. The fort Petersberg within the walls, and the citadel of Cyriaksburg without, contribute to its strength. It is a dull and inanimate town on the Gera, exhibiting marks of decay, and its population has shrunk to 27,000; not more than half of what it once possessed (7000 Rom. Catholics). It has a garrison of 4000 men.

The *Dom* (Cathedral), well situated on an eminence, and originally a fine Gothic structure, has been seriously injured by war; but the King of Prussia has expended considerable sums in repairing it, and the work has been well done. The choir dates from 1353, the nave from 1472. The 2 stately towers are of the 12th cent. It possesses a famous bell, called *Grosse Susanna*, weighing 275 cwt. The N. portal, which is double, resembles the porch of Ratisbon, and is much admired. The altars on the l. as you enter are very elegant. *Observe* a bronze bas-

relief, attached to the monument of Canon Henning Guden, of the Coronation of the Virgin, by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, a highly finished work: the monument of a Count von Gleichen with his 2 wives. Within the choir, which is very fine, is a very old bronze candelabrum, representing a penitent holding tapers, with an inscription not satisfactorily explained. The stalls are partly ancient. There is a very good Holy Family, by *L. Cranach*, and a still older painting, perhaps by *Van Eyck*, on the door of a reliquary in the wall: the cloister is good, but ruinous. The view from the top of the tower will well repay for the ascent.

In the *Barfüsserkirche* is a carved altar-piece of the Coronation of the Virgin, with statues of the Apostles. The interior of the *Predigerkirche* (1228) is very fine. In the *Ch. of St. Severus*, distinguished by its 3 spires, near the Dom, over an altar, is a fine high relief of the archangel Michael, of excellent workmanship, and a richly decorated font, date 1467.

There is one object of particular interest here: it is *Luther's Cell* in the Augustine convent. The building is now converted into an Orphan House, called *Martinsstift*, but his apartment is preserved as nearly as possible in its original condition, and contains his portrait, Bible, and other relics. He entered the convent as a monk, July 17, 1505, in consequence of a vow made 14 days before, on the death of a friend who was struck by lightning at his side. Here he spent several years of his life: at the altar in the chapel he read his first mass, and here, perhaps in this very cell, he first studied the Bible, of which he never saw a copy until he was 20 years old, when he picked one up, by accident, in a corner of the library.

In the neighbouring Augustine church the Erfurt Parliament held its meetings, 1850. In the Fishmarket, in front of the *Rathhaus* (erected 1259,) stands a *Rolandsäule*. (See note, p. 375.) The fortifications and the *Walks* outside of these command fine views of the town and its numerous spires. The *Steiger* is the most frequented walk; you reach it

through market-gardens, singularly irrigated.

Schropp's models of Gothic buildings, &c., are worth seeing.

The *University of Erfurt* was suppressed in 1816, and of the numerous convents which existed here till very recently one only remains, the *Ursuline Nunnery*. It is worth visiting, as an interesting specimen of a monastic establishment. The sisters employ themselves in teaching a school.

From the 14th to the 16th cent. Erfurt was a Hanse Town, and a staple place of the trade of a great part of Europe. The great commercial highway between the Baltic and the Hanse Towns on the one hand, and Italy and Venice on the other, lay through Augsburg, Nuremberg, Erfurt, and Brunswick, to Lübeck and Danzig.

A congress of sovereigns was assembled at *Erfurt*, 1807, by Napoleon, who resided in the palace of Count Dalberg. The Electors of Mayence were Stadt-holders of Erfurt at one time.

Shortly after leaving Erfurt the railroad quits the Prussian dominions, and enters Saxe-Weimar.

WEIMAR Stat.—*Inns*: Erbprinze, improved; Russischer Hof, best; Elephant. Weimar, situated on the Ilm, is the residence of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and capital of his dominions; it has 13,000 inhab. To a stranger it will probably appear a dull and provincial-looking town. It has no trade to give it activity, nor can the presence of a court supply this want. It has also lost its claim to its former appellation of *The Athens of the North* since the deaths of Schiller, Göthe, Wieland, Herder, and other men of genius and learning, who, though not natives of the duchy, resided here by invitation of the former Grand Duke, and conferred a lustre on his court and capital.

There are few sights at Weimar to detain a traveller. The chief buildings are the *Stadtkirche* (town ch., built 1400). The altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by *Lucas Cranach*, is one of his finest works; it contains portraits of the artist himself near the cross, and of his friends Luther and Melancthon:



44 members of the Ducal Family of Saxe Weimar are interred here. The most illustrious among them is the Grand Duke Bernard, the brave general of the XXX Years' War, the ally of Gustavus Adolphus, and second to him only among all the Protestant leaders. His grave has no other distinction than a simple brass plate. A tablet in the pavement bearing the name of *Herder*, marks the spot where that eminent writer is buried, and a bronze statue of him, by Schaller, stands in front of the Ch. He lived in a corner house, close to (N. of) the Ch.

In the *Cemetery* of the Schloss Kirche, or Ch. of *St. James*, is the tomb of *Lucas Cranach* (d. 1553). The mason who carved his epitaph has written *pictor celerrimus*, instead of *celeberrimus*; it can hardly be said by mistake, because both epithets are equally deserved, from the *number* as well as merits of the works he has left behind. In the same place are the graves of *Musæus* the poet (d. 1787), and of *Bodæus*.

The *Palace* is a handsome building, tastefully furnished, but not otherwise remarkable. A suit of apartments has been decorated by modern artists, *Neher*, *Preller*, &c., with frescoes, illustrating the works of Schiller, Göthe, Herder, and Wieland. Duke Bernard's armour is kept in one of the rooms; and beside it, in a box, one of his fingers, which was cut off in an encounter with an enemy, and afterwards preserved and carried about by its owner.

Near the palace is the *Public Library*, in a circular tower, once a powder-magazine. Within it are several portraits of eminent persons by *L. Cranach* and other artists; colossal busts of Schiller, by *Dannecker*, and of Göthe, by *David*; busts of Herder and Wieland. There are also a few relics of great men, such as the black gown worn by Luther when a monk; Gustavus Adolphus's leather belt, pierced by the bullet which caused his death at Lützen. In the market-place is a handsome modern Gothic *Rathhaus*, built 1841.

The house of Göthe, in which he died (1832), is in the *Frauenplatz*. The

[N. G.]

interesting relics of him, and the collections which he left behind, are no longer shown to the public. The furniture was of a very homely description: in his study were a common deal table (at which he wrote, which belonged to Schiller), his desk, and stool. He never had an arm-chair until he was 80. His drawing-room was decorated with casts from the antique, with models and drawings by the old masters. The small house of Schiller is also pointed out in the Esplanade.

The *Theatre* was once under Göthe's and Schiller's management. The performances and music are still tolerable. The audience has the character of a large family party; females come and go unattended, and ladies need appear in no finer costume than a bonnet and morning dress. The play is generally over by nine.

In the *New Churchyard*, beyond the *Frauenthor*, beneath a small chapel, is the Grand Ducal burial-vault. Göthe and Schiller are here interred. The late Duke, Charles Augustus, their patron and friend, intended that their remains should have been deposited on each side of him, but it appeared that courtly etiquette would not permit this proximity, and they have therefore been placed in one corner, at a respectful distance. Hummel the composer is also buried here. The apparatus used to prevent premature interment, is curious (§ 45), and should be seen.

The grounds belonging to the Palace are laid out in a *Park* and *Gardens*, extending along the pleasant banks of the *Ilm*. They are much esteemed by the inhabitants as a promenade. Within them is situated the summer residence of Göthe. The park communicates, by an avenue, with the summer villa called *Belvedere* (2 m.), commanding a fine view, and having a hothouse, conservatory, and fine garden attached to it. Another château of the Grand Duke is prettily situated at *Tieffurt*: It is worth a visit. It contains an immense quantity of *rococo* of all descriptions. The kitchen is lined with old Dutch tiles, and the dressers covered with all sorts of game, fruit, fish, &c., in porcelain, delf, and papier-maché.

*Eilwagen* daily to Jena, Gera, and Altenburg. About 12 m. E. of Weimar is *Jena*, remarkable for its *University*. (See Rte. 94 a.)

There is a direct road from Weimar by Jena and Altenburg to Dresden, passing Freiberg, or to Carlsbad. (Rtes. 91 and 90.)

Apolda Stat. Wieland's grave is at Ossmanstädt, 5 m., on the way to Jena from Weimar, in the midst of his garden.

The field of the *battle of Auerstädt*, or *Jena*, so disastrous to Prussia, 14 Oct. 1806, lies near Hassenhausen, 3 m. S. of the railroad, between the Apolda Stat. and Naumburg. A small pillar has been erected by the King of Prussia in a field to the S. of the road, between Eckhardsberge and Naumburg, to mark the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was mortally wounded.

Sulza Stat. Some way beyond this the Duchy of Saxe Weimar terminates, and Prussia is entered.

Between Sulza and Naumburg, the road traverses the narrow and picturesque defile of the Saale. In it are situated the salt-works, baths, and mineral springs of *Kösen*, the approach to which is singular and picturesque; on the right, high above the Saale, is the Castle Saaleck. The baths are supplied from the brine, or mother liquor, left in the pans when nearly all the salt has been extracted.

Close to the railroad lies the curious village Schulpforta, whose *Church* is a noble Gothic building (the choir, 1251-68), and in whose *School*, 300 years old, Klopstock and Lessing were educated.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  *Naumburg Stat.*, at some distance from the town. *Inns*: Sächsischer Hof; Blauer Hecht, in the town; Preussischer Hof, good, in the suburbs. Naumburg is an industrious town, of 12,650 inhab., beautifully situated in the valley of the Saale, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills covered with vines and dotted with country-houses. The *Cathedral* is a remarkable Gothic edifice, with double choir at the E. and W. ends. The nave, transepts, crypt, and part of towers are Romanesque. The W. choir is pointed in the purest style; the statues of the founders against the pillars

are very fine works of the 13th century. The W. roodloft is also of the best period of the pointed Gothic. The crucifix is placed underneath, in the doorway; the front is ornamented with bas-reliefs. The E. roodloft is Romanesque, with round arches, a rare example of the style.

In the Ch. of *St. Wenzel* (Stadtkirche) is a picture of Christ blessing the children, by *Cranach*.

Naumburg was a place of great importance during the Thirty Years' War, and in the campaigns of 1806 and 1813. Here were the Prussian magazines. Napoleon having turned the flank of the Prussian army, seized the town, and this proved one of the main causes of the disastrous defeat at Jena. This town was again occupied by the French, previously to the battle of Lützen, 1 May, 1813, and its possession was long and fiercely contested between the French and Russians. After the route of Leipzig, the Allies having occupied Naumburg, Napoleon was obliged to turn aside towards Freiburg, on the Unstrut, out of the main road, the defiles near Naumburg being occupied with cannon.

Naumburg and Weissenfels are among the most northern points in Europe where *Vineyards* are planted; but the greater part of the wine produced from them so nearly resembles vinegar, that it is chiefly profitable when sold as such, or when distilled to make brandy.

The castles of Schönbürg and Goseck are seen on the left, before reaching.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Weissenfels Stat. In a country-house near the Stat., marked with an N., Napoleon slept the night after the battle of Leipzig. *Inns*: Drei Schwäne, good; zum Schützen, good. Is a town of 10,000 inhab., on the Saale. The many-windowed Schloss on the height to the S.W. of the town, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Weissenfels, is now a barrack.

The dead body of Gustavus Adolphus was brought hither after the battle of Lützen, and embalmed in a room of the *Town-house* (*Amtshaus*), in the presence of Bernard of Saxe Weimar. It is re-



corded that his heart weighed 1 lb. 2 oz.; that the body bore the marks of 8 wounds, i. e. 5 gunshots, 2 cuts, 1 stab. A part of the wall, which was stained with his blood, is still preserved from external contact. His widowed queen repaired hither to receive the body. The heart was instantly conveyed to Stockholm; but the bowels are interred in the Kloster Kirche, in Weissenfels.

Corbetha Stat. About 5 m. W. of this is *Roszbach*, the scene of one of Frederick the Great's most memorable and unexpected victories, which he gained with an army of only 22,000 Prussians over 60,000 French and Austrians under Soubise, Nov. 5, 1757. The King directed his manœuvres, previously unrivalled in military tactics, from the castle of Roszbach. From the ridge on which it stands he despatched Sedlitz, at the head of his cavalry, to sweep down the French in successive charges, so as to drive them from the field in less than half an hour. The enemy, previously certain of victory, had directed their chief efforts to prevent the escape of Frederick, and had weakened their line by so doing, which caused their defeat.

2½ Merseburg Stat. (*Inns*: Sonne; Arm; Hof), a town of great architectural interest, with a *château* and a fine Gothic *Cathedral* on a rock overlooking the river; the choir built in 1200, the nave 1500; having a rich portal, and containing the tomb of the rival Emperor Rudolph of Swabia, 1080, killed in combat with Henry IV.

2 HALLE Stat. Railroad thence to Leipzig. (See Rte. 63.)

The direct post road to Leipzig from Weissenfels, avoiding the circuit by Halle, passes through Lützen.

In the defile of Rippach, 3 m. from Lützen, Marshal Bessières was killed in a skirmish the day before the battle of 2nd May, 1813.

2 Lützen. Inns not good. A small village, whose name would never have been heard of, but for the great battles fought in its vicinity. About a mile out of the town, by the side of the high road to Leipzig, a rude unsquared

block of granite, one of the most southern of those mysterious boulders which have been transported from the mountains of Scandinavia, is set up, shaded by a few poplars, and further distinguished by a Gothic canopy of cast iron, raised over it in 1838. This is called the stone of the Swede (*Schwedenstein*), and marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus fell, in the midst of the battle of Lützen, 6 Nov. 1632. This was one of the most fiercely contested engagements recorded in history. In the course of it, Piccolomini had seven horses killed under him, and Pappenheim was mortally wounded, and died the next day at Leipzig, while their colleague, the Imperial Generalissimo Wallenstein rode unhurt through a shower of balls. The Swedish cavalry fought long and bravely for the possession of the corse of their sovereign, and at last bore it off triumphantly to the church of the neighbouring village of Meuchen.

Lützen is also memorable for a more recent battle, fought on the 2nd of May, 1813, between Napoleon and the Allies. The former maintained possession of the field, but gained no other material advantage, after a bloody engagement. The Prussian General Scharnhorst died of a wound received on this occasion; Blücher was also severely wounded. The Prussians have named this battle after the village of *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen, and near which and Kaia the field of battle lies. This was the first occasion in which they measured their strength successfully with the French, after the fatal battle of Jena.

The campaign of 1813 was fought over a great portion of the same ground as that of 1806; the same posts were contested and defended, but with very different results. Napoleon, who was successful in the first instance, suffered, in the neighbourhood of Leipzig, the most decisive defeat. On the 2nd occasion, the operations of that memorable battle of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October, 1813, extended to a distance of nearly 10 m. on all sides of Leipzig.

The Prussian territory terminates

3 m. beyond Lützen. Markt-Ranstädt is the first town in Saxony. In the *castle of Alt-Ranstädt*, Charles XII. fixed his head-quarters after the conquest of Saxony by his army and the dethronement of Augustus. Hence he called on the cabinets of Europe to acknowledge Stanislaus Leczinsky, the monarch whom he had placed on the throne. The Duke of Marlborough here visited the youthful monarch on a secret mission, and complimented him by expressing a wish to serve a campaign under so great a general.

Within the suburbs of Leipzig the road crosses the bridge over the river Elster, which was blown up, towards the end of the battle of October 19, soon after Napoleon had crossed it, and while a large portion of his retreating army was still on the opposite side. This mistake caused the capture of 25,000 French soldiers, and the death of many hundreds, who, with waggons, cannon, and horses, were precipitated into the Elster by the rush and pressure which ensued. The most lamented and eminent of those who thus perished was Poniatowski. His monument, near the spot where his body was found, stands in Gerhard's garden, on the right, before entering the town. (See p. 438.)

$2\frac{3}{4}$  LEIPZIG.—*Inns*: H. de Bavière, very good indeed; H. de Pologne, a huge house, new 1850, near the market-place; H. de Russie; Blumenberg, well situated; all 4 are 1st-class hotels: H. de Prusse, Napoleon's quarters 1813; H. de Saxe; Stadt Rom, near the Dresden Rly.; Rheinischer Hof; the two last moderate 2nd-class inns. During the Fair the charge for a room is double the ordinary price, or a dollar, instead of 12 g. grosch. Aeckerlein's Restauration, in the Market-place, is very good. Fetsche's Coffee-house is prettily situated. Carriages are sent from the different inns to convey travellers to and from the railways—charge 5 S. gr. Fiacres ply also.

Leipzig is built on the small rivers Elster and Pleisse, and has 62,245 inhab. and 2000 houses; it is a place of considerable historical celebrity, and of greater commercial importance; yet

it is likely that it will appear dull to the traveller in search of amusement, unless he happens to visit it during the Fair (when it is seen to great advantage), as it has neither very fine buildings nor remarkable collections to arrest the attention. The town, formerly confined within walls, has now removed its gates, and thrown out fine suburbs beyond—proof of increasing prosperity. About 1000 new houses were built between 1840–51.

*Three Fairs* are held here annually;—at Easter (Oster Messe, beginning on the 2nd Sunday after Easter), which is the most important. At Michaelmas (beginning 1st Sunday after Michaelmas day), and the Neujahr Messe (beginning on New Year's day), the least important. They last three weeks, and while they continue, Leipzig is the mart and exchange of central Europe, and is visited by merchants and foreigners from the most distant parts of the globe, sometimes to the number of its actual population. The money transactions at one time amounted to 80 millions of dollars annually, though of late they have fallen short of this sum. The streets and squares are then occupied by temporary booths, in addition to the ordinary shops, in which goods of all kinds are exposed for sale. Every hotel and lodging-house is filled to overflowing; the streets are thronged with strange costumes and faces; Jews from Poland, Tyrolese, Americans, and even Persians from Teflis, Armenians, Turks, and Greeks, are mingled together as in a masquerade, and most of the countries of Europe send representatives hither with their produce. 300 or 400 guests sit down daily to the tables-d'hôte of some of the principal hotels; gardens and coffee-houses are thronged.

The sale of books forms one of the most important branches of commerce here; it alone is said to amount to 10 millions of francs yearly. In fact, the whole book-trade of Germany is centred on the spot, and every bookseller in Germany and the adjoining countries has an agent here. 600 booksellers sometimes assemble at the Easter Fair, to settle their annual accounts and pur-



chases, and there are 130 residents and 30 printing-offices. They have an Exchange of their own, called the *Deutsche Buchhändler Börse*, where they meet and transact business.

Leipzig is likewise celebrated for its *University*, the oldest in Germany after that of Prague, having been founded in 1409 by German Seceders from the Bohemian University. Several buildings near the Grimma gate are appropriated to its use, the chief of them being the *Augusteum*, finished 1836, from Schinkel's design, and containing the *Library* of 100,000 vols., including a beautifully illuminated Hebrew MS. 12th cent., a collection of autographs (Letter of Sir T. More to Erasmus), early woodcuts and black books; the *Paulinum*, wherein the museums of natural history and anatomy are deposited, and the *Fürsten Collegium*. It numbers about 60 professors, 70 private teachers, and 800 students. "This is one of the few scholastic establishments on the Continent which has retained its own landed estates, most of the others having been stripped within the last 50 years, and being now supported by annual grants. In other respects, also, it resembles our English universities; 'commons' being kept for 300 students, who demand it on the plea of poverty, with a small additional subscription of 2 gros. a week 'for pepper, vinegar, and salt' from those who participate."—*L.M.r.*

"The *Town Library*, in a very long and striking room, besides European works, has a remarkable collection of Oriental MSS.; many Turkish books obtained by the Germans in their victories over the Turks in Hungary, such as pay lists, officers' commissions, dating from 1683, when Sobieski rescued Vienna; a portion of an almost unequalled Koran which belonged to a mosque at Sultanieh, and another brought from a mosque at Buda, when that city was Mahommedan."—*L.M.r.*

*St. Nicholas* is the finest church in the town (date 1525), but its architecture is of questionable taste, rather overloaded with ornament. The pictures of *Æser* are not very interesting.

The *Heilige Dreifaltigkeits Kirche*, built from designs of Heideloff, is a very fair specimen of modern Gothic, and is worth entering.

The *Great Market-place* is picturesque, from the quaint architecture of its buildings, particularly of the *Town House* (*Rathhaus*) built 1556, on one side of it. In this square the allied sovereigns met after the battle of Leipzig. The house called *Königshaus*, because formerly inhabited by the Electors and Kings of Saxony on their visits to the town, was occupied by Napoleon during the battle; here he had his last interview with the king, who was afterwards detained prisoner in it by the Allies as an adherent of Napoleon, and here Marshal Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied army, died in 1820. Next door to it is

*Auerback's Cellar*, a vault under an old house near the market-place, where beer and wine are sold, and where, according to tradition, the famous magician, Dr. Faustus, performed his feats, which are represented in 2 rude daubs on the walls. Göthe has laid in this cellar a scene of his tragedy of *Faust*, in which the drunken students are supplied by Mephistophiles with various kinds of wine, out of holes bored with a gimlet in the table. It is said that the poet, as well as his hero, not unfrequently caroused here while a student.

The *New Post Office* in the *Bahnhof* and *Dresdener Strasse*, *Grimmäische Vorstadt*, is the finest building here, after the *Augusteum*. Beyond it is the *Ch. Yard of St. John*, containing the graves of some remarkable men, Gellert, Spohn, Rosenmüller, Pölitz, &c.

The lover of art may visit with pleasure the collections of pictures belonging to the *Städtische Museum* (modern German and French):—of *Mr. H. Schletter*, Peter-st. (admission 15 S. gr.), and that of *Baron Speck* (formerly a wool-merchant), at his seat *Lützschena*, 5 m. from Leipzig, which contains some very fine things; *Hemling's* Salutation; *Reubens*—Portrait of a Prior; *Rembrandt*, a portrait; *v. der Helst*, portrait of a female; *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; *Dürer*, portrait of a young woman.

The *Castle of Pleissenburg*, the ancient citadel at the S.E. angle of the city walls, withstood the attacks of Tilly during the Thirty Years' War, several weeks after the town had surrendered. The lower part of it is now turned into a wool warehouse, and the tower into an *Observatory*, from the top of which a good view may be obtained of the town. The surrounding country is flat, but it is interesting as the scene of the memorable battle of Leipzig, distinguished by the Germans as the *Völkerschlacht*, "Battle of the Nations." It was one of the longest, sternest, and bloodiest actions of the war, and one of the *largest* battles recorded in history, from the number of troops engaged, amounting to 176,000 on the side of Napoleon, and 300,000 on that of the Allies, with 1600 cannon, and the space of ground over which the operations extended; and it decided the fate of Europe. After the conflict had raged for 3 days in the vicinity of Leipzig, on the 19th October, 1813, it reached up to the very walls, and cannon balls fell in showers in the streets. On the morning of that day, Napoleon and part of his army passed through the town, quitting it on one side almost at the moment when the Allies entered it on the other. Indeed it is doubtful whether the emperor himself would have escaped, but for the bravery of Macdonald and Poniatowski in covering his retreat, and for the premature blowing up of the bridge beyond the Ranstädt gate, at the moment when many of the French troops were in the act of passing, and thousands remained behind. This event, whether designed or accidental, caused the death of Poniatowski, and many hundreds of less note; the spot where he was drowned may be discerned from the tower. It is situated in *M. Gerhard's* (formerly Reichenbach's) *Garden*, just beyond the walls, and is marked by a small and humble stone monument close to the margin of the Elster, a mere ditch in size, but at the time of the battle so choked up with bodies of men and horses, dead, dying, or struggling to cross, that the sorry steed on which he was mounted, his own having

been killed under him, was unable to swim among them. The brave Pole, already twice wounded, and borne down in the throng, sunk in attempting the passage. Macdonald, better mounted, passed it in safety nearly at the same spot. In another part of the garden is a stone tomb, with inscriptions in Polish and Latin, erected by the soldiers of his regiment to their commander, on the spot where his body was found 4 days after. Here is a model of Thorwaldsen's statue of him; the original, set up at Warsaw, has disappeared. The road to Grimma (towards the S.E.) leads over the most interesting portion of the field of battle. Napoleon remained the whole day on an eminence rt. of the road, near Stötteritz, now marked by a clump of trees. Propstheide, a village 1 m. further, was the key of the French position. The Allies were aided by a British rocket-corps, whose commander, Captain Bowyer, R.A., was killed.

The keeper of the Observatory will give every information respecting the battle, and point out all the interesting spots. An excellent account, with plans of the battle, has been published (1850) by Col. the Hon. Geo. Cathcart.

There is nothing more agreeable here than the *Gardens* round the city walls, and between them and the suburbs. The entire circuit of these walks may be made in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour, and it will be found they are not surpassed in any town of Germany, especially in the part near the Grimma Gate.

*Rosenthal*, a park outside the town, to the N.W., is much frequented in summer. Leibnitz, the philosopher, who was a native of Leipzig, used to study and meditate in it.

Leipzig is famed for 2 delicacies of the table, larks and apples; the last are named from the neighbouring village of Borsdorf. A *British Consul-General* resides here.

The shop of Mr. Friedrich Fleischer is well situated, and furnished with the best European literature in various languages, including Guides for Travellers.

*Railroads*.—Terminus on the N.E. side of the town—to Magdeburg; to Berlin; to Dresden. Terminus on



the S. side of the town—to Hof, Bamberg, and Nuremberg; with a branch to Zwickau.

*Schnellposts* daily to Chemnitz; to Merseburg; to Annaberg, Chemnitz, and Lützen.

### ROUTE 87.

#### LEIPZIG TO DRESDEN.—RAILROAD.

15½ Germ. m.=72 Eng. m. Trains in 3½ hours. Terminus in Leipzig, between the Halle and Grimma gates.

From Leipzig the railway runs parallel with the high road, and at a short distance from it, as far as Oschatz, crossing it twice.

Both roads, on quitting Leipzig, traverse a portion of the *Battle-field* of 1813 (p. 438). During an engagement between Ney and the Crown Prince of Sweden, near the village of Paunsdorf on the post-road, the Saxons went over to the side of the Allies.

The river Mulda is crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, shortly before reaching.

¾ Wurzen Stat., a town of 3000 inhab.

½ Lippa Dahlen Stat.

The vale of Döllnitz is traversed on a lofty viaduct on approaching

¼ Oschatz Stat. (*Inn*, Löwe), a town of 5000 inhab., surrounded by ancient fortifications. Its *Church*—rebuilt after a fire in 1842, from Heideclöf's designs—has two tall towers with open spires, 276 ft. high. In the neighbouring *Château of Hubertsburg* the treaty of peace, which terminated the Seven Years' War, was concluded, 1763, between Frederick the Great and the Empress Maria Theresa. The building is now converted into a pottery.

2 Riesa Stat. (Good Restaurant.) Here is the junction of the direct railway line from Berlin to Dresden. This little town lies on the l. bank of the Elbe. On quitting the station we leave the post road on the rt., and traverse the Elbe on a bridge of 9 arches, and then follow the rt. bank of the river for a short distance, crossing the long viaduct of Rödereau, which rests on 64 piers.

About 10 m. N.W. of Riesa, on the Elbe, is *Mühlberg*, where the battle was fought, in 1547, when the Protestants under John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, were defeated by Charles V., and their leader made prisoner, and compelled to throw himself at his conqueror's feet.

2½ Pristewitz Stat.

A *tunnel*, the only one on the line, about 500 yards long, is traversed at Oberau. Near this (rt.) a glimpse is obtained of the town of Meissen, on the opposite side of the Elbe, 4 m. off. *Postwägen* go thither from

Niederau Stat. several times a day.

[*Meissen*. (*Inns*: Sonne, the best, but dirty and dear;—Hirsch.) A town of 5000 inhab., prettily situated on the S. bank of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a bridge.

The old *Castle* on the precipitous rock above the town, formerly the residence of the Saxon princes, is now converted into a porcelain manufactory, in which the famous *Dresden China* is made. The view from it on all sides is charming, and its Gothic architecture presents much that is worthy of admiration, especially in the two elegant corkscrew staircases, the vaulting of the ceilings, the cross room, and a polygonal turret room; the windows are of a curious late Gothic, inclining in shape to those of Batalha and St. Mary's Redcliffe. China ware or porcelain was originally brought from the country after which it is named, and was first made in Europe at this place, in 1710, by one Bötticher, an alchemist, who, after wasting a great deal of the gold of his patron (Augustus I., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony) in his search for the philosopher's stone, stumbled, by accident, upon a more sure method of producing the precious metals by the discovery of an art which has served to enrich his countrymen. This manufactory, so celebrated in the time of Augustus II., received its death-blow in the Seven Years' War, being then plundered, and its workmen and models, along with the archives, carried away by Frederick the Great. It continued to enjoy royal patronage at a heavy expense to the private purse of the

Saxon Sovereign, but the King has lately ceded it to the Government. It is now carried on for profit, and cheapness being the object, it now makes a revenue, but the articles made are very inferior to those of former times. The managers of the establishment are very civil in showing it to strangers, who will find here a very large assortment of articles for sale or inspection.

Contiguous to the manufactory is the *Dom*, a beautiful Gothic Church, begun in the 13th and continued to the 15th cent., with an exquisite spire of open work. The interior is remarkable for the purity of its style. The receptacle for the sacrament near the altar is very elaborately carved in stone. The painted glass in its windows, the Descent from the Cross by *L. Cranach*, in which are introduced the portraits of Luther, his wife, and his friend the Elector, a painting by *A. Dürer*, and the roodloft, are worth notice. Attached to the W. end is the Prince's vault (*Fürstengruft*), where many early princes of the Saxon house are interred, including the 2 princes Ernest and Albert, the founders of the Royal and Ducal lines of Saxony. Here are some fine brasses, like those of Breslau and Freiberg, a bronze monument of *Friederich der Streitbar* is the most remarkable.

A *Tunnel*—a gigantic work, 24 m. long—has been in progress many years from the level of the Elbe at Meissen to Freiberg, in order to drain the silver mines around that town, which have been for ages choked with water.]

Beyond Niederau as far as Dresden the railway runs at the foot of a range of hills, covered with vineyards, sloping down to the Elbe, producing, under skilful management, a tolerable wine, and dotted over with elegant villas and country-houses.

The high road from Meissen to Dresden is crossed at Köswig. rt. On a height is seen the tower of the castle of *Weistrupp*, retreat of the Duke of Lucca, who abdicated in favour of his son 1849. l. lies Lössnitz, where is a large manufactory of champagne!

2 DRESDEN *Terminus* in the Neustadt, on the rt. bank of the Elbe. Fiacres and omnibuses are ready to

convey passengers to all parts of the town, for 10 and 5 neu groschen.

DRESDEN.—*Inns*: H. de Saxe, in the Neu Markt, very good. The three principal floors are carpeted from October till the end of May.—H. de Pologne, Schlossgasse — Table d'hôte good. British Hotel, good, well furnished;—Stadt Rom, in the Neu Markt: the above are very good inns, nearly equal in merit.—H. de France, Wilsdruffer Gasse, good. Table d'hôte, 20 S. gr. Families with their servants may live *en pension* at these hotels during the winter, and at other times make an agreement for periods of not less than a month, on moderate terms. Stadt Berlin, good;—H. de l'Europe;—Stadt Wien, in the Neustadt overlooking the river and bridge, one of the best, but remote.

The capital of Saxony, residence of its sovereign of the Albertine line, and seat of the government (*Population* 90,000—5000 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the Elbe, which divides the old town from the new. Dresden was named by Herder "the German Florence;" and in its pleasing situation, in the number and excellence of its collections, and more especially in its richly stored Picture Gallery, it may deserve to be compared, at a respectful distance, with the *Florence* of Italy. Few European capitals contain a greater number of objects calculated to gratify the curiosity of an intelligent traveller. It is the residence of many men of learning and talent, who contribute much to render society agreeable. The opera is good, and music is much cultivated; the climate is generally mild and agreeable, food and lodgings are not dear. It has been much resorted to since 1830 by the English for education and economy; and for those who are not alarmed by the recent events in Germany, is eligible as a residence. The town itself is more pleasing at a distance, than striking when examined in detail; it has neither fine streets nor imposing public buildings, but its situation is pretty, and its environs are delightful. The most healthy localities are the Neustadt and the S. streets of the old town, Waisenhaus Strasse, Halbe



# A Reference

- 1 Post Office
- 2 Frauenkirche
- 3 Catholic Church
- 4 Terrace or Bridge
- 5 Palace of Dukes
- 6 Royal Palace
- 7 Picture Gallery
- 8 Zwinger
- 9 Japanese Palace
- 10 Theatre
- 11 Landhaus
- 12 Polytechnic Institute
- 13 Synagogue
- 14 Sophienkirche
- 15 Zeughaus (Armory)







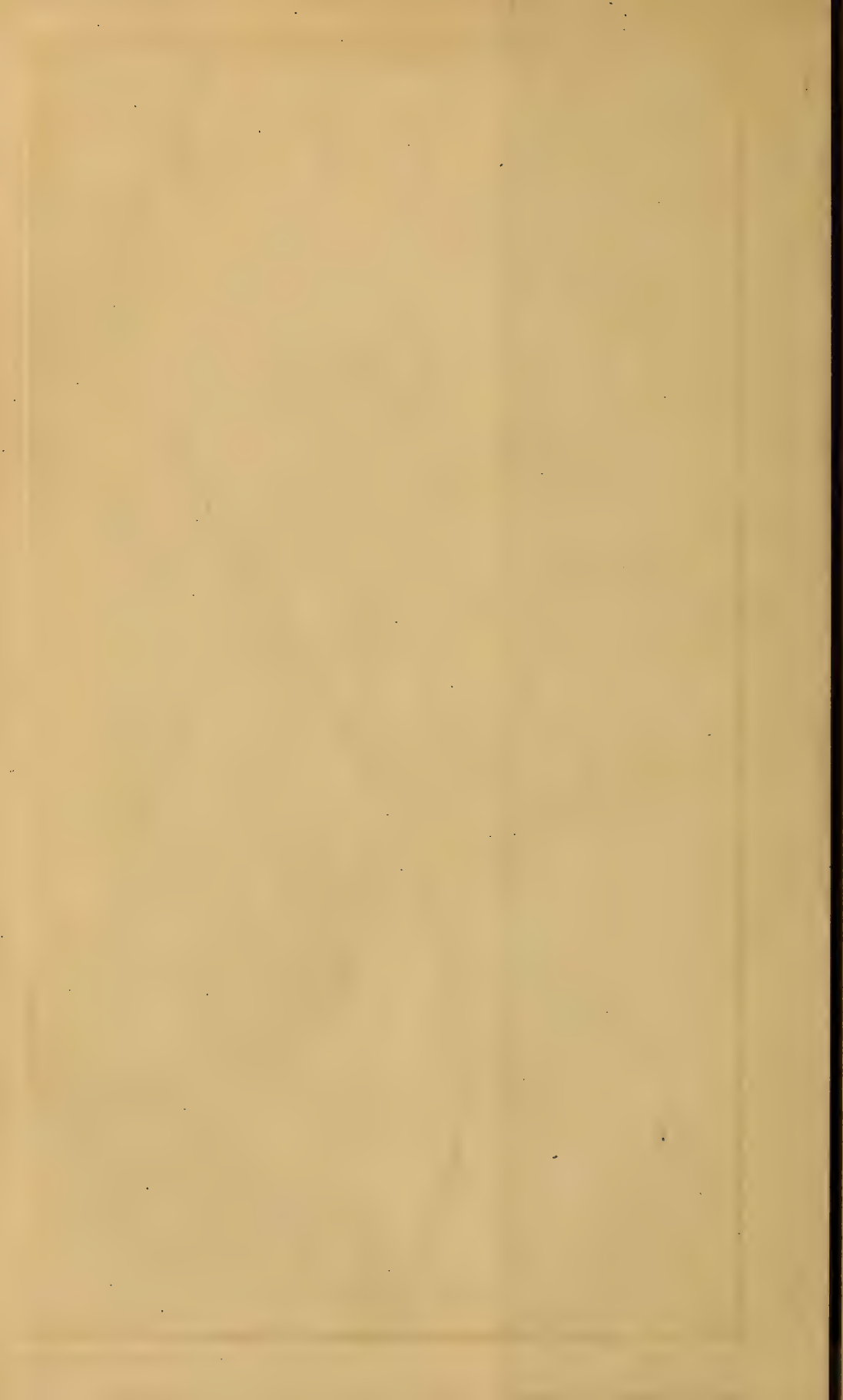
# A References

- 1 Post Office
- 2 Frauenkirche
- 3 Catholic Church
- 4 Terrace of Brühl
- 5 Palace of Da
- 6 Picture Gallery
- 7 Zwinger
- 8 Japanese Palace
- 9 Theatre
- 10 Landhaus
- 11 Polytechnic Inst.
- 12 Synagogue
- 13 Sophienkirche
- 14 Kreuzkirche
- 15 Zeughaus (Arsenal)

# B

- Dc
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- Fc
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Gasse, sometimes called the English quarter.

The *Post and Diligence* offices are included in one handsome building in the Wilsdruffer Platz. A letter to or from England reaches in 3 days. The office for *Extra-post horses* is in the Annen Gasse. *Fiacres* are stationed in the public places; the charges vary according to the number of passengers, the number of horses, and the distance. For any distance within the town, for one person with one horse, the charge is 5 Neu gr., for 2 persons 7½ Neu gr. There are also *Droschken* (covered cabs) with one horse, of which there are now about 200; fares, for a drive (*Fahrt*) in the inner circle of the town 4 N. gr., in the outer circle or suburbs 6 N. gr. *Sedan chairs* are used, and the fares are low, 5 N. gr. within the town, and 10 N. gr. from it into the Neustadt or suburbs.

The Collections at Dresden are open to the public from April to October, on certain days and at fixed hours; in almost all instances, however, only by means of tickets, a limited number of which are given out *gratuitously* for each day; thus, 115 are issued for the Cabinet of Natural History; 36 for the Armoury.

The Green Vault is shown *only* by tickets, which cost 2 dollars, and admit 6 persons. The Library is open daily, and without tickets, all the year round.

All the collections may be seen during the months, the days, or hours, *when they are not open to the public*, by paying a fee of 2 or 3 dollars for a ticket (*Einlasskarte*), which usually admits 6 persons, and also secures the attendance of their directors; but an appointment must be made with them beforehand. The directors of the collections are always men of intelligence, possessing and willing to impart every information respecting the objects of which they have charge, and will direct the stranger's especial attention to the things most deserving minute examination. The closing of the Picture Gallery and other collections in winter is a great drawback to Dresden as a residence, since it operates practically to

the exclusion of the stranger, unless he will pay 2 or 3 dollars.

The services of a *valet de place* (who usually receives 1 dollar per diem) are particularly required at Dresden, to procure tickets for the open collections, and to make appointments during the close months, and for those collections which are shown only on payment of a fee. If a foreigner were to undertake this for himself, he would sustain a great loss of time. The tickets are usually all engaged a long while beforehand, so that a stranger pressed for time has little chance of obtaining them exactly at the moment when he wants them, except by the agency of a *valet de place*. By his aid, also, the solitary traveller is enabled to join parties about to visit the collections; and, instead of paying the entire fee, which is onerous for one or two persons, may contribute only his share, by which considerable expense is spared.

*Days and hours of admission to the Collections in Dresden, from May 1st to Oct. 31st.*

*Daily.*—Picture Gallery, 9—5 in summer, gratis, without tickets. Saturday, 9—1, p. 445. Library, on an hour's warning, 9—1, do. Green Vault, 8—12 and 2—6, fee of 2 dollars.

*Monday.*—Historical Museum (Armoury) in the Zwinger, 8—12 and 2—6, with tickets, of which only 36 are issued—Plaster Casts.

*Tuesday.*—Collection of Engravings and Drawings, 8—12. Gems, 8—12.

*Wednesday.*—Antique Sculpture, 9—1. Collection of Porcelain, 2—6. Cabinet of Minerals, 9—12 (tickets). Cabinet of Zoology, 3—6 (tickets).

*Thursday.*—Historical Museum, 8—12 and 2—6 (tickets). Meng's Plaster Casts, 8—12.

*Friday.*—Canaletto's Views in Brühl's Palace, 9—1.

*Saturday.*—Antique Sculpture, 9—1. Cabinet of Minerals, 9—12 (tickets). Cabinet of Zoology, 3—6 (tickets).

*Tickets of Admission to the Green Vaults, Armoury, Engravings, and Collection of China, cost 2 thalers, and admit 6 persons.*

N.B. The "Dresdener Anzeiger" newspaper gives at the end a "Tage-

buch," or list of the sights open every day, with the modes of obtaining admission.

The *Bridge over the Elbe* is one of the longest and finest structures of the kind, entirely of stone, in Germany. It commands an excellent view of the town and valley of the Elbe. It was originally built with money raised by the sale of dispensations from the pope, for eating butter and eggs during Lent. It is of a very solid construction, in order that it may resist the force of the stream (which often rises 16 ft. in 24 h., when the snow begins to melt), and the shocks of floating masses of ice in the spring; during the months of January and February the river is usually frozen over. The fourth pier from the side of the Altstadt, was blown up by the French general Davoust, in 1813, to facilitate his retreat to Leipzig, and the two adjoining arches fell; and in the winter of 1845-6, the pier between the 7th and 8th arches from the Altstadt side gave way, owing to underscouring during the flood, caused by the melting of the ice, when the adjoining arches of course fell.

N.B. Foot passengers in crossing the bridge always take the path on the right hand, "a rule of the road," which is enforced by the police, and prevents collision and confusion.

Another and finer *Bridge*  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile W., lower down the river, carries over the railway which connects the Leipzig with the Prague line. This bridge has also a carriage and foot way. The estimated cost is 120,000*l*. Its 12 large arches are of 100 ft. span; the 2 smaller of 50 ft. It is 1532 Sax. ft. long, and 60 broad between the parapets. 28 ft. of this are occupied by 2 lines of rail: the 2 footways are each 4 ft. and the carriage-way 24 ft. in width.

The *Frauenkirche* (Ch. of our Lady) is a very handsome edifice entirely of stone, even to the dome, which is of such solid construction that the shells and balls directed against it by Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War (in 1760) rebounded from its surface, without doing it any injury. A good view may be had from the outside of the cupola, and an easy staircase leads up to it.

The *Catholic or Court Church* between the bridge and the palace is a profusely decorated but tasteless building, in the Italian style. It is connected with the palace by a bridge thrown over the street, and is attended by the royal family. They profess the Catholic faith, though their subjects are Lutherans, since the time of Augustus II. (1697), who, as the price of obtaining the crown of Poland, adjured the religion of which his ancestors had been the earliest and most faithful supporters. The music in this church is celebrated all over Germany. It is under the superintendence of the director of the opera, who merely transfers his band from the orchestra to the organ loft. High mass is performed on Sundays and festivals, from 11 to 12, and no stranger should miss hearing it. During service, the male and female part of the congregation are arranged on opposite sides of the church. The organ, made by Silbermann, is considered very good. The altar-piece is by *Raphael Mengs*, a native artist.

The *Terrace of Brühl*, formed after the destruction of that minister's Palace and Gardens in the Seven Years' War, approached by a grand flight of broad steps from the foot of the bridge, runs along the l. bank of the Elbe, and commands a delightful view. It is a deservedly favourite promenade and lounge of the inhabitants, who resort much to the places of entertainment situated on it, that is, to the *Café Reale* for ices in the afternoon, and to the *Hassfeld's Café and Restauration* in the evening for supper, tea, beer, and music.

In the *Palace of Brühl*, contiguous to the terrace, named after the profligate minister of Augustus II., are the *Academy of Fine Arts*, under *Bendemann's* direction, and a collection of 50 landscapes by *Bernardo Canaletto*. Many of them are views of Dresden and its vicinity; but the greater part are inferior productions.

The *Royal Palace*, opposite the bridge, is an ancient building, of very ungainly architecture externally. Within, it is decorated with the splendour usual in palaces. It possesses a



great attraction for the lovers of modern art in the frescoes, by *Bendemann*, in the Thron Saal. A series of scenes painted on gold grounds, representing the various conditions of life, its occupations and labours from the cradle to the grave, form a frieze round the room. "The line of thought is as follows: from an original state of innocence—indicated by Paradise (1st composition)—the human soul passes through its earthly existence, which is troubled by the consciousness of sins, to find its redemption and glorification by means of Christianity—set forth in the heavenly paradise in the last composition." At the lower end are figures of heroes and great men; at the upper, four large compositions from German history. These last refer to the 4 orders of the state: 1. The Peasant order. The Emperor Henry I., the Fowler, transfers every ninth peasant to a city: and stores there a portion of the Harvest. 2. The Citizen order. Henry builds stone walls round some cities, and founds others. 3. The order of Nobility. Henry's victory over the Hungarians at Merseburg. 4. The Ecclesiastical order. Henry leads his army against the Danes, conquers them, and compels their king to assume Christianity. For brightness and clearness of colouring, pleasing subject, and graceful design, the paintings forming the frieze are superior to most of the modern German frescoes. The state-rooms are shown, when the court is absent, by an officer called Bettmeister.

The *Green Vault* (*das grüne Gewölbe*), a range of vaulted apartments, on the ground floor of the Palace, are so called, probably, from the colour of the hangings with which the chambers were originally decorated. They form a separate and curious exhibition, and are shown on week days from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 6. An appointment must be made previously with the inspector, who conducts parties not exceeding 6 in number, and explains every thing to them. He receives a fee of 2 dollars.

The Saxon princes, besides being far more powerful and important in former

times than at present, were also among the richest sovereigns of Europe; the Freiberg silver mines alone were an immense source of wealth, previous to the discovery of America. The numerous and valuable collections of various kinds, still existing in the capital, are proofs both of their riches and their taste. One mode by which they showed their magnificence, and expended their money, was in the accumulation of all kinds of rare objects, such as jewels and exquisite carvings, in the precious metals, and in other costly materials, which were deposited in a secret strong room under their palace, where it is believed that vast treasures of money were also accumulated. This is the origin of the celebrated collection now known as the Green Vault. It is probably the richest which any European monarch at this time possesses; indeed, the treasures remind one rather of the gorgeous, dazzling magnificence of oriental despots, or the magic productions of Aladdin's lamp in the eastern tale. The value of the whole must amount to several millions.

The political economist would regret that so much capital should lie idle, while the man of taste may affect to despise what, at first sight, he might deem a collection of toys; but in truth he will find, on a nearer examination, that a large portion of the objects are in the highest degree worthy of attention as works of art, while others are at least wonderful as the elaborate productions of patient toil and skill, and of arts which in the present day may be said to be almost extinct, or at least to have degenerated. The treasures are contained in 8 apartments, each exceeding the previous one in the splendour and richness of its contents; the whole has been re-arranged within a few years. The objects are so numerous, that it is quite impossible to allude to more than a few of the most striking in each chamber.

1st room contains objects in bronze, as, a Crucifix, by John of *Bologna*, a masterpiece—a little dog scratching itself, by *Peter Vischer*—a copy of the Farnese bull—the Rape of Proserpine.

A statue of Charles II. of England on horseback, in the character of St. George, cut out of a piece of solid cast-iron.

2nd, or Ivory Cabinet; a Crucifix attributed to *Michael Angelo*, and not unworthy of him—a battle-piece by *Albert Dürer* (?)—a number of beautiful vases, some of large size, cut out of a single piece of ivory—a cup, on which is carved the story of the Foolish Virgins—the Fall of Lucifer and the Wicked Angels, a most wonderful group of 85 figures, carved in one piece of ivory, 16 inches high—2 horses' heads in relief, by *Michael Angelo*. There is an interesting work of the present day, a goblet of stag's horn, cut in the manner of a cameo with figures representing a hunt, by *Schulz*, an artist of Meiningen.

3rd contains Florentine mosaics; engraved shells; ostrich eggs, carved and ornamented: No. 41 is an egg said to have been laid by an ostrich kept in the menagerie of Moritzburg; objects in amber, particularly a cabinet, entirely of this precious material—a chimney-piece of Dresden china, ornamented with precious stones, all of them the produce of Saxony; paintings in *Enamel*, especially a Madonna and *Ece Homo*, by *Raphael Mengs* when young—portraits of Peter the Great and Augustus the Strong, by *Dinglinger*—a fruit dish, with a battle-piece, by *Noel Landin* of Limoges, a celebrated artist in enamels.

4th is filled with gold and silver plate which adorned the banquets of the Saxon palace. A part of this collection was carried to Frankfurt at the coronation of the Emperors by the Electors of Saxony, who possessed the hereditary office of Arch-Marshal at those ceremonies.

5th. Vessels formed of half-precious stones, such as agates, chalcedony, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, &c.;—2 goblets composed entirely of cut gems (some of them antiques), are valued at 6000 dollars each. An antique onyx cameo, bearing the portrait of Augustus. The cups of Moss agate are particularly beautiful.

Here may be seen the largest enamel

known, a Magdalen, by *Dinglinger*.—A set of vessels cut out of solid *rock crystal*, are valuable for their size and brightness; the modern manufacture of crystal glass, however, has attained such excellence, as nearly to equal them in appearance.

6th room contains a large assemblage of cleverly cut figures in ivory and wood, also numerous caricature figures of men and animals formed of single pearls, of odd shapes and unusual size, chiefly found in the Elster, a Saxon river. For instance, the body of a court dwarf of the King of Spain, is formed of a pearl as large as a hen's egg. Besides these, there are a number of other most costly jewels and trinkets, on which a vast deal of ingenuity and wealth must have been expended. Two old watches, called *Nuremberg eggs* (there is a finer one in the *Rustkammer*) from their shape and the name of the place where they were first made, in 1500.

Among the carvings in wood are two combats of knights, by that eminent sculptor, *Colin of Mecklin*, who executed the reliefs on Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck; others are attributed to *A. Dürer*.

The 7th room. The regalia used at the coronation of Augustus II. as King of Poland.

The 8th and last apartment surpasses all the others tenfold in the value and splendour of its contents. Among the wonders of this cabinet are the works of *Dinglinger*, an artist who may be fairly termed the Saxon Benvenuto Cellini. He and two relatives of inferior skill were almost entirely employed by the Electors of Saxony; and a close examination of the workmanship displayed in his performances will show that they are the productions of no mean artist. One of these pieces is called the *Court of the Great Mogul*, and represents the Emperor Aurengzebe upon his throne, surrounded by his guards and courtiers, in the most appropriate costumes according to the description of Tavernier, to the number of 138 figures, all of pure gold enamelled. The variety of character, and the true expression



of each of the figures, deserve the minutest inspection. This elaborate trinket, begun in 1701, employed Dinglinger 8 years, and cost 58,400 dollars. Another piece, by the same artist, portrays artizans of different trades, all remarkable for the delicacy and perfection with which they are executed. There are many other specimens of Dinglinger's skill; he flourished between 1702 and 1720, and was court jeweller at Dresden.

Other things to be noted in this room are — an immense specimen of uncut Peruvian emeralds, given by Rudolph II. to the Elector of Saxony; a portion of a mass of solid native silver from the Himmelsfürst mine at Freiberg. It is recorded, that no less than 2176 cwt. of silver were obtained in the course of 50 years from that mine alone. The *Saxon Regalia* include — the Electoral sword borne by the Saxon princes at the Imperial Coronations; the decorations belonging to a miner's uniform, made for the Elector John George, 1676; a large collection of chains, collars, and orders; among which are the Garter, Golden Fleece, Polish Eagle, &c., worn by Saxon princes. The largest sardonyx known,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  broad; it is oval, and beautifully regular.

Last of all comes a glass case filled with most precious suits of the most costly jewels; — the 1st division contains *Sapphires*, the largest of them, an uncut specimen, was a gift of Peter the Great; — the 2nd, *Emeralds*; — 3rd, *Rubies*, the two largest spinels weigh 48 and 59 carats; — 4th, *Pearls*, one set of native Saxon pearls, from the Elster in Voigtland, are of course inferior to the oriental. Among 63 rings there are two which belonged to Martin Luther; one a cornelian bearing a rose, and in its centre a cross; the other his enamelled seal ring, bearing a death's head, and the motto, "*Mori sæpe cogita.*"

The 5th division is devoted to *Diamonds*. The diamond decorations of the gala dress of the Elector consist of buttons, collar, sword hilt and scabbard, all of diamonds; the 3 brilliants in the epaulette weigh nearly 50 carats

each. But the most remarkable stone of all, which is considered unique, is a *green brilliant*, weighing 160 grains = 40 carats. 6th division, also fitted with diamonds, includes the Saxon order of the *Rue Garland*, and 7 orders of the Golden Fleece, &c., &c., &c.

The PICTURE GALLERY,\* the finest collection of paintings in Germany, is entered on the side of the New Market. It is open to the public every day, gratis, except Saturday, when you may enter by paying, from 9 to 1, and Sunday, when it is open from  $12\frac{1}{4}$  to 3, gratis, and without tickets, from May 1 to October 1. From April 15—30, and during October, it is open from 10 to 4. A traveller may see it on Saturday, by obtaining a ticket, which costs 5 N.gr. A German catalogue costs 15 N.gr., a French one 20 N.gr.

It appears that something like the rudiments of a collection were made in the reign of Duke George, the friend of Lucas Cranach; but Augustus II. may be regarded as the founder of the Gallery. It was greatly increased, and received some of its brightest ornaments in the reign of Augustus III., who purchased the collection of the Duke of Modena, and the famous *Madonna di San Sisto* of Raphael. "While lingering among the great productions of a captivating art, it is a pleasant feeling that they have had the rare fortune to be treated with reverence by every hostile hand. Frederick the Great bombarded Dresden, battered down its churches, laid its streets in ruins, but ordered his cannon and mortars to keep clear of the Picture Gallery. He entered as a conqueror, levied the taxes, administered the government, and, with an affectation of humility, asked permission of the captive electress to visit the Gallery as a stranger. Napoleon's policy, too, led him to treat Saxony with much consideration, and was the guardian angel of her pictures. Not one of them made the journey to Paris." — *Russell's Germany*.

\* See *Kugler's Handbook of Painting, Part I., Italian School*, edited by Eastlake; and *Parts II. and III., Germany and Netherlands, France and Spain*, edited by Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

It is much to be regretted that many of the pictures of this gallery, including the Raphael and the Correggios, have suffered greatly, first, from neglect, and, afterwards from injudicious cleaning.

Old and	D. German Dutch.	Ff. RAPHAEL. CORREGGIO.	E. Modern and	F. Dutch German.
C. Dutch. RU- BENS.	Aa. Ferrara.	COURT YARD.	Ee. Neapo- lian.	G. Dutch. REM- BRANDT.
	Bb. Venice. TITIAN.		Dd. GUIDO.	
	Venetian and Bolognese.		Milanese and Genevese.	
B. Italian and Spanish.	A. French.		H. Dutch.	
		Entrance		

A few of the choicest works are here set down, with the view of guiding the eye of the spectator in a collection so extensive, sparing him the fatigue of examining productions less worthy of attention, and at the same time relieving him from the mortification of having passed over any of acknowledged merit.

Exterior rooms, A to H, contain Flemish, Dutch, French, German, and Spanish paintings, and room B a few Italian. Rooms Aa to Ee of the interior gallery, and Ff of the exterior, contain Italian works only.

*Italian Schools.*—No collection out of Italy contains a finer Raphael, or can compete with this in the works of the Venetian masters and Correggio.

*Room Ff. RAPHAEL'S MADONNA DI SAN SISTO*, 1020, is the gem of the Dresden Gallery; a capital painting scarcely surpassed by any work of Raphael's existing in Italy, and equalled by none out of it. It is in his latest and best manner, and was executed only a few years before his death. The sainted Pope Sixtus, from whom the

picture is named, is represented on the one side gazing with pious and trembling awe upon the figure of the Virgin, who is soaring up to heaven in all the majesty with which the Roman Catholic religion has surrounded her, bearing in her arms the divine child. "The head of the Virgin is perhaps nearer the perfection of female beauty and elegance than anything in painting; it is truly impressive and beautiful."—*Wilkie*. Opposite to the Pope kneels St. Barbara; her youthful beauty and fervour contrast admirably with his aged form. Below this group are two angelic children, their countenances beaming with innocence and intelligence, their eyes up-turned towards the central figures of the picture; they are among the happiest efforts of art. This picture was purchased from a convent at Piacenza for 17,000 ducats (about 8000*l.*).

*CORREGGIO.*—Excepting at Parma, so many and such excellent works of this artist are to be met with nowhere in Europe. The following 6 paintings are numbered and arranged here according to the periods of the artist's life at which they were executed, as it is peculiarly interesting to watch the change in style and the progress to perfection made by so great a master in his art:—1077. The Virgin and Child with *St. Francis*, painted, it is said, at the age of 18. 1082. Portrait of a Man, supposed to be the physician of the artist. 1080. The far-famed picture of the Virgin and infant Jesus in the Manger, known by the name of "*La Notte*," the Night. "Correggio has here converted the literal representation of a circumstance of sacred history into a divine piece of poetry, when he gave us that emanation of supernatural light streaming from the form of the celestial child, and illuminating the ecstatic face of the Virgin mother, who bends over her infant undazzled; while another female draws back, veiling her eyes with her hand, as if unable to endure the radiance. Far off through the gloom of night we see the morning just breaking along the eastern horizon—emblem of the 'day-spring from on high.'"—*Mrs. Jamieson*. "The *Notte* of Correggio



is what I expected the most from, and the condition of which has given me the greatest disappointment. Yet, how beautiful the arrangement! All the powers of the art are here united to make a perfect work. Her the simplicity of the drawing of the Virgin and Child is shown in contrast with the foreshortening of the group of Angels; the strongest unity of effect with the most perfect system of intricacy. The emitting the light from the child, though a supernatural illusion, is eminently successful; it looks neither forced nor improbable. Whatever the *Notte* may have been, the hand of the picture-cleaner is here manifest; and those who like bright day-light effect will have it here to their heart's content. Correggio did not, like Rembrandt, in these effects attempt to give the colour of lamplight; the phosphorescent quality of light was more his aim, as in his 'Christ in the Garden.' But here the light on the Virgin and Child is white, chalky, and thin; and the rest of the picture has somewhat the poverty of a copy. The group of shepherds indeed appear, in character and in the beauty of painting, inferior to the general run of Correggio's figures; the man at the side is even coarse. Still, however, the matchless beauty of the Virgin and Child, the group of Angels over head, the day-break in the sky, and the whole arrangement of light and shadow, give it the right to be considered, in conception at least, the greatest of his works. \* \* It is a rubbed-out picture; yet still, though 'shorn of its beams,' it is not less 'than archangel ruined.' For the conception, purpose, and originality,—as an arrangement of colour, effect, and of sentiment,—I consider it one of the first works the art of painting has to boast of; and, in the adaptation of light and shadow to the illusion of the subject, one of the triumphs of modern art." — *Wilkie*. This picture was begun about the year 1522, and is one of the most admirable specimens of that masterly management of light and shade in which Correggio is unrivalled. 1081. Virgin and Child, with St. George. The figures of the

children and woman are particularly admired for their grace and sweetness of expression. 1079. The recumbent Magdalen, one of the sweetest and most pleasing, as well as the most faultless pictures ever painted. It is distinguished for its peculiar softness of outline, and is executed in the artist's best manner. "It is in its pristine condition; almost as left by the master, without even varnish. The head, neck, and arms are beautiful; the face and right arm one of the finest pieces of painting I have witnessed. The shadows are extremely loaded; the lights, though painted flat and floating, are, compared with them, thin and smooth. The background and darks of the picture, even the blue drapery, want richness and transparency." — *Wilkie*. 1078. The Virgin and Child with St. Sebastian, painted about 1528, is one of the most striking examples of the master's magic *chiaro-scuro*, remarkable, to use the words of an eminent artist, for the "exquisite truth of tint in the passage from light to dark; so that in this picture, as in nature, the spectator is soon unconscious of the presence of shade." *Parmigiano*.—1088. Virgin and Child, known as the *Madonna della Rosa*. *Baroccio*.—1093. Hagar in the Desert. *And. del Sarto*.—1058. The Sacrifice of Isaac. *Giulio Romano*.—1031. Virgin and Child, with a basin. 1022. A good copy of Raphael's *Madonna della Seggiola*. *Vicenzio di San Gimignano*.—1033. A Virgin and Child; an exquisite little picture. *Leonardo da Vinci*.—1051. A portrait attributed to him, and called *Lewis Sforza* in the catalogue, is now ascertained to be the likeness of a burgomaster of Basle, and the work of *Holbein*: it is admirably painted and most carefully finished, though in a rather dry manner. *Carlo Dolce*.—1072. St. Cecilia; one of the best pictures of the painter.—1073. Our Saviour blessing the bread, the same as the picture of *Burleigh*.

*Room Aa. Benvenuto Garofalo*.—586. The Virgin kneeling before the infant Saviour, while an Angel appears on the opposite side. *Dosso Dossi*.—596. The Fathers of the Church, SS. Gregory, Augustine, and Jerome, meditating the

immaculate Conception of the Virgin ; a grand work. *Giovanni Bellino*—610. Christ : a whole-length figure, full of majesty. 611. Portrait of the Doge Loredano.

*Room Bb. Titian*—631. The Tribute Money, known as “Il Christo della Moneta :” remarkable for the richness of colour, fine expression, and high finish. 632. The Virgin and Child, the Baptist, St. Jerome, and St. Paul. Some of the colour is very beautiful. 638. Portrait of Pietro Aretino. 639. A reclining Venus, like that in the Fitzwilliam Museum. It has suffered dreadfully from cleaning. 640. Portrait of a young woman dressed in white, with a fan, called Titian’s Mistress. *Giorgione*—645. The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel. *Palma Vecchio*—648. The Virgin and infant Saviour with St. John : a work of fascinating beauty. 651 and 652. Holy Families with St. Catherine.

*Room Cc. Paul Veronese*—689. The Finding of Moses. 700. The Adoration of the Wise Men : a glorious combination of colour. 701. Christ with his Disciples at Emmaus. 730. The Virgin and Child enthroned between St. John the Baptist and St. Jerome. Three female figures, representing Faith, Love, and Hope, are presenting to the Virgin a Member of the Venetian family of Concina, who had been reconciled to the Church after having listened to the doctrines of the Reformation. The other members of the family accompany him : a masterpiece of the artist. *Annibal Caracci*—827. Fame soaring upwards : very spirited.—828. St. Matthew writing his Gospel under the superintendence of the Virgin, with St. John and St. Francis. *Caravaggio*—852. The Card-players : full of truth and nature.

*Room Dd. Guido*—871. Bacchus as a Child. 875. Venus. *Albano*—888. A Dance of Cupids. *Carlo Cignani*—916. Joseph and Potiphar’s Wife : a masterpiece.

*Dutch, Flemish, and German Schools.*

The works of the early German and Flemish masters here, are far inferior to those at Munich, Berlin, and Vienna ; but in the productions of the

later period of these schools the Dresden Gallery is very rich indeed.

*Room D. L. Cranach*—503. Portrait of Luther. 504. Melancthon. *A. Durer*—523. A Rabbit, in water-colours : excellently done. 524. Portrait of a Man in black ; probably of Lucas van Leyden. *Holbein*, the younger—530. Jacob Meyer, burgomaster of Basle, with his Family, kneeling before the Virgin, “and praying for the recovery of his sick child. The Madonna has laid down the infant Saviour, and has taken in her arms the sickly infant.”—*W.J.F.* This is, without doubt, Holbein’s chef-d’œuvre.

*Room C. Van Dyk*—429. Charles the First. 427. His Queen, Henrietta Maria. 428. Their Children, Charles II., James II., Henrietta, afterwards Duchess of Orleans. 408. Portrait of Old Parr, at the age of 151. 405. Portrait of the painter David Rykaerts, in a fur pelisse, sitting in an arm-chair : a fine portrait ; low and brown in tone, but broad and powerful. *Rubens*—389. A Picture known by the name of the Garden of Love, or Love punished. 377. The Judgment of Paris, a small, highly finished study, or nearly a repetition of the picture in our National Gallery. 376. The Boar Hunt : a very animated sketch. 375. Neptune stilling the tempest (called the “Quos ego”), upon the passage of the Cardinal Ferdinand of Austria from Spain to Italy. 371. A Sketch for the large picture of the Last Judgment, at Munich. 355. Portrait of a young woman in black, with flowers in her left hand : a charming picture, lights well arranged, flesh colour exquisite. *Teniers*—254. and 237. A Village Fête. 250. Temptation of St. Anthony ; in which, as in the same subject at Berlin, the painter’s wife and mother-in-law appear. 249. The Alchemist’s Laboratory. 246. A Guard Room. A boy and armour in the foreground ; soldiers playing at cards behind. One of the most perfect of his pictures : clear, delicate, and free in execution. 245. Boors smoking, drinking, and gambling. 244. Peter brought out of Prison by the Angel : oddly treated. *Van der Werff*—221. Judgment of Paris. 224. Abraham



sending away Hagar. 228. The Artist and his Family. *Terburg*—210. A Soldier writing a letter, for which a trumpeter is waiting. 212. A young Lady in white, before a table. *Paul Potter*—208, 209. Two Cattle-pieces. *Ruisdael*—197. The Hunt: a wooded scene, with a piece of water in the foreground. The figures are by Van de Velde. One of the finest pictures *Ruisdael* ever painted. 193. The Château of Bentheim. 187. Landscape, known as "the Jews' Burial-ground."

Room B. *Murillo*—111. A Fruit Girl. *Velasquez*—109. The Conde Olivarez.

Room A. *Claude*—30. The Flight into Egypt. 31. *Acis and Galatea*. *Nic. Poussin*—19. The Adoration of the Magi. 21. Moses found by Pharaoh's Daughter. 26. The Sacrifice of Noah.

Room H. *Rubens*—1727. The Vintage. 1730. Charles V. crowned by Fame. *Backhuysen*—1746. Fight between the English and Dutch Fleets. *Both*—1803. Landscape: in the foreground, two men on horseback.

Room G. *Ferdinand Bol*—1623. Joseph presenting his Father to Pharaoh: worthy of Rembrandt. 1624. The Repose in Egypt. *Rembrandt*—1578. Portrait of his Mother; she is weighing gold. 1569. The Entombment of Christ. 1570. Landscape. 1554. His own Portrait, with his Wife sitting on his knee, and a glass of wine in his hand. 1552. His daughter, holding a carnation: a charming picture. *Wouwermann*.—There are no less than 55 pictures by him, among which are many of his best works, as, 1517. The Horse Market. 1523. The Camp. 1601. The Horse Market. 1604. Horsemen at an Inn. 1606. A Fair. 1611. The Halt. 1612. The Mill. 1641. Skirmish of Cavalry, and several battle-pieces. *F. Mieris*—1317. A Soldier smoking. 1320. An old Man mending a Pen. 1321. A travelling Tinker scrutinising a worn-out Kettle: one of the artist's finest works. 1322 and 1323. The Artist in his Studio. *Gerard Dow*—1334. A Dentist drawing a Boy's Tooth. 1337. Portrait of the Artist drawing. 1342. A Hermit in a Cave:

elaborately finished. 1343. The Artist himself, when young, playing on a Violin. *Netscher*—1347. The Artist's own Portrait. 1348. A Lady playing, while a Man by her side is singing. 1351, 1352. Portraits of Madame de Montespan: in the latter is her son, the Duke of Maine. *Schalcken*—1358. A Girl examining an Egg at a Candle. *Ad. Ostade*—1366. The Painter in his Studio. 1367. Interior of a Dutch Tavern. Two of the painter's best productions. *Metzu*—1387. The Poultry-woman. 1388. The Poultry-man. *Slingeland*—1394. A Poultry-dealer offering a young Woman a Fowl. *W. Mieris*—1462. A Gipsy telling a young Woman her Fortune. 1466. A Man blowing a Trumpet. 1467. A Dealer in Game.

Room F. *Denner*—1225. Head of an old Woman, with a piece of white drapery on her head. *Swanefelt*—1288. A good landscape.

*Modern Works*:—The Portraits of 2 children, a popular picture, by Vogel the elder, a Saxon artist. *Gerard's* Portrait of Napoleon in his coronation robes, is historically interesting. A large series of drawings in crayon (pastel) are hung between the windows in several rooms. The best are the following, by *Raphael Mengs*:—26. Cupid sharpening his Arrows, is excellent;—and 2. his own Portrait. 22. La Belle Chocolatière, a waitress at a coffee-house in Vienna, and a celebrated beauty of the last century, who married into a high Austrian family (the Dietrichsteins), by *Liotard*, in crayons. The remainder are, for the most part, by *Rosalba Carriera*, a female artist of Venice, and of inferior merit.

Below the Picture Gallery is a Collection of *Plaster Casts* of the most famous antique statues known. They are called the *Mengsischen Abgüsse*, having been made by and under the superintendence of the celebrated artist *Raphael Mengs*. "Besides perfect accuracy, many parts of the figure, such as the hair, are finished with a much higher degree of industry and precision than is usually found in this department of the plastic art."—*Russell*.

Amongst other interesting objects is a group representing Menelaus carrying away the body of Patroclus, put together and restored from antique fragments in the Pitti Palace at Florence. The exertion and muscular display of the one figure, contrasted with the impotent lifeless limbs of the other, are not to be surpassed. The Boy on the Dolphin, by Raphael (?): the original was in Lord Bristol's collection in Ireland; cast of Venus, and colossal bust of Juno (Ludovisi), also deserve attention.

A new *Picture Gallery* is now (1851) building on the N.E. side of the Zwinger, from the designs by Prof. Semper, architect of the new theatre, who took part in the street rebellion of 1849, and was obliged to fly. As it will not be sufficiently large to contain the whole collection, the best works only will be deposited in it. The exterior is completed, but it is uncertain when it will be ready for the reception of the pictures. The plaster casts of Mengs, and perhaps other similar collections, are to be placed in this new "Museum."

The *Zwinger*.—This building, erected in 1711, was intended merely as the fore-court and entrance-yard to a new and magnificent palace, designed by Augustus II., but never carried further. It is an enclosure consisting of an arcade, which, with the portal in front, are light and handsome, but surmounted by heavy and inelegant pavilions at the sides. During the street revolt of May, 1849, the S. E. angle of the Zwinger was burned down, and remains a vast ruin. The building is now occupied by the following collections:—  
1. The Historical Museum. 2. Museum of Natural History. 3. Cabinet of Prints and Drawings.

1. The *Historical Museum* (*Historisches Museum*, formerly called *Rustkammer—Armoury*) is well arranged in the N. wing of the Zwinger. It is opened to the public only twice a week, in the summer months, on Monday and Thursday, from 8 to 12, and 2 to 6, by tickets, only 36 of which are given out at a time, so that the best way to see it is to pay the fee of two dollars, and make an appointment with the in-

spector for a private view at other hours.

This is undoubtedly one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe. Though less interesting, as an historical collection, it surpasses the Ambras collection at Vienna in armour of rich and studied workmanship, and leaves the Armoury in the Tower of London very far behind. It contains all the weapons, offensive and defensive, of chivalrous warfare; all the trappings and accoutrements of the tournament and other wild sports of feudal ages. Wealth and skill appear to have been exhausted in the materials and decoration of the armour. The elaborate workmanship in gold, silver, and ivory expended on the smaller arms, as the hilts of swords, stocks of guns, bits and stirrups, the rich damasking of the plate armour and gun-barrels, and the carving and inlaid work so profusely bestowed, are sufficient to excite wonder and admiration. There are no suits in it older than the time of our Henry VIII.; but several of Queen Elizabeth's period, for man and horse, are covered with reliefs executed in the richest style.

The 1st room contains specimens of painted glass of the 16th and 17th centuries; portraits of the Saxon princes of the Ernestine and Albertine dynasties. Those of Albert and his wife are by *L. Cranach*: the rest are for the most part copies.

Around the room are arranged many articles of old furniture, cabinets, &c., almost all of which are ascertained to have belonged to the worthies whose effigies now decorate the walls. The work-table of the Electress Anne (1585) may interest the ladies. A cabinet given to Martin Luther by his friend the Elector John Frederick, containing relics of the great reformer; together with a small sacramental cup, of silver gilt and ebony, which was presented to him by the Elector. A great number of ancient drinking vessels, horns, goblets, cups, for all varieties of potations:—the reader of Walter Scott will be pleased to discover among them the type of the blessed bear of Bradwardine.



The 2nd room is filled with implements of sports, pastimes, the chase, gardening, turning, &c.; spears, knives, bows, hunting-horns, and game-bags. A carved hunting-horn of ivory (12th cent. ?); the hunting-knife and horn of Henri IV. of France; the cross-bow of the Elector Maurice (d. 1653); of John Frederick, 1554, ornamented with a representation of Orpheus on one side, and a chase on the other. Game-bags embroidered by princesses; a collection of dogs' collars, arranged in chronological order from the time of Henry the Pious, 1541, to John George I., 1656.

3rd. *Gallery of Tournament*, occupied almost entirely with parade arms and armour, employed in the tilts and tournaments of the times of chivalry. Of a collection of swords here shown, the oldest is a French blade, bearing the date 1293. The labour and skill bestowed on the ornaments of some of the sword-hilts should not be overlooked. In this gallery of *iron statues*, horse and foot, the most remarkable suits are—one, probably of the 16th cent., a present to the Elector from Philip Emanuel, Duke of Savoy. Near it is a black suit worn at the burial of the Elector, Augustus I. A knight, in black armour, on horseback, usually formed part of the funeral procession of the Saxon princes; several black suits in the collection have been made or used for this purpose. In the same way, on gala-days and at great festivities, such as the accession, marriage, or the like event in the life of a Saxon prince, a knight in a suit of gold and silver armour, as gaily and as splendidly decorated as possible, made part of the show. On these joyous occasions, the horse was called *Gala Horse* (*Freude Pferd*), and on the more mournful, *Mourning Horse* (*Trauer Pferd*).

A suit of armour (No. 316) for man and horse, manufactured in Italy, is hardly to be surpassed in the elaborate workmanship with which it is decorated. Its surface is covered with reliefs, representing the Labours of Hercules, the Golden Fleece, Theseus and Ariadne, and similar mythological subjects, all evincing the hand of a

masterly artist. Another suit, of iron and copper gilt, was made, 1599, by Colman, an armourer at Augsburg, for Christian II.

Several shields and helmets of iron, beautifully chased, and ornamented with reliefs, such as are usually employed only in decorating plate or other articles formed of the precious metals. It is well known that the invention and taste in design of the most talented artists was called in to aid the skill of the armourers of those days.

Near the end of the room are several tilting suits. Two of these in particular deserve notice. They are the complete equipment of two knights on horseback for the more earnest species of tournament, the duel (*Scharfrennen*, Germ.), which sometimes ended in the death of one of the parties. The weight of each of these tilting suits is nearly 2 cwt. They are so ponderous and unwieldy, that the slightest motion was hardly possible; the wearer could not even turn his head, but must content himself with looking straight forward through the scanty opening of his heavy helmet. The suits consist of a breastplate, to which is attached a shield, and over it a black target of wood, still bearing the dents of the lance, and a back-piece. To this was screwed a sort of hook, serving as a rest for the lance, attached to the saddle behind. Without this provision it would have hardly been possible to support, in a horizontal position, the heavy lances used in the tournament. The thighs were not encased, but protected by two shields, or pieces of iron, projecting from the saddle on each side. The inspection of these very interesting suits will give a far better insight into the nature of a tournament than the best description. The two different kinds of lance in use at the tournament are here exhibited, one pointed, and intended to pierce through both armour and wearer, and used only in the combat for life and death; the other ending in several small spikes, and intended to attach itself to the outside of the armour, when driven against it.

The 4th room. Another long gallery is filled with warlike arms for

use in the field, not for show, less ponderous and unwieldy than the preceding. A large part have been worn in battlê. Many of the suits were made for Saxon princes, and other historical characters, and are chronologically arranged. The first is that of George the Bearded, Duke of Saxony. Near it is the sword of Thomas Münzer, the leader of the rebellious peasants in Thuringia, in 1525; a character who united the knavery of Jack Cade with the religious madness of the chiefs of the Covenanters in Scotland. The armour of Henry the Pious; of John Frederick the Magnanimous, worn by him when taken prisoner at Mühlberg, 1547. There are 3 suits of the Elector Maurice; near them is preserved the blood-stained scarf which he wore at the battle of Sievershausen, and the bullet fired (according to tradition) by a traitor on his own side, which killed him, 1553. The fluted armour of Christian I. is very handsome. Near it is the sword with which the Chancellor Crell was beheaded, in spite of Queen Elizabeth's intercession on his behalf. It bears the motto, "Cave Calviniane."

The figure which stands 11th in the row of Saxon princes is that of the Elector John George, who was a leader in the Thirty Years' War. The 15th, a brown suit, is the armour of Gustavus Adolphus, which he left at Weissenfels before the battle of Lützen (in the fight he wore a suit of buff leather, now preserved at Vienna). The marshal's staves of his opponents, Counts Tilly and Pappenheim, are also preserved here.

Among the most interesting historical relics is the scale armour worn by the heroic John Sobieski, at the siege of Vienna in 1683; near it are displayed the trophies, arms, horse-tail standards, &c., gained by the detachment of Saxon troops who fought under the Duke of Lorraine on that occasion. Their commander, the Elector of Saxony (whose armour is also here), was the first who planted a Christian flag in the Turkish camp. Farther on is the cuirass of Augustus II., surnamed the Strong, weighing 100 lbs. It would be

difficult to find a man at present who could walk in his armour, "which you can hardly raise from the ground; or wear his cap, which encloses an iron hat, heavier than a caldron. But Augustus, if you believe the Saxons, was a second Samson." He is said to have "lifted a trumpeter in full armour and held him aloft in the palm of his hand—to have twisted the iron banister of a stair into a rope—and to have made love to a coy beauty by presenting in one hand a bag of gold, and breaking with the other a horse-shoe." —*Russell's Germany.*

Against the walls and pillars of this room are arranged a variety of swords and other weapons, many of which are remarkable for their workmanship, others for their history. Battle-axes and maces of various dates and patterns. A dagger which, after being thrust into the body, separates into three parts on touching a spring, so that it would be impossible to extract it from a wound. A short sword, notched on one side, intended to catch the blade of an adversary, and break it short off before it could be disengaged. The dagger of Rudolph of Swabia, who lost his hand while raising it to wound his brother, the Emperor Henry IV., in a single combat at Merseburg, 1080. The workmanship is very fine.

The weapons with which the Bohemian peasants armed themselves during the Hussite War consist of flails shod with iron; a Polish battle-scythe, of the period of Kosciusko's revolution—a most fearful weapon, which with one blow might cleave horseman and horse in twain; the sword of Don John of Austria, who commanded at Lepanto.

The 5th room contains *fire-arms*, from their earliest invention in Europe. One of the oldest weapons of this kind is a rude sort of pistol, supposed to date from the end of the 15th cent., a mere iron barrel,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, with a touchhole in the side. It was fired not by a flint falling upon steel, but by the friction of a file upon a piece of firestone (pyrites). The file was inserted in a groove by the side of the touchhole, it was then covered with



powder, and the firestone screwed down tightly in contact with it. When the file was smartly drawn out, the friction served to ignite the powder. The first step of improvement after this was a pistol fired by means of a piece of lighted tow; then came the wheel-lock, and afterwards the falling-lock with flint and steel. Specimens of all these varieties are preserved here; also the pistols of Maurice of Saxony, splendidly inlaid with silver and ivory. Another pair, remarkable for their plainness, belonged to Charles XII. of Sweden, and were borne by him on the day of his death at Frederickshal.

6th. This room is filled with costly stuffs used at the coronations and other festivities of Augustus II. and III., Kings of Poland; trappings and harness for horses, of most rich materials; splendidly embroidered bits and stirrups, and housings for sledge-horses, &c., on which the most elaborate ornaments have been expended. One set of harness is of gold, splendidly enamelled, set with rubies; another of silver set with pearls. In the 4 large cabinets are the state costumes of princes from the 16th to the 18th cent., and in 2 smaller ones are shoes of different nations; also those of Kant and Wieland, and the boots of Murat; likewise mitres worn by the bishops of Meissen.

The 7th room is fitted up with a Turkish tent, taken at the siege of Vienna, 1683; and its contents are chiefly Turkish and Eastern arms.

8th. Includes an ethnographical collection; the garments and weapons of various barbarous and savage nations, partly formed by Prof. Pöppig in S. America,—as hammocks, clubs, poisoned arrows, shooting tubes, dresses of coloured feathers, teeth, and claws, arms of the S. Sea Islanders, &c.

9th. Contains riding equipments and parade trappings. Among the historical relics in the last and splendidly ornamented apartments are, the robes worn by Augustus the Strong at his coronation as King of Poland. By the side of them, as it were to show his claim to the by-name of "the Strong," is kept the horse-shoe which he broke in two

between his fingers; together with the written testimony of those who were witnesses of this feat of strength. The swords deposited here are among the chief ornaments of the collection; the iron hilts being of carved work, executed at Nuremberg with surprising correctness; there are several hundred of them. The little cocked hat of Peter the Great, and a wooden bowl, turned with his own hand, are among the curiosities here. Last of all, here may be seen a saddle of red velvet, which belonged to Napoleon; the boots which he wore at the battle of Dresden, which seem to have sadly needed cobbling; and the satin shoes worn by him at his coronation.

Electrotypes of the objects of this collection are made of various sizes by the inspector, Mr. Büttner. There is also a collection of 2000 guns of various fashions and ages, which may interest sportsmen and soldiers, and a series of twenty pictures representing tournaments, with dates and descriptions.

The *Museum of Natural History*, occupying the lower story of one side of the Zwinger, is shown gratis from April to October, on Wednesdays and Saturdays:—the minerals from 9 to 12; the zoology from 3 to 6; by tickets, only 15 of which are given out at once. A fee of 2 dollars will procure admittance at other times, if intimation be sent to the curators.

This collection is not on a par with many others on the continent, and is kept in a very slovenly state, but still contains some objects which a person interested in science would be sorry to have missed. When the Opera-house of the Palace was burnt, during the insurrection of 3rd to 9th May, 1849, a part of this wing of the Zwinger was destroyed, containing the cabinet of stuffed birds, and the valuable Herbarium of Prof. Reichhard.

*Minerals.*—The specimens from the Saxon Mines, of the ores of silver, cobalt, lead, and iron, are very complete, especially those from Freiberg and the Erzgebirge. One specimen of native silver formed part of a mass of pure metal large enough to serve as a dinner-

table for the Elector, when he visited the Schneeberg mine, in which it was found.

The collection of *fossils* is large. The specimens of petrified monocotyledonous plants from Chemnitz deserve particular notice. Among them is an enormous tree,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. diameter, petrified root and branch. Another curiosity is a tube, many feet long, formed by lightning falling upon a bed of sand, which has been partially melted by the electric fluid, wherever it took its course. It was found behind the baths of Link. The like have been discovered in England and other parts of the world.

*Zoology*.—This part of the museum, scarcely worth visiting, has been neglected, and is not very complete. As curiosities, we may mention the horse of Augustus II., stuffed. Its tail measures 24 ft.; its mane, 16 ft. Two of his dogs are also preserved here. One is 3 ft. high, and measures 5 ft. from the snout to the tail. The other is 5 in. long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. The beaver from the Elbe, the horns of a stag embedded in the centre of the trunk of a tree, and a Guanache mummy, also merit notice.

*Cabinet of Engravings* (Kupferstich-Sammlung) is shown to artists and amateurs on Tuesdays, from 8 to 12, by tickets, which are given out in limited numbers by the curator. Strangers who wish to see it at other times must secure the attendance of the manager, M. Frenzel. That amiable and erudite gentleman will give every information respecting it. On such occasions a fee of 3 dollars (for a party) is usually put into the hands of his attendant.

This is "one of the most complete collections of copper-plates in Europe, containing every thing that is interesting in the history of the art, or valuable from practical excellence, and forms a supplement to the *Picture Gallery*. The oldest is of the date 1466, and is said to be the earliest yet known. Whoever wishes to study the history of this beautiful art, and to be initiated in the mysteries of *connoisseurship*, can find no better school than the cabinet of Dresden. It overflows with materials, and is under the direction of a gentleman

who not only seems to be thoroughly master of his occupation, but has the much rarer merit of being in the highest degree particularly attentive and communicative."—*Russell*.

There are 300,000 engravings in this collection. It is rich in the early German masters, Mechenen, Schoengauer, Albert Dürer, Wohlgemuth, &c., and has some valuable Marc Antonios.

The 50 portfolios of *Drawings by the old masters*, especially of the early German, Flemish, and Dutch schools, form a very interesting and prominent portion of this cabinet. There is, besides, a most valuable collection, unique probably of its kind, of portraits, to the number of nearly 450, of all the most distinguished characters of the 19th cent. in Europe—sovereigns and royal families, statesmen and generals, artists and men of eminence in science and literature, all find a place here. They have been taken from the life by *Prof. Vogel* of Dresden, are drawn with a masterly pencil, and the likenesses are perfect. Several of the most eminent artists of our own country are included in the series.

The JAPANESE PALACE, situated in the Neustadt, on the rt. bank of the Elbe, close to the Leipzig gate, was built by Augustus II., as a summer residence. It receives its name from some grotesque oriental figures and ornaments with which it is decorated. It now serves only the purposes of a Museum, and contains the following collections:—

1. The Museum of Antiquities (*Antikensammlung*).
2. The Library.
3. The Collection of Porcelain and Terra Cottas.

1. The *Antiquities*, open Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to 1, from the 1st of May to the 31st of Oct., are placed on the l.-hand side of the entrance hall, on the ground-floor. A traveller fresh from the galleries of Rome and Florence may perhaps be disposed to despise this collection, which indeed ranks after that at Munich, &c., and has moreover suffered both from the ignorant mutilations of a barbarous age, and from the reparations and restora-



tions of a more enlightened period. Nevertheless, there are many objects of high interest, both in point of art and as illustrations of antiquity. A new catalogue is promised. The numbers stood as follows in October, 1849.

In the 1st hall are modern works in bronze, and marble, and copies. In the 2nd hall are one or two modern works which deserve notice, as, 53. A bronze bust of Gustavus Adolphus, made from a cast taken after his death—55. A bust of Charles I. of England—54. A bust of Cardinal Richelieu, of bronze, a characteristic likeness, of good workmanship—99. Deianira carried off by the Centaur, in bronze, the work of John of Bologna.

*Third Hall.* No. 115. A head of Niobe, like the one at Florence, and, though inferior to it, showing that beautiful expression of intense mental agony, of which, it is said, the masters of the Bolognese school sometimes availed themselves in their representations of the Virgin, especially in those paintings of the Descent from the Cross, or burial of the Saviour, in which the body lies in the Virgin's arms. 116. A female bronze head, bust of coloured marble, called the eldest daughter of Niobe. 142. A quadrangular altar with niches for Lares. 143. A Torso of Pallas Promachos, known as the Dresden Minerva. She is clad in the peplus, woven for her by Athenian virgins. A strip in front, representing rich embroidery, is divided into 11 compartments, the subjects being the battles of the Goddess with the Titans. 141 is a restoration of 143, in clay, by Prof. Rauch of Berlin.

*Fifth Hall.* 169. Cupid playing with a Lion is not very remarkable for execution, but the design is captivating and the expression pleasing. 191. Minerva represented as the goddess who presided over the intellectual part of warfare, Greek strategy, and tactics. (Mars was the god of wild combats and battles.) The figure is somewhat masculine in its shape and proportions—there is more of manhood than womanhood in the appearance of her broad shoulders and narrow hips. The Ægis

is thrown on carelessly and awry. 201. A triangular pedestal of a candelabrum, of Pentelic marble. The relief carved on one side represents Hercules withheld by Apollo from carrying off the sacred tripod from Delphi; on another side is the reconsecration of the restored tripod; on the 3rd is the consecration of a sacred torch. They are executed in the style called Eginetan. This specimen is curious, as showing the early progress of the art. The faces are all alike, and without expression; the draperies are stiff, and the hair resembles a coil of rope. 209. A Young Wrestler. 210. Ampelos, or Satyriscus, in the attitude of pouring wine. There are 3 other statues of the same Faun in the collection. This far surpasses the others in beauty of workmanship.

*Sixth Hall.* 260, 261, 262. A Lady of Herculaneum and her 2 Daughters, found in an almost perfect state in the theatre of Herculaneum—very fine and noble figures. They are interesting as showing the costume of a Roman lady, still more so as specimens of the perfect treatment of draperies by ancient artists.

*Seventh Hall.* 283. Torso of a wounded Gladiator, nearly in the attitude of the Dying Gladiator. This is a fragment of great value. It is executed in the most finished style of art; and the anatomy, especially of the back, is acknowledged to be unequalled for accuracy. 303. One of the sons of Niobe lying dead. A fine repetition of a well known statue.

*Eighth Hall.* 349-352. Statues of 4 Romans engaged in the game of Ball (pila). They were at one time erroneously called Gladiators, and are so restored, with sword-hilts in their hands; but these are nobles of the time of Hadrian, not slaves. 351 represents the Empr. Hadrian.

*Ninth Hall.* 359. Bust of Caligula in red porphyry. The effigy of this emperor is rare, as most of his statues were destroyed after his death from hatred of his cruelty while living. 383. Venus in the attitude of the Medicean. The upper part down to the knees, except the hand, is antique. The back of this statue is considered by good judges

little inferior in exquisite finish to that of the far-famed Venus at Florence. 384. An Athlete anointing himself. 386. Ariadne, abandoned by Theseus, is regarding him with reproachful looks as he departs. The head is modern, but the expression of it is good. The shoulders are exquisite.

The end of the 10th *Hall* represents one side of a Columbarium, and here and in the adjoining room are some Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities.

The *Collection of Porcelain and Terra Cottas* (Porzellan Sammlung), on the sunken floor of the Japanese Palace. It consists of more than 60,000 pieces of china, occupies 20 apartments, which are not well lighted, and the MS. catalogue of it fills 5 folio volumes.

Besides a large collection embracing the earliest as well as the finest productions of native Saxon manufacture, there is an immense quantity of Chinese and Japanese specimens of an old date, but a deficiency in the later and finer qualities. Some of the earlier brown ware was turned in a lathe and polished. There is some Italian and Sèvres ware, but the European porcelain is chiefly that of Meissen, of which many duplicates have been sold to obtain specimens of other manufactures. This collection contains the earliest attempts of Böttcher, the alchymist, who is said to have made the discovery whilst seeking for the philosopher's stone. The ware which he produced, and which led to the discovery of true porcelain, is an imperfect opaque porcelain, coloured, by means of oxide of iron in the clay, of a brown or reddish hue.\* The original collection suffered greatly in the Seven Years' War, when Dresden was occupied by the Prussians and Russians. Dr. Klemme, the intelligent director, has taken great pains in the arrangement of this collection in its present place.

At the entrance near the staircase are 2 leopards as large as life, a colossal bust of Augustus the Strong, and a nosegay. The Chinese and Japanese Porce-

\* A very full account of the curiosities of the Dresden China Gallery will be found in Marryat's Pottery.

lain occupies 11 rooms—a part consists of figures of animals of all sorts, grotesques, &c. &c. The Japanese vases are of great size and price, the antiquities of Chinese porcelain manufacture highly curious. "Two plain yellow plates, and one broken one of the same colour, are the greatest rarity in the whole collection, as this class of ware is made for the use of 'His Celestial Majesty' alone, and the exportation of them is prohibited under pain of death."—*Ld. F.* A number of beautiful objects in *biscuit*, such as busts, figures from the antique, groups, the model of a monument to Augustus III. A nosegay of flowers of very delicate workmanship, of a more recent date, and of European origin. Several specimens of French china from Sèvres were the gift of Napoleon; among them are splendid vases, with paintings illustrating the events of his life, &c. &c.

There are several services of china. One variety is called *Krack or serpent China*, and is very valuable. The Italian earthenware is ornamented with paintings founded on the designs of Raphael, though not actually executed by him (Majolica). One set of china contained in this collection was given to the Elector Augustus II., by Frederick I. of Prussia, in exchange for a company of grenadiers fully equipped.

In the 17th room are Etruscan, Greek, and Roman vases; German urns from tumuli; Persian and American pottery. In the 18th, specimens illustrating the history of the art of pottery in Europe from the 12th to the 19th cent.

There is a dépôt for the sale of Dresden China in the town (in the Augustus Strasse). The manufactory is at Meissen. (See p. 439.)

The *Library*, in the first floor of the Japanese Palace, contains about 300,000 volumes, 2800 MSS., and a very large collection of maps. It is open every week-day from 9 to 1, and is exceedingly well arranged. All persons are allowed to consult and peruse books in the reading-room. The inhabitants are permitted to take books home with them, a privilege also extended to strangers who can get some respectable inhabitant of Dresden to come forward as security



for them. Strangers may see the curiosities of this library any time they please, by sending a previous intimation of a few hrs. to the librarian.

There are about 2000 early printed books, from the invention of printing to the end of the 15th cent. Among the MSS. are—a Greek MS. of the 10th cent., interlined with Latin, supposed to have been written in Ireland, one of the greatest curiosities. *Alb. Dürer's* Treatise on the Proportions of the Human Body, in his own hand-writing, and ornamented with his sketches (1528), a work deserving the notice of every artist. 3 volumes, representing the tournaments held in Dresden from 1487 to 1564, are curious. A volume filled with miniatures of the most celebrated and learned men of the 15th and 16th cent., drawn, it is conjectured, by the *younger Cranach*. Several volumes of autograph letters, among which are some of Luther, Melancthon, Grotius, Sixtus V., and Bianca Capello. Among the Oriental MSS. is an 8-sided Koran, and another which belonged to Sultan Bajazet. A Mexican MS., with hieroglyphics, curiously painted on aloe-leaves. The Gospels, written in the 12th cent., with vignettes in the style of Greek art. A collection of Fables in Arabic, with miniatures. A Mexican MS., containing, it is supposed, the genealogy of the gods and kings of that country. A collection, in 19 volumes, folio, made by Frederick Augustus II., of portraits of the princes and princesses living in the 17th cent., most carefully coloured, with maps of various countries, and plans of the principal towns, said to have cost 20,000 dollars. King René of Anjou's work on Tournaments, with drawings. The Bible translated into Bohemian, in the 14th cent., and written upon parchment in the middle of the 15th. Item Dr. Faustus's conjuring book. A very large apartment is occupied by European History: that of Saxony is particularly complete.

The *Gardens* attached to the Japanese Palace are very agreeable. They are open to the public, and extend down to the margin of the Elbe, whence the view is pleasing, including the bridge

and many of the finest buildings in the town.

*Monumental Statues.*—*Augustus II.* on horseback, in the new town, near the end of the bridge, made of hammered copper. The *Elector Maurice* in the Boulevard in the Altstadt, nearly opposite the Zeughaus (Arsenal). The late King Frederick Augustus, of bronze, in the centre of the Zwinger, by *Rietschel*. In the promenade in the Anton Stadt is a colossal bust of King Anthony.

The collection of *Herr v. Quandt*, in the Neustadt, contains interesting works by *Taddio Gaddi*, *Fiesole*, *Lippi*, *Francia* (a Lucretia), *Moretto* (the Virgin as she appeared at Brescia 1533), *Overbeck*, *Veit*, *Schnorr*, &c.—*R.*

A new Theatre has been built near the Catholic Church, from the designs of Prof. Semper. It holds 1700 persons, and, both within and without, is one of the handsomest in Germany, and well managed. It is open daily, beginning in winter at 6, in summer at 6½, and ending between 9 and 10. The opera here is good (see § 42). During the summer the performances take place sometimes in the theatre of the *Linkesche Bad*. There is a new minor theatre in *Reisewitz Garten*, just before entering the *Plauensche Grund*.

Since 1830 the meetings of the two Chambers of Estates (*Landstände*), which form the parliament of Saxony, have been open to the public. The Chambers (*Landhaus*) are situated in the *Pirnaische Gasse*.

*Clubs.* There is an excellent club called the *Ressource*, to which strangers are admitted freely; there is a good restaurant in the house, where you may dine *à la carte*. Admittance to read the newspapers at the reading-room (*Literärisches Museum*) is easily obtained: Alt Markt, No. 6, 1st floor.

The best shops are in the *Schloss Gasse* and *Alt Markt*. *Fietta's* café, at the corner of the Alt Markt and *Schloss Gasse*, is much frequented. *Baldini*, in the Alt Markt, is a good confectioner.

*Cafés.* Those on the *Brühl Terrace*, especially the *Café Reale* and the *Belvedere*, are much frequented in summer. The *Café Reale* has two wings; that nearest the bridge is for ladies, in which

smoking is prohibited, on the opposite side it is allowed. Smoking is allowed on the ground floor at the Belvedere, but not in the supper room up stairs. Very fair instrumental music may often be heard at the Belvedere in summer evenings.

*Eilposten*, &c., daily to Teplitz and Carlsbad, to Freiberg and Chemnitz, to Zwickau—four times a week to Annaberg.

*Railroad* to Leipzig—to Berlin in 6½ hrs.—to Bautzen and Breslau—to Prague, 28 Germ. m. Trains in 8 hrs.—to Vienna.

There is an *Express Train* daily from Vienna by Dresden to Cologne, and *vice versâ*. There are two railway stats. close together in the Neustadt, on the rt. bank of the Elbe.

N.B.—English travellers going into Austria, and furnished only with a French or Belgian passport, had better get it exchanged for a British one at the Embassy in Dresden.

*Steamers* ply on the Elbe, in summer, daily: 2 or 3 times a day to Pillnitz, Schandau, and Hernnskretsch (in the Saxon Switzerland), twice to Tetschen, and once daily to Aussig. Travellers coming from Prague to Dresden should leave the rail at Aussig and take to the steamer, in order to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Elbe and Saxon Switzerland.

*English Church Service* every Sunday, in the Johannes Kirche, near the Pirnaische Platz, at 11 a.m., and in summer also at 3 p.m.

Dr. Hedenus is a skilful *physician*, much employed by the English. Herr Hollander, 3 Halbe Gasse, is recommended as a good German master.

*Promenades*. There is no lack of pleasant walks in and about the town. Besides the *Terrace of Brühl* (p. 442) and the gardens of the Japanese Palace (p. 457), there are a sort of boulevard, which surrounds the town in the direction of the levelled fortifications, and another pleasant small garden adjoining the Zwinger.

*Outskirts and Environs*. At the distance of a mile from the barrier of the town, on the l. bank of the Elbe, on the way to Pirna, lies the *Grosse Garten*,

a large park filled with fine trees, containing several coffee-houses, to which people resort in summer, especially when attracted by a very good band, which often plays here.

About a mile S.E. of the town, and ½ m. from the Great Garden, are the fields and slopes which were the “scenes of the combats and bombardment preceding the retreat of the French to Leipzig.” The allied force extended all round the old town, from the barrier of Pirna on the Elbe to the marsh of Priesnitz on that river below the town. Immediately behind the small village of Räcknitz is the *Monument of Moreau*. He was struck by a shot from a battery at the angle of the wall now occupied by Dr. Struve’s garden. Napoleon caused the distance to be measured, and it was found to be not less than 2000 yards. A large square block of granite, surmounted by a helmet, has been erected on the spot where he received his mortal wound. His two legs, which were separated from his body by a cannon-ball, are buried here, but his body was conveyed to St. Petersburg. The inscription says, “Moreau, the hero, fell here, by the side of Alexander, 27th August, 1813.” The view of Dresden from this point is very good.

On the rt. bank of the Elbe, nearly a mile distant from the outskirts of the Neustadt, in the *Churchyard (Neustädter Kirchhof)*, is a representation of the *Dance of Death (Todtentanz)*, a procession of 27 figures, in several groups, each headed by the skeleton king, who drags on rather roughly, and with a triumphant air, the unwilling throng, composed of persons of all ranks, ages, and professions. This rude carving, in relief, is of no greater antiquity than 1534. It has now become the more curious, since the original Dance of Death exists no longer at Basle.

Tiedge the poet, and Adelung the philologist, are buried in this churchyard. Weber the composer, who died in London, and whose body was removed from Moorfields in 1844, and Fred. Schlegel, lie in the *Catholic churchyard* in the Friederichstadt.

The rt. bank of the Elbe, above Dresden, rises in picturesque hills from



the edge of the river. These are topped with rich woods, while their lower slopes, turned to the southern sun, are covered with vineyards, and form a continuation of the Saxon wine district, which begins at Meissen, and extends up to Pillnitz. These sunny slopes are dotted over with neat white villas, in the midst of pleasure-grounds—the retreats of opulent industry. Here also have been established several places of public resort, somewhat between a tea-garden, coffee-house, and tavern, such as are always to be found in the neighbourhood of a German large town. (§ 40.)

Such are the *Baths of Link* (Linkesche Bad), an establishment comprising an inn, situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the outskirts of the new town, on the borders of the Elbe, in a very rural spot, with a garden abounding in alcoves; a *Theatre*, where dramatic performances take place in summer; and a *mineral spring* with *baths*, which give the name to the spot. In summer afternoons, especially on Sundays, many hundred persons assemble here to take their ice, beer, or coffee—to dance, or listen to the music of an excellent band.

There is a very pleasant foot-road from this at the foot of the vine-clad hills, and by the Elbe side, nearly all the way to Pillnitz.

Not far from the Linkesche Bad is a large brewery established in 1838. It is a very large establishment, carried on by a company, and the beer brewed here is what is known in Germany by the name of Bavarian. It is called the *Waldschloss* brewery, from a small *Lustschloss* which stood in its neighbourhood. The “*Waldschlösses Bier*” enjoys a deserved reputation far and near. The building contains rooms for visitors, and there is a terrace much frequented owing to the fine view from it. The brewery forms a striking object, looking up the reach of the river from the end of the Brühl terrace.

A short distance above the Baths of Link, on the top of the hill beneath which the Elbe flows, is *Findlater's*, a house so called from a Scotch nobleman who resided here. After his death

it became a public garden, but has been recently purchased, with the 4 adjoining vineyards, by Prince Albert of Prussia, in the name of Baron von Stockhausen. He is about to build a fine mansion here.

Following the carriage road, about 3 m. from the Baths of Link, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the point where the post-road to Bautzen turns off on the l. above *Loschwitz*, a small red-tiled, dilapidated country-house is seen, in the midst of a vineyard close to the road. This was for some time the retreat of Schiller, who wrote the greater part of his “*Don Carlos*” in it. The building was lent to him by his friend the elder Körner (father of the poet, who resided in the house below). The view from it is very pleasing.

The village immediately opposite *Loschwitz*, called *Blasewitz*, has been rendered famous by Schiller, who has named the female *suttler* in the camp of *Wallenstein*, *Gustel of Blasewitz*—the said *Gustel* being a real person who, in the poet's time, used to sell cakes at the inn close to the ferry. This is indeed a classical neighbourhood; for before reaching *Pillnitz*, near the village of *Hosterwitz*, is the house in which *C. M. von Weber* composed his operas of “*Der Freischütz*” and “*Oberon*.” It is the first house on the rt., close to the road, after you pass an avenue of poplars running at rt. angles to the road. It is surrounded by walled vineyards.

The excursion to the romantic *Plauensche Grund* and the village of *Tharand* is described in Rte. 90.

The most interesting of all the excursions round Dresden is that to the *Saxon Switzerland*. (Rtes. 88, 89.) A traveller pressed for time, and unable to make the whole tour, should at least devote a day to visit the *Bastei*, *Ottowalder Grund*, and *Königstein*, which might easily be accomplished by starting by the railroad in the morning, so as to breakfast in the inn at the *Bastei*, proceeding thence along the rt. bank of the Elbe to *Schandau*, crossing the Elbe by ferry at *Schandau*, dining at *Königstein*, and returning by the evening train to Dresden. Mr. Muller, of

the H. de Pologne, suggests the following plan.—“The easiest and most profitable way of visiting Saxon Switzerland, particularly for those who cannot devote much time to it, is to set out from Dresden at 11 o’cl. morn. by railway, with a ticket for the stat. Pötscha; there to leave the train, cross the river Elbe to Wehlen, ascend to the Bastei rock, and go on as far as the little town of Schandau, and sleep there. The next day the traveller goes by the Kuhstall, the Winterberg, and the Prebischthor to Herniskretschen, where he meets the steamer for Dresden at 5 o’cl., and reaches that city at 8 in the evening.” By aid of steamer and railway a good deal of the Saxon Switzerland may be visited in afternoon excursions from Dresden, leaving the quiet morning hours to be devoted to the arts. Pötscha stat. is the nearest to the Bastei. Königstein may also be thus seen.

## ROUTE 88.

### THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

(A.) — DRESDEN TO PILLNITZ, THE BASTEI, SCHANDAU, KUHSTALL, PREBISCHTHOR, AND HIRNISKRETSCHEN.  
—RAILWAY.

*General Information.*—The district called the “Saxon Switzerland” begins about 8 m. above Dresden, and extends beyond the Bohemian frontier. The name of “Switzerland” is not altogether appropriate, as the scenery of the two countries is very different, and it may perhaps lead to exaggerated expectations, and comparisons disadvantageous to the Switzerland of Saxony. It has none of the glaciers, or snows, serrated ridges, and granite peaks of the *real* Switzerland, and its mountains are of very inferior height; but it has scenery so peculiar, and so unlike what is found elsewhere, that though it falls short, in sublimity, to that country, the Saxon Switzerland may be visited with surprise and gratification even by those who are acquainted with the other. The river Elbe flows through the centre of it, and its banks are more interesting in this part of its course than in any other between its source and the sea.

“About 4 m. beyond Pillnitz the valley of the Elbe closes; the mountains become more lofty and bare; the majestic river, quitting at length the rugged and mountainous course which has hemmed him in from his birth in the Mountains of the Giant, and destined to visit, throughout the rest of his career, only scenes of industry and fertility, comes forth rejoicing from the gorges which you are about to enter. From this point up to the frontiers of Bohemia, the rocks in the neighbourhood of the river, principally on the rt. bank, consisting of a coarse-grained sandstone, are cut in all directions into gorges, as if the chisel had been used to hew passages through them. They should rather be called lanes, so narrow are they, so deeply sunk, and so smoothly perpendicular do the gigantic walls of rock rise on both sides. The walls themselves are cut vertically into separate masses, by narrow openings reaching from the summit to the very bottom, as if a cement, which once united them, had been washed away. These perpendicular masses, again, are divided and grooved horizontally into layers, or apparent layers, like blocks regularly laid upon each other to form the wall. The extremities are seldom sharp or angular, but almost always rounded, betraying the continued action of water. They generally terminate in some singular form. Some have a huge rounded mass reclining on their summit, which appears scarcely broad enough to poise it; others have a more regular mass laid upon them, like the astragal of a Doric pillar; others assume the form of inverted pyramids, increasing in breadth as they shoot higher into the air. Occasionally they present a still more singular appearance; for, after tapering in a conical form to a certain elevation, they begin to dilate again as they rise higher, as if an inverted truncated cone were placed on a right truncated cone, resembling exactly, but on an infinitely greater scale, what often occurs in caverns, where the descending stalactite rests on an ascending stalagmite.” —*Russell's Germany*.

The rock of this district, which exhibits these phenomena, is the *Quar-*



*dersandstein* of German geologists, agreeing with the green-sand formation of England. "It crumbles down into a soil soft to the feet, and of sufficient consistency not to be deep or heavy, affording the easiest and least fatiguing walking to the pedestrian. It is difficult to tire in such a country, where there is also abundance of shades and delicious water in every valley."—*F. S.*

Many of the gorges, or narrow valleys, above described, are inaccessible in carriages, so that the *entire tour* of the Saxon Switzerland can only be made on foot. Nevertheless, most of the finest scenes lie within the distance of a short walk from some carriage-road; and notice is taken in the following route of those spots where travellers may leave their carriage, and of others to which it may be sent round to meet them. *Guides* may be found at the principal inns of the district, who will conduct strangers to the most interesting spots, by the shortest ways. A thaler a day is the usual *trinkgeld*.

All that is best worth noticing is described in the following routes, and may be seen in *three days* by a person who does not object to rise early, and who is moderately strong a-foot. On the first day, he may breakfast or dine at the Bastei. The baths of Schandau afford good sleeping accommodation, and may be chosen for the resting-place for the first and second nights, and Dresden may be reached early on the third evening. Pedestrians, who make the whole journey on foot, will require 4 days, or at least 3 and a half, and will find the best lodgings to be, for the 1st night, the Bastei; 2nd, Great Winterberg; 3rd, Schandau or Königstein: but as the country from Dresden to Pillnitz, or Pirna, is dull and flat, it is best to take the railway to Pirna (?), or to take the steamer on the Elbe. *Donkeys, ponies, and chaises-à-porteurs* may be hired at all the principal stations for ladies and those who cannot walk. The mode of travelling may be agreeably varied on returning, by descending the Elbe in the steamer, or in boats called *Gondeln*, which may be hired in the towns and villages along the banks.

A visit to the Saxon Switzerland is now facilitated by the *Steamers* on the Elbe (see p. 458), and by the *Railway*.

"An *abbreviated Tour* might satisfy many already acquainted with mountain scenery, who wish to see as much of the Saxon Switzerland as can be contained in an enlarged circuit from Dresden to Teplitz. By leaving Dresden in the morning by the train to Pirna, which is reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  h., crossing the Elbe, and walking through Ottowald, the Bastei may be gained before noon. The traveller may dine, and either cross the Elbe, ascend the highly interesting fortress of Königstein, and then recross it to Schandau, or may walk to Hochstein and Hohnstein, and thence by the Brand reach Schandau early, and spend the evening in its agreeable neighbourhood."

"Next day he may visit the Kuhstall and Prebischthor with the Great Winterberg; then return to the Elbe at Herrnskretsch, and follow the banks to Tetschen, whence by taking a carriage he may easily reach Teplitz in the evening."—*Pr. F.*

The carriage road along the rt. bank of the Elbe, by Pillnitz to the Bastei and Schandau, is now nearly superseded by the *railway to Prague*, which starts from the Neustadt in Dresden, crosses the Elbe, and, sweeping round the S. side of the town, skirts (l.) the great Garden; (rt.) Moreau's monument (p. 458); and thence follows the winding course of the Elbe, along the l. bank of that river. *Pötscha* is the *Stat.* for the Bastei, crossing the ferry to Wehlen: at Rathen is another ferry leading to the Bastei. *Königstein Stat.* is 40 min. walk from the fortress. Krippen is the stat. for *Schandau*, whence omnibus goes to the Kuhstall. *Niedergrund*, the first stat. in Bohemia, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Herrnskretsch.

*Pillnitz* (Inn and restaurant near the palace) in summer is the residence of the Court of Saxony from May to September. The *Palace*, built 1818, in the place of a previous one destroyed by fire, is not very imposing externally, but it contains some very good modern frescoes by the Saxon artist *Vogel*: those in the Great Saloon represent the

Arts—Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Music. The chapel is adorned with several subjects by the same artist, exhibiting more of the refined conception and bold execution of the old masters than is usually found in modern works of this class. "During the residence of the Court, strangers can be admitted at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 3 to a gallery in the dining-hall to see the royal party at dinner, offering the only instance at the present time in Europe of a sovereign dining in public: the gallery is usually filled."—*L. M. r.* Pillnitz was the place of meeting of a Congress of Sovereigns, in 1791, including the Empr. Leopold II., Frederick William II. of Prussia, the Duc d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.), Calonne, and many French exiles, who projected a crusade against revolutionary France as the means of reinstating the Bourbons on its throne. There are gardens and hot-houses attached to the palace, and agreeable walks along the heights above pleasure-grounds. The *Porsberg*, an hour's walk to the N.E., commands fine prospects.

Beyond Pillnitz the carriage-road quits the bank of the Elbe, and proceeds along an avenue of trees, through the village of Ober-Boyritz, to Lohmen. The road to Lohmen lies by the side of one of those glens or gorges for which this country is remarkable, called *Liebenthaler Grund*. Though pretty, it is inferior in beauty to many others; so that persons pressed for time may reserve themselves for the *Ottowalder Grund* on the other side of Lohmen. It takes about 2 hrs. to walk through the *Liebenthaler Grund*, and carriages may be sent round to Lohmen. A beautiful stream runs, or rather rolls, down the glen, leaving scarcely room to walk by the side. The path passes large quarries, from which millstones are obtained, and leads up the glen as far as the *Lochmühle*, a mill sunk deep in the gorge, and wedged in between perpendicular cliffs. The path lies through the miller's house, where refreshments may be obtained; and then, ascending out of the gorge by a flight of some 180 steps, proceeds along the top of the cliffs, by *Dauba*, to

Lohmen, a small village with a poor country inn, and an old *castle* on the brink of a precipice, from which a peasant is said to have fallen while asleep into the depth below, and to have recovered from his injuries.

After traversing the greater part of the long village of Lohmen, a footpath turns off suddenly to the rt. to *Ottowalde*, or *Uttewalde*, distant 2 m. The *Ottowalder Grund*, another ravine, also to be traversed only on foot, and which no one should omit to explore, is remarkable for the height of its sides and the narrow space separating its walls asunder, so that the sun scarce penetrates into its depths. It possesses some remarkable objects: 1st. *Das Thor*, "the gate;" where 3 large cubic-shaped masses of rock, having fallen from above, are jammed in between them so as to form a natural roof, under which, as under an arch, the traveller must pass. Then comes the "Stone House," being various large masses of rock exactly resembling the roof of a house. 3rdly. *Teufels Küche*, or "Devil's Kitchen," a large natural excavation, which puts one in mind of the *Abbot's Kitchen* at Glastonbury. Shortly after this, the ravine divides into 2 ways: the rt. leads to *Wehlen*; the l. hand path, emerging from the depths of the *Ottowalder Grund*, crosses the carriage-road from *Dresden* and *Lohmen*, and brings you at the end of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr's. walk to the verge of the gigantic precipice called *THE BASTEI*, or *Bastion*; close to which there is a tolerable Inn, much thronged, however, in summer.

The *Bastei*, from which is obtained by far the finest view in the whole district, "is the name given to one of the largest masses of rock which rise close by the river on the rt. bank. One narrow block, on the very summit, projects into the air. Perched on this, not *on*, but *beyond*, the brink of this precipice, you command a prospect which, in its kind, is unique in Europe. You hover on the pinnacle, at an elevation of more than 600 ft. above the *Elbe*, which sweeps round the bottom of the precipice. Behind, and up along the winding river on the same bank, rise similar precipitous cliffs, cut and



intersected like those already described. From the farther bank, the plain gradually elevates itself into an irregular amphitheatre, terminated by a lofty but rounded range of mountains. The striking feature is, that, in the bosom of this amphitheatre, a plain of the most varied beauty, huge columnar hills start up at once from the ground, at a great distance from each other, overlooking, in lonely and solemn grandeur, each its own portion of the domain. They are monuments which the Elbe has left standing to commemorate its triumph over their less hardy kindred. The most remarkable among them are the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, which tower, nearly in the centre of the picture, to a height of about 900 ft. above the level of the Elbe. They rise perpendicularly from a sloping base, formed of *débris*, and now covered with natural wood. The access to the summit is so difficult, that an Elector of Saxony and King of Poland thought the exploit which he performed in scrambling up to the top of the *Lilienstein* deserving of being commemorated by an inscription. The access to the *Königstein* is artificial, for it has long been a fortress; and, from the strength of the situation, is still a virgin one. Besides these, the giants of the territory, the plain is studded with many other columnar eminences of the same general character, though on a smaller scale; and they all bear, from time immemorial, their particular legends—for the mountains of Saxony and Bohemia are the native country of tale-telling tradition, the cradle of Gnomes and Kobolds. In the deep rents and gloomy recesses of the *Lilienstein*, hosts of spirits still watch over concealed treasures. A holy nun, miraculously transported from the irregularities of her convent to the summit of the *Nonnenstein*, that she might spend her days in prayer and purity in its caverns, is commemorated in the name of the rock; and the *Jungfernsprung*, or Leap of the Virgin, perpetuates the memory of the Saxon maid, who, when pursued by a brutal lustling, threw herself from the brink of its hideous precipice, to die unpolluted."—*Russell's Germany*.

These stiff bare rocks, rising from the earth, manifest, though now disjoined, that they once formed one body, all the softer parts of which have mouldered away, and left only the naked, indestructible framework.

The scene beheld from the Bastei will most assuredly detain the traveller for hours. The view over the plain, however, is not the only wonder of this remarkable spot. Behind, and at one side of the Bastei, numerous gigantic pinnacles of rock, separated from the main body by rents and chasms of tremendous depth, shoot upwards to a great height, in every variety of fantastic forms. So slight and slender are these natural pillars and obelisks, that it is difficult to understand how they maintain themselves upright at a height of several hundred feet. "Numerous tufts of large trees have struck root in this world of rocks, where there appears not an inch of earth to nourish them."—*L*. These slender pinnacles have been rendered accessible from the main land by slight wooden bridges spanning the chasms. A band of robber knights in former times set up a nest-like castle upon some of the loftiest and apparently most inaccessible of them; it was called *Burg Neurathen*, and scanty remains of its masonry are still visible. The entrance on one side was through a natural arch and over a drawbridge; the approach on the other lay through a cleft 3 ft. wide, and was closed by a portcullis formed of a slab of stone, which ran in grooves still visible in the rocky walls. The narrow planks with which the robbers bridged the chasms around them were easily removed when danger threatened, and their stronghold was then impregnable. From this lofty eyrie they watched the approach of vessels on the Elbe, and dashed down to pillage or make captive, being long enabled by their position to bid defiance to legal authority. This fortress was at length destroyed in 1468; but in 1639, during the horrors of the XXX Years' War, many poor refugees, driven out of their houses in the plain, sought shelter from the enemy among these crags.

There is a carriage-road from the

Bastei to Schandau, "leaving Hohnstein on the opposite side of the ravine, on the l., and winding down a long and gradual descent towards the Elbe, among rocks and thickets, commanding views by turns into the ravine on the l., and into the valley of the Elbe, including the noble rock of Lilienstein, on the rt. It is one of the finest landscapes in the Saxon Switzerland." A steep path also descends through the narrow cleft above mentioned to the margin of the Elbe and the village of Rathen, at the foot of the Bastei.

At Rathen a *ferry* takes you over the Elbe, and the traveller bound for Teplitz or Prague, and not intending to descend the Elbe again, may cross here and follow the l. bank as far as Königstein (p. 466), after which, re-crossing the river higher up, opposite to Schandau, he may either retrace his steps down the rt. bank as far as the Tiefer Grund, and proceed through it to Hohnstein and the Brand, or go at once to Schandau.

From the foot of the Bastei at Rathen a path threads the bottom of other ravines as far as Hochstein. The waterfall of the Amstel Grund, though much praised by the natives, is but a sorry affair, especially after the cataracts of Switzerland; indeed, there is not one waterfall in the whole of this district worth the trouble of stepping 2 yards aside to see it.

*Hochstein* is a projecting promontory of rock, 400 ft. high, commanding a good view, approachable by a frail bridge thrown over a deep dark gulf, or yawning abyss, called *Wolfsschlucht*. It is made accessible by ladders and by steps cut in the sides; and, from traces of walls and iron hooks fastened in the rock, it is probable that there was once a fort here, serving as a watch-tower or outwork to the castle of Hohnstein on the opposite side of the valley. *Hohnstein* is a village of 900 inhab., with a *Castle*, which is surrounded on all sides by precipices. The fearful dungeons were once used as state prisons. Accommodation may be had at the Weissen Hirsch.

A carriage-road leads from Hohnstein to the *Brand*, another very good

point of view, but inferior to the Bastei. The road then passes down the *Tiefer Grund*, a valley so narrow that the sun appears rarely to penetrate it, to the banks of the Elbe, which it follows for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., till it reaches

*Schandau*. *Inns*: Sächsischer Schweitz; Dampfschiff, on the Elbe; Forsthaus, good; Deutsches Haus; Badhaus, an inn out of the town about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. up the valley of the Kirnitsch, at a spot where a mineral spring supplies some baths, much frequented by Dresdeners in summer, rather dear. Schandau is a town of 1000 inhab. on the rt. bank of the Elbe, here crossed by a *ferry* at the junction of a streamlet called Kirnitsch. From its central situation, Schandau is convenient head-quarters for those who propose to explore at their ease the Saxon Switzerland; and there is a stat. on the Dresden and Prague railway at Krippen, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. after crossing the ferry. A good walker, setting out early from Schandau, might visit in one day the *Kuhstall*, Winterberg, Prebischthor, and Hernnskretsch, and return without much exertion to sleep at the Baths.

A carriage-road runs up the beautiful valley of the Kirnitsch, to within a mile of the *Kuhstall*, about 6 m. from Schandau, where a path turns abruptly to the rt., across a brook and up a steep wooded hill, and, after a mile of ascent, brings you to the *Kuhstall*. Ladies not strong a-foot may be carried up in a sedan-chair by two stout bearers, who will be found in readiness near the spot. An omnibus (*stellwagen*) runs up the valley.

The portion of the Saxon Switzerland, beyond Schandau, which it remains to describe, is traversed only by foot-paths and cart-tracts, and is inaccessible for a carriage, which must therefore be left at Schandau to await the traveller's return.

The *Kuhstall* (cow-stall) is a natural arch or cave in the rock, 30 ft. high and 40 wide, under which one passes to a sort of terrace commanding a most striking view of the valley far below. During the Thirty Years' War the peasants drove their cattle hither for safety, whence its name. Many of the



persecuted Protestants, expelled from Bohemia by the Emp. Ferdinand II. and the Jesuits, took refuge here with their families. This cave forms the frame to a singular picture. "The traveller sees around him rocks heaped upon rocks, many crowned with fir-trees, reminding an Englishman of the scenery near Tunbridge Wells, only on a much grander scale. A narrow fissure in the sandstone, which can just be ascended by a person of moderate size, leads to a platform on the top of the Kuhstall. The Wochenbett is a cavern so named, because the 'women in the straw' were placed there for greater security, when this spot was an asylum for the persecuted."—*L.*

An abrupt descent through a chasm, literally a crack in the rock, on the l. of the Kuhstall, leads into the valley, where a sand-strown and easily discernible path traverses fields and forests as far as the foot of the hills called *Lesser* and *Great Winterberg*. The *Lesser Winterberg* is the steeper of the two, and more tiresome to surmount. The *Great Winterberg*, 2030 ft. above the level of the sea, and 1628 above the Elbe (3 m. from Kuhstall), is a knob of trap piercing through the sandstone, and one of the highest mountains in the district; in ascending it, the guide points out a projecting rock, to the very verge of which one of the Electors of Saxony was driven by an infuriated stag which he had wounded in the chase. Just as the animal was bending down its antlers to toss him over the precipice, the prince succeeded in shooting it through the heart. On the summit there is a good inn, where travellers may obtain decent fare and beds, if they make up their mind to pass a night here for the sake of seeing the sun rise over the Bohemian mountains. The view is very striking, extending to the mountains of Silesia; the various isolated hills nearer at hand rise up like pillars out of the valley of the Elbe, whose winding course is commanded for a long distance. From the Winterberg the path plunges down amidst the seared remains of the forest, which has recently been burnt, and exhibits a scene of desolation; it soon crosses the

Bohemian frontier. An hour's walk brings you to the *Prebisch Thor*, another natural arch, hollowed out of the rock, but more remarkable, and of much more colossal dimensions, than the Kuhstall. It is 66 ft. high, 98 broad; the view from the platform on the top is fine, the scenery near at hand is exceedingly wild, and the distant outline of the Erzgebirge borders the horizon. Here you may get a good dinner, and experience how much cheaper everything is in the Austrian dominions than in Saxony. A steep path descends from this, and follows the course of the Biel, a small brook, and afterwards of the Kamnitz, a larger stream, turning several saw-mills, until it enters the Elbe at

*Hernnskretschchen*, or *Hirnskretschchen*, a small village on the estate of the Bohemian prince Clary, having an *Inn* on the Elbe, 2 h. easy walk from the Winterberg. Large timber rafts are constructed here, and are floated down the Elbe when the water is high. There is a good view of the gorge of the Elbe from the *Belvedere*, a summer-house above the village.

About 8 m. higher up the Elbe, within the Austrian frontier, is the small town of *Tetschen* and the handsome château of Count Thun; the scenery of the Elbe hereabouts is very interesting. The road thither is rough, so that the traveller had better take the steamer (p. 458). (See Rte. 263 in *HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY*.) Boats (gondeln) may be hired on terms fixed by a printed tariff at *Hernnskretschchen*, to ascend or descend the Elbe. The path to Schandau, 6 m. is very rough, lying over the fragments of many stone-quarries, worked in the cliffs on the rt. bank of the river. On the opposite side of the Elbe are seen 2 of the singular columnar hills peculiar to the district, the *Zirkelstein* and *Kahlstein*.

## ROUTE 89.

SAXON SWITZERLAND (B)—DESCENT OF THE ELBE FROM SCHANDAU TO DRESDEN BY KÖNIGSTEIN AND PIRNA.

*Steamers* daily between Aussig, Tetschen, Schandau, and Dresden (p.

458). The voyage down the river is very agreeable, and the traveller may on the way land at the foot of Lilienstein, Königstein, the Bastei, &c., and explore these spots with little fatigue.

There is a ferry over the Elbe at Schandau to the *Dresden and Prague* railroad on the opposite side, passing by Königstein and Pirna, Mügeln and Niedersedlitz.

rt. "The Schrammstein, a bold perpendicular promontory of sandstone, overtops the neighbouring hills. Near the river it has a columnar fracture, but inland it assumes the form of a gigantic Cyclopean wall."—*F. S.*

rt. *Lilienstein* is the highest of the 12 isolated table mountains of the Saxon Switzerland, surpassing by 168 ft. its opposite neighbour Königstein. Its summit, 1254 ft. above the sea, is accessible from the village of Ebenheit, by narrow paths cut in the rock, and by scaling-ladders placed against the precipice. These means of access were first prepared in 1708, by order of Frederick Augustus I. of Saxony, after having himself made the ascent; an exploit of which he was so proud, that he set up an obelisk, which still remains, to commemorate it (p. 463). The view from the top extends down the Elbe as far as Dresden and Meissen, and upwards to the Bohemian mountains. The French laid out around the base of Lilienstein, in 1813, a fortified camp, the ramparts of which still remain in part; it communicated by 2 bridges of boats with Königstein. During the Seven Years' War (1760) an army of 17,000 Saxons laid down their arms here to Frederick the Great, in sight of Augustus, their sovereign, who was shut up at the time in the fortress.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Königstein* (*Inns*: Blauer Stern, Neue Schenke) is a small town of 1300 inhab. on the Elbe. Above it, at a height of 779 ft. from the river, rises the virgin fortress of *Königstein*, almost the only one in Europe never yet taken. "Viewed from a distance it bears a strong resemblance to one of the 'hill forts' of India, and will give an European an exact idea of those singular strongholds."—*L. M.* It is

deemed impregnable from its lofty situation, surrounded on all sides by perpendicular escarpments of several hundred feet, which have been improved by artificial cuttings, while the weaker places have been filled in with masonry; but more than all from its isolated position, so far removed from any other height—the Lilienstein and Pfaffenstein, on opposite sides, being each 3000 yards distant—that it cannot be commanded by artillery. Napoleon endeavoured to batter it from Lilienstein; but, after raising 3 pieces of cannon with great difficulty to the summit, he found that the balls fell short. The guns were only 6-pounders, and Lilienstein has been battered from Königstein with 12 and 24-pounders. "The approach to it is most extraordinary, through a slanting way cut in the living rock, which rises on either side like a wall, and partly by a sloping wooden bridge, which, when removed in time of war, leaves the gateway unapproachable, high up in the face of the cliff. Besides this, it is defended by outworks and drawbridges, after the manner of many Indian hill forts."—*L. M.* The platform on which the fortress is built is several acres in extent. This space is partly cultivated in fields and gardens, and includes a wood of forest-trees; it produces a little corn, and pasturage for one or two cows, so as to suffice in part to support a garrison of 1200 men, the war complement, for whom 2 years' provisions are always kept in store. In time of peace not more than 200 are stationed here. A *well*, cut to the depth of 613 ft. in the solid rock, supplies them with water from an inexhaustible spring; and enormous casemates, also excavated, serve as storehouses for provisions. To this fortress Saxony owes the preservation of her priceless collection of works of art, virtù, and antiquity, her picture gallery and Green Vault. Cases for every article of value in the "Green Vault" are kept ready at hand, to pack them in, and send them to Königstein in case of war. The treasures of the Saxon monarchs have frequently been deposited here, to be out of harm's way; and indeed Frederick Augustus



II. himself took refuge here during the Seven Years' War, and the present King lived here 3 months in 1849. A ledge projecting over the precipice has the name of the *Page's Bed*, from the circumstance of a drunken page of the Elector John George having been found on it fast asleep. His master, to warn him of the risk he ran, and to frighten him, caused him to be tied down, and then awakened by a pistol fired close to his ear. This fortress served once as a state prison: it was scaled for the first time in 1848 by a chimney-sweep, at mid-day; he reached the top half dead with fatigue. Strangers are admitted on showing their passports: nothing should prevent the traveller visiting it. Independently of the fortress itself, the view from its walls is most beautiful, being panoramic, and is, perhaps, the most striking in the Saxon Switzerland, next to that from the Bastei.

The Elbe almost encircles the hill of Lilienstein, and follows a tortuous course as far as Pirna, passing

rt. The village of Rathen at the foot of the gigantic precipices of the *Bastei*, see p. 462. Travellers usually disembark at Rathen to ascend it; 3 or 4 hrs. may be agreeably spent in enjoying the prospect from its summit, and in exploring the singular valleys around it.

rt. Wehlen, a small village. 1. The high road now quits the Elbe, and runs at a little distance from it.

1. A little above Pirna stands the *Castle of Sonnenstein*, on an elevated rock, at the back of which the high road passes, before it descends into the town. It was originally a fortress and a state prison. Patkul, afterwards so cruelly murdered by Charles XII., was confined in it. It was obstinately defended by the French in 1813. It is now a *Lunatic Asylum*.

1.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Pirna.—*Inns*: Weisses Ross; Schwarzer Adler, outside the walls. This small and unimportant town of 5500 inhab. lies on the high road from Dresden to Teplitz, and on the bank of the Elbe. Carriages and boats are kept for hire here.

rt. Pillnitz, p. 461.

rt. The ferry above Hosterwitz, p. 459.

1. The small villages of Laubegast, Tolckwitz, and Blasewitz, p. 459.

rt. Loschwitz, p. 459.

2 DRESDEN, in Rte. 87.

## ROUTE 90.

DRESDEN TO HOF IN BAVARIA, BY THE VALLEY OF PLAUEN, FREIBERG, AND CHEMNITZ.

24 Germ. m. = 116 Eng. m.—Eilwagen to Chemnitz daily in 10 h. A railway is in progress to Chemnitz from the Riesa Stat. of the Leipzig and Dresden railway (Rte. 87).

On leaving Dresden the road crosses the small river Weisseritz, and follows its course for about 2 m. to *Plauen*, a village of a few houses and water-mills, at the entrance of the very picturesque glen called the *Plauensche Grund*, with precipitous rocky sides or slopes, overgrown with underwood. It has been compared to the scenery of Hackfall, in Yorkshire. The road passes through it by the side of the Weisseritz, a stream very useful in turning the wheels of many mills, which give a lively air to its banks. The valley opens out into a broad green meadow, near the industrious village of *Potschappel*, close to which there are coal-mines, iron forges, glass-works, &c. Agates are found in the rocks around, and in the beds of the streams; coke is made here to supply the smelting furnaces at Freiberg.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Tharand (*Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Hirsch), a watering-place and village with 1000 inhab.: its mineral baths are much frequented in summer by the inhabitants of Dresden. It is romantically situated on a spot where 3 valleys meet, 2 of them sending forth streams which unite and flow through the *Plauensche Grund* into the Elbe. It takes but 10 min. to ascend from the inn to the ruins of the *Old Castle*, perched on a promontory of rock, from which you look down into the deep and picturesque valley on either side. The ruin is the remains of a hunting-seat of the ancestors of the present King of Saxony. It is worth while to take a

guide to explore some of the other pretty walks in this neighbourhood, such as the *Forstgarten*, from which there is a fine view, and the beech avenue called the *Heilige Hallen*.

The *Forstgarten* is a nursery forest, containing 1000 species of trees and shrubs attached to the *Forst-Academie* subsisting here, in which a certain number of students are instructed in the forester's art, and in everything relating to planting trees and rearing timber.

On the banks of the river *Mulde*, which the road crosses on approaching *Freiberg*, are several silver-mines; the chief is that called *Himmelfahrt* (Ascension). The traveller's attention is arrested by the ceaseless tinkling of a bell. This is attached to the works of the mines, and its use is to give notice to the miners that all is right in the works below. If a rope break, or any other accident befall the machinery, the bell ceases to ring, and attention is thus instantly called to it.

<sup>24</sup>*Freiberg* (*Inns*: *Buchwald's Hotel*; *Schwarzes Ross* — Black Horse), an ancient and decayed imperial city, still surrounded by its old walls and ditch. It once contained 40,000 inhab. in the days of its prosperity; it has now only 13,000. It is the capital of the mining district of Saxony, and its rise and fall have kept pace with the productiveness of its silver-mines, which were discovered and worked as far back as the 12th cent. They have of late much fallen off, owing in a great degree to the richest veins being worked out, or to the shafts being driven so deep that it is impossible to drain off the water from them. A project for clearing them, by piercing a tunnel through the mountains to the *Elbe* at *Meissen*, is in progress, and is certainly one of the most stupendous undertakings of the kind in Europe, its length being about 24 m. It has been calculated by *Breithaupt*, that the *Freiberg* mines have produced, in the 640 years during which they have been worked, down to 1825, 82,000 cwt. of silver, or the worth of 240 millions of dollars. The amount of silver gained in 1850 equalled 800,000 dollars.

*Freiberg* was long the residence of the Saxon princes, who bestowed on it many immunities and privileges, and several of whom are interred in the *Dom Kirche* (*Cathedral*), a handsome Gothic building, dating from 1484. In the choir behind the altar is the tomb of Maurice of Saxony, a lofty sarcophagus, richly adorned with sculpture, surmounted by his kneeling effigy, by one *Florus*, an artist of *Antwerp*. Above it, in a niche, is placed the armour worn by him at the battle of *Sievershausen*, where he was killed, after gaining the victory, by a shot from behind; the hole made by the bullet is still visible. The standards taken in the battle were hung over his grave; they have dropped to pieces with age, and the wormeaten staves will not long outlast them. In the *Lady Chapel* adjoining are buried *Henry the Pious* and his successors down to *Christian I.*, by whom it was built, 1593. It is enriched with Saxon marble and serpentine, and contains some fine bronze gilt statues by *P. Boselli*; the pavement is inlaid with 29 very fine *brasses*, not unlike those of *England*. The cloisters are converted into a sort of *Museum of Antiquities*.

Other curiosities of this church are two pulpits of Gothic workmanship, curiously carved in stone; one is supported by figures of the master mason and his apprentice who executed it. The *Golden Gate* is a richly ornamented round portal, in the *Romanesque* style, date 1175-89, which belonged to the *Frauenkirche*, destroyed by fire in 1484; the sculpture shows very good feeling for art: it is well worth notice. Beside it is the tomb of the celebrated geologist *Werner*, who died here in 1817. Once a quarter a sermon is preached in this church to the miners, who all attend in a body.

"The *Rathhaus*, near the church, is a good specimen of N. German Gothic (built 1410). The old houses are entered by an ornamental arch with a niche and seat on either side, a fashion prevalent in Saxony and Silesia."—*F. S.*

In the market-place, opposite the guard-house, a flat round stone in the



pavement marks the spot where Kunz of Kaufungen, the robber-knight, who stole the two young Saxon princes, Ernest and Albert, from their father's palace, was beheaded, 1455.

The *School of Mines (Berg-Académie)* is the most renowned in Germany, and students repair hither for instruction in the art of mining from all quarters of the globe. Humboldt, Werner, Jameson of Edinburgh, Mohs, and many other eminent mineralogists and geologists, were pupils in this institution. Instructions are given by professors both in the practice and theory of the art; in surveying, mining, and the preparation of ores, as well as in geology, mineralogy, &c.

The *Museum* of the School of Mines is very rich in remarkable specimens of all the mineral productions of Saxony, and includes the splendid and useful collection of Werner himself. It is not deficient in the geological department and in fossils. The *Collection of Models of the Mines, and the Machinery* used in them, will give an uninitiated person a clear idea of the nature of a miner's operations, or at least will prepare one who purposes visiting them for understanding the processes when on the spot. There is an office for the sale of minerals attached to this establishment.

There are said to be about 130 *Mines* of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt, round Freiberg: the prevailing rock in which they are situated is a primary gneiss. To see a mine thoroughly will occupy about 3 h. A permission must first be obtained from the Bergmeister, in Freiberg. Strangers are provided with a miner's dress at the entrance of the mine. Most of the mines are distant a mile or two from the town, and proper guides are appointed to conduct persons thither. The mine most conveniently visited, perhaps, is that called the *Kurfürst* (Elector), because it is large and dry; it lies near Gross-Schirma. The *Alte Mord Grube* (Old Murder Mine) has very remarkable hydraulic pumps for extracting the water. The principal ores of silver are, argentiferous sulphuret of lead, native silver, and red silver.

The *Amalgamir-Werk* at Halsbrück, about 3 m. out of the town, where the pure silver is obtained from the less productive ores by amalgamation with quicksilver, is well worth seeing. The process is carried on here upon the most scientific principles. At Halsbrück are also situated many smelting-furnaces. What is called the *Hebehaus*, a sort of crane (like the staiths on the Tyne), by which boats are raised out of the Mulde into a canal, is a guide-book wonder not worth the trouble of the walk.

The *Miners* of the Saxon Erzgebirge are a somewhat primitive class. Their form of salutation is by the words "Glück auf." They are enrolled in a sort of semi-military corps, of which the common workmen are the privates, and the superintendents and managers the officers. They are called out several times a year for inspection or parade, and in addition assemble in a body at certain stated times to attend miners' prayers in the church, at the funeral of a superior officer, during the visit of a royal personage, and on days of rejoicing for the discovery of a rich vein. On these occasions they appear in uniform, their leather aprons fastened on behind, leather pockets in the place of cartouche-boxes, and a large knife stuck in the girdle. The common miners march with their pickaxes shouldered, the carpenters with their axes, and the smiths with their hammers borne in the same fashion. These processions have a martial appearance, are headed by a band playing a miners' march, and accompanied by flying colours. The officers have similar uniforms, distinguished according to their rank. All, up to the chief, or Berg-Hauptman, whether in working costume or in full dress, wear the singular *hinder*-apron, which, from its position, bears a very significant name. Even the sovereign, were he to appear on the spot, as head miner of Saxony, could not dispense with this appendage. To be deprived of it is the greatest disgrace to which the miner can be subjected; he thereby loses his privilege, and the dishonour is equal to that of knocking off the spurs from a knight's heels.

The road from Freiberg to Carlsbad by Joachimsthal is described in *HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY*. (Rte. 259.)

After quitting Freiberg, our road leaves on the rt. the hamlet of Gross Schirma, and passes the mines of Neu-Gottes-Segen (New Blessing of God), and farther on of Himmelsfürst (Prince of Heaven), once the richest in the district, and one of the most productive mines in Europe, about 2 m. S.E. from Freiberg.

2 $\frac{2}{3}$  Oederan (*Inns*: Post; Hirsch), a manufacturing town of 3130 inhab. The little village Flöhe is remarkable as the birthplace of the eminent statesman and lawyer Sam. Puffendorf, whose father was the minister here. On the rt. of the village of Flöhe rises the castle of *Augustusburg*, built 1572 by the Elector Augustus. It has a well 286 yards deep, cut in the rock; and a lime-tree 400 years old is still growing in its garden. The chapel contains 2 pictures by *L. Cranach*.

2 $\frac{2}{3}$  Chemnitz (*Inn*, Römischer Kaiser) is the principal manufacturing town in Saxony (26,000 inhab.), situated in a beautiful and well-watered valley. The cotton goods, especially stockings, for which it is chiefly celebrated, and to which it owes its present prosperity, rival even the English in quality and cheapness. In the quantity of hosiery produced Saxony already equals Great Britain. The spacious factory of Becker and Schrap, the largest in Saxony, has 18,600 spindles. Stockings for the American market, which are almost exclusively supplied hence, are made here at the low rate of 3s. 4d. a dozen. "The chief inferiority to the British lies in their want of elasticity. The stocking-weavers for the most part are not congregated into manufactories, but live in cottages of their own, the fee-simple of which they have purchased by their own earnings. They cultivate in their own gardens the potatoes and other vegetables which form their usual food, and support from the same source the animals which provide them with the small quantity of meat they consume: they live commonly with great frugality on potatoes

and coffee. When the demand for manufacture is slack, they employ themselves in the field and garden; when it is active, they devote themselves to their frames and looms. The state provides them with gratuitous instruction, which has the happiest effect both on their industry and frugality."—*Bowring*. Chemnitz is also famous for the manufacture of spinning machinery, which is sent to all parts of the Continent. For 400 years it was a free imperial city, and still displays in its buildings marks of its antiquity. The ancient walls which formerly surrounded it have been pulled down, and their site converted into a pleasant Boulevard connecting the old town with its fine thriving suburbs. On the outskirts of the town is the *Schloss*, a conventual building of 1125, turned into a ducal residence by the Elector Maurice, now an inn, but retaining some ancient portions.

The *Great Church*, *Stadtkirche*, has a richly carved portal, imitating a framework of boughs, carved in stone, 1525; within, a stone pulpit with bas-reliefs, 1536, and an altar-piece of which the original centre is destroyed, but the wings, painted with 4 saints, are probably by *Wohlgemuth*. Next to it the chief buildings are the *Rathhaus* and *Gewandhaus* (cloth hall).

A *Railway* connects Chemnitz with Riesa, on the Leipzig and Dresden line, and the part between Riesa and Döbeln was opened in 1847.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Lungwitz, a long village filled with stocking-weavers. Beyond Lichtenstein the road traverses the valley of Mülsengrund, whose 8000 inhab. are chiefly stockings.

2 $\frac{2}{3}$  Zwickau (*Inns*: Post; Tanne), on the banks of the Zwickauer-Mulde, has 5300 inhab. *St. Mary's Ch.*, the finest Gothic edifice in the Erzgebirge, date 1453-1536, is distinguished by its tall tower, which Luther often ascended on account of the pleasing view it commands. Within the ch. is a very fine altar-piece by the old German master *Wohlgemuth*, representing the Virgin and female saints, surrounded by a richly carved wooden frame-work, executed 1479, with statues of saints



sculptured in wood. The *Holy Sepulchre*, in the sacristy, is also a work of art. In the Baptismal Chapel is a good picture by *Cranach*, "Suffer the little Children." The ch. of *St. Catherine* is a fine Gothic building (date 1465). The high altar-piece, the Feet Washing and other subjects, is by an artist of the Nuremberg school.

There is a good road from Zwickau to Carlsbad, through Schneeberg and the Erzgebirge. (Rte. 91 a.)

About 15 m. S.E. of Zwickau, at Aue, there are extensive cobalt-mines and smalt-works. Near this also is dug the porcelain earth from which the china manufactory of Meissen is supplied. The serpentine stone, which is turned in the lathe and manufactured into various articles, comes from the quarries at Zoblitze.

A branch railway, 1 Germ. m. in length, connects Zwickau with the Leipzig and Hof Railway (Rte. 91), at the Werdau station.

See Rte. 91 for the remainder of the way to Hof.

## ROUTE 91.

### LEIPZIG TO HOF BY ALTENBURG AND WERDAU. RAILWAY.

19 Germ. m. =  $91\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m.

This *Railroad* was completed 1851 from Leipzig to Hof (with a branch to Zwickau). It ascends the valley of the Pleisse, crossing that stream.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Kieritsch Stat.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  Altenburg Stat. (*Inns*: Stadt Gotha, good; Hirsch), the capital of the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg on the Pleisse, has 14,200 inhab. The *Palace* (*Schloss*), on an escarped rock, was often the residence of Charlemagne, who here invested Otto of Wittelsbach with the Duchy of Bavaria. It consists of an older part dating from the 13th cent., and a modern portion; it is worth visiting, and contains an armoury. Out of one of its apartments the Robber Knights, Kunz of Kaufungen and William von Mosen, stole the young Saxon princes, Ernest and Albert, in 1445. The ducal family re-

side in the modern part, built in the 18th cent.

The *Rathhaus* in the market-place is picturesque.

The Gothic Ch. (Stift St. Georg), 1412, containing exquisitely carved stalls, &c., of that date, deserves notice. The *Mantel Thurm* and *Schloss Gate* are very ancient.

The *Damm* is the name of an agreeable promenade around a sheet of water on the S. side of the town.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of Altenburg, by descent Wends, a branch of the Slavonic family (see p. 400), are distinguished by their very peculiar and old-fashioned costumes handed down to them by their ancestors. The petticoats of the women, like a Highlander's kilt, reach no further than the knee; *their bodies* are enclosed in a *cuirass* of basket-work, and their heads are surmounted by a conical cap of portentous dimensions. The people have lost their language and speak German, but retain many old customs as well as their dress.

Near Altenburg and Gera the Saxon tin-mines are situated.

For the road from Altenburg to Dresden see Rte. 94a.

2 Gössnitz Stat.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Krimmitschau Stat.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Werdau Stat. Beyond this station a branch railway, 1 Germ. m. long, turns off to Zwickau. (Rte. 90.) 1. rises the castle of Schönfels on a wooded height.

Neumarkt Stat.

Reichenbach Stat. (*Inns*: Dass Lamm; Engel) is a thriving manufacturing town; it has 4500 inhab., who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of muslin, and in spinning and weaving cotton and wool into kerseymeres, merinos, flannel, and "English thread." A fire in 1833 destroyed a great part of the town.

Beyond Reichenbach Stat. the Railway is carried over the deep *Göltschthal* on a *high level bridge* 2046 ft. long ( $\frac{1}{3}$  m.) and 278 ft. high, where the valley is deepest. It is composed of 4 tiers of arches, one over the other, but in the centre the stream is crossed by 2 arches, one above the other, 90 ft. span.

There are 80 arches in this structure—the *grandest of its sort* in Germany. Nearer to Plauen the river and vale of the Elster are bridged by another *viaduct* of a different and more elegant design, 891 ft. long and 225 ft. high, consisting of a lower tier of 2 arches, 93 ft. span, surmounted by an upper tier of 6 arches. It is chiefly of brick-work.

3 *Plauen* (*Inns*: Post; Deutsches Haus), a town of 11,000 inhab., also deriving prosperity from manufactures of linen, cotton, and muslin. It is irregularly built on uneven ground, and is traversed by the stream of the White Elster, which waters a romantic valley, and produces pearls; a royal fishery is established at Oelsnitz for collecting them. A great part of the town is new, rebuilt after a fire which consumed it in 1844. The *old Castle* (called *Rathschauer*), rising high above the town, was in ancient times the residence of the Bailiff, or *Voigt* (*Advocatus regni*), from whom the surrounding district got the name of *Voigtland*; it is now converted into public offices.

The railway passes over the high land which forms the watershed of the Elster and the Saale. The country is rather pleasing, partly cultivated, and partly covered with fir woods.

Meltheuer Stat.

Reuth Stat. About 4 m. beyond this the railway crosses the Bavarian frontier.

*Hof Stat.* — *Inns*: Hirsch, at the Railway; Brandenburger Hof. This is the first Bavarian town; it contains 8000 inhab., and possesses important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Its situation is so elevated that only the hardier kinds of fruits come to perfection. The country around is bleak and barren; the rock is primary limestone abounding in fossils; and there are many iron-mines in the district. The town of *Hof* was burnt down for the *tenth* time recorded in its annals in 1832, and consequently a large part is newly built. A handsome *Rathhaus* and a church were erected in 1833, but the place has nothing to detain the traveller. The frontiers of Saxony, Reuss, Prussia (the town of Gefäll is Prussian), and Bohemia, are not more than 10 m.

distant from Hof. An extensive smuggling trade is carried on with Bohemia.

The *Railway* connects Hof with Nuremberg and Augsburg, passing Kulmbach, Lichtenfels, and Bamberg. (See HANDBOOK FOR S. GERMANY, Route 172.)

## ROUTE 91 a.

### LEIPZIG TO CARLSBAD.

N.B. It is advisable to have the signature of an Austrian Minister on the passport before commencing the journey to Carlsbad.

Proceed by the *Railway* described in Route 91, as far as Zwickau.

From Zwickau the road to Carlsbad, 11½ Germ. m., conducts to

4 *Schneeberg* (*Inns*: Sächsischer Hof, good; Fürstenhaus), an important mining town of 7500 inhab., chiefly engaged in the mines, and in preparing the ores of silver, cobalt, &c., obtained from them. There is also a considerable manufactory of smalt here. That used in the Dresden china is prepared here from the cobalt. The town was founded 1471, in consequence of the discovery of the mines. The *Parish Church* is a very fine building, in the latest Gothic, 1516-40. Its altar-piece is the finest work of the elder *Cranach*, the Crucifixion, and at the back the Last Judgment, with 8 wings or shutters; they are interesting as specimens of Protestant art, and the treatment of sacred subjects after the Reformation. Schneeberg snuff, a preparation of herbs found on the mountains of the *Erzgebirge*, taken as common snuff, is said to be good for sore eyes, and to cure headaches. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque castles of Stein, Eisenburg, and Wiesenburg.

The mining district of the *Erzgebirge* (ore mountains) displays few of the beauties of nature on its surface. Her bounty has here been expended below ground, where she has stored away, for the use of man, vast supplies of silver, lead, tin, iron, cobalt, and coal. The soil is poor, vegetation is scanty, and is further checked in the vicinity of the mines by the vapours from smelting furnaces; and the face of the country is



disfigured by hillocks of rubbish and heaps of slag.

The road passes through Eibenstein (*Inn*, Sächsischer Hof), a mining town of 4400 inhab.; in and about it are furnaces, foundries, and tin-mines.

3 Wildenthal. (*Inn*, Post.) Hence to Carlsbad there are two roads. (See the other described in Rte. 94 a.) On the road here described there are no relays of post-horses between Wildenthal and Carlsbad.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$  Johann-Georgenstadt (vulgarly called Hansgörgenstadt).—*Inns*: Rathskeller; Schiesshaus. A mining town, named after the Elector John George, in whose reign it was built as an asylum for the Protestants driven out of Bohemia by Ferdinand II., 1654. It has about 3400 inhab. It stands in a rough and very elevated district, a sort of Saxon Siberia, whose produce lies beneath the barren surface, and consists of silver, tin, lead, iron, cobalt, bismuth, uranium, &c. The men are chiefly miners, the women employ themselves in making bobbinet. Hence to the Bohemian frontier is not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a m.

4 Carlsbad, in HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY (Rte. 260). The nearest road from Carlsbad to Dresden is by Joachimthal, Annaberg, and Freiberg. SOUTH GERMANY. (Rte. 259.)

## ROUTE 92.

CASSEL TO EISENACH—(RAILWAY) TO MEININGEN AND COBURG.

The *Friedrich-Wilhelms Nordbahn* connects Cassel with Eisenach. Trains in 4 h.

Eisenach to Coburg, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. = 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

The railway, as far as Bebra, runs through the valley of the Fulda, on the rt. bank of that river.

*Guntershausen Stat.* This station is the point of junction of the Railways from Eisenach and Halle, upon the Frankfurt and Cassel line. Rte. 70.

Melsungen Stat. The Fulda is crossed.

Morschen Stat.

Rothenburg Stat.

Bebra Stat. on the Fulda.

Gerstungen Stat. This town is in the Duchy of Weimar, on the river Werra, along the valley of which the railway runs, crossing it 3 times, to

*Eisenach* (Rte. 86). Schnellpost daily from Eisenach to Meiningen and Coburg, after the arrival of the morning train from Cassel.

The valley of the Werra, below Eisenach, to Kreuzberg and Eschwege, is picturesque and fertile; the Meissner hill is a fine object.

From Eisenach the road runs nearly S., traversing a hilly district, almost entirely covered with the woods of the great *Thuringian Forest*. It surmounts one of the highest ridges of the district, at the pass of Hohe Sonne. On the opposite descent lies *Wilhelmsthal*, a château of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

At Gumpelstadt a road turns off to the l. to the *Bath of Liebenstein* (*Inns*: Badhaus, good; Neubau), charmingly situated on the skirts of the Thuringian Forest. The court of Saxe Meiningen passes a portion of the bath season here, in the building called Fürstenhaus. The spring furnishes one of the strongest chalybeate waters in Germany, more used for bathing than drinking. Liebenstein affords the usual amusements of a watering-place—daily music on the walks, balls, concerts, gaming-tables, and theatrical performances during the season. A little way behind the baths is the *Erdfall*, a deep recess in the mountain side, piled round with masses of rock, somewhat resembling a colossal Cyclopean wall, overgrown at the top with trees, so as to form an agreeable retreat in hot weather. Pleasant walks lead from thence along the heights to the *Old Castle of Liebenstein*, the cradle of the family of Saxe Meiningen. It is founded on the rock, and parts of its foundation walls fill up the chasms in the limestone. Its towers command a delightful view over the forests of Thuringia, along the vale of the Werra, and as far as the Rhöngebirge.

About 3 m. from Liebenstein is the Duke of Saxe Meiningen's château *Altenstein*, very finely situated on the brow of a hill, with a grassplat and

fountain in front, and surrounded by a beautiful park. A crucifix is planted on a projecting rock, marking, according to tradition, the spot from which *St. Boniface*, the apostle of Germany, preached Christianity to the pagan inhabitants of the country.  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour's walk from the castle, in the midst of the forest, but not far from the road, stood until 1841, when it was blown down, "*Luther's Buche*" (Luther's Beech), so called from the tradition that it was beneath it that the bold Reformer, on his return from Worms, after the Papal bull had been uttered against him, was surprised by a party of armed men in masks, who mounted him on their horses and carried him away a prisoner to the castle of Wartburg. This surprise was concerted by his friend and patron the Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony. It was a magnificent tree, 6 ft. in diameter, overtopping all the rest of the forest.

At Glücksbrunn, a village half way between Liebenstein and Altenstein, is one of the most remarkable of the *Caverns* in which the limestone (dolomite) of this district abounds.

[A good road leads from Liebenstein to *Schmalkalden*, about 10 m. distant. This ancient and unaltered town, of 5400 inhab., still preserves its double row of antique ramparts, and its fosse. Its houses are mostly built of wood, with timber framework, and, like those of Chester and Shrewsbury, have a highly picturesque character. Most of its inhabitants are smiths, and follow their trade in shops on the ground floor. In the market-place stand the *Gothic Church* and the two chief *Inns*, Adler and Krone; the latter comfortable: in it the famous *Protestant League of Schmalkalden* was signed, 1531. In the Sannersche Haus, the articles of the League were drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, Agricola, and other divines. That Confederation was of the highest consequence to the cause of the Reformation, and proved so discouraging to its opponents that no one dared mention Schmalkalden in the presence of the Empr. Charles V. On a height above the town rises the old Electoral castle, *Wilhelmsburg*. The valley in which

Schmalkalden stands may be regarded as one great smithy; its inhabitants are chiefly workmen in metal, cutlers, makers of gimlets, &c. The iron ore is supplied from numerous mines in the vicinity. Below the town are extensive salt-works.]

*Eisenach to Coburg continued.*

The road from Gumpelstadt descends into the pretty valley of the Werra, which divides 2 of the boldest mountain ridges in central Germany—the Thüringerwald and the Hohe Rhön. The land is fertile, and much tobacco is cultivated.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Barchfeld, on the rt. bank of the Werra.

2 Schwallungen.

rt. On a height above the Werra stands the modern ducal castle, *Schloss Landsberg*, ornamented with frescoes and glass paintings by Munich artists, in good taste. It commands beautiful views.

2 *Meiningen* (*Inns*: Sächsischer Hof; Hirsch), a town of 6000 inhab., built in the form of a harp, on the rt. bank of the Werra, encircled by wooded hills. It is the capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and residence of the Duke, the brother of the late Queen Dowager of England. The principal building is the *Palace*, containing various collections of art and natural history. There are an agreeable *Park* and gardens attached to it, and within these a modern *Gothic Chapel* with painted glass from Munich. The Jews form an important quota of the community, and have recently built a handsome new quarter.

The *Church* is ancient, but defaced by pews and galleries. Behind the altar are some curious monuments of knights, and in the sacristy some specimens of church plate, vestments, &c.

[A road strikes off from Meiningen to Kissingen, by Mellrichstadt ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  G. m.), through part of the forest, to Neustadt (2 G. m.), an old walled town on the Franconian Saal, overhung by the interesting and extensive remains of the castle of *Salzburg*. Here is a neat clean Inn. Münnersstadt (1 G. m.) to Kissingen ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  G. m.). See HANDBOOK S. GERMANY.]

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Themar. Inn, Post.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Hildburghausen. *Inns*: Sächsis-



ches Haus, fair; Englisches Haus. The *Palace* was, down to 1826, the residence of the Dukes of Saxe Hildburghausen, until the extinction of the line of Gotha, when they removed to Altenburg, and Hildburghausen was united to Meiningen. The town contains about 4000 inhab., many Jews. It is a lifeless place. The older quarter is of considerable antiquity.

[7 m. W. is *Römhild*, in whose *Church* are remarkable monuments of the Counts of Henneberg, cast in bronze in 1520, by *Peter Vischer* and his sons.]

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Rodach.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Coburg. *Inns*: Grüner Baum (Poste), dirty; Schwan, no better. This is one of the residence towns of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the other being Gotha. Pop. about 10,000. It is remarkable for its clean and opulent-looking houses. In the marketplace are some picturesque old houses. The *Palace* called *Ehrenburg*, the town residence of the Duke, built 1549, is a Gothic edifice, forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a turreted entrance. It contains a collection of *Engravings*, which are not shown, and has some handsome apartments. There are some fine specimens of *marqueterie* in the doors, and Coburg is to this day celebrated for that manufacture.

The *Theatre* belongs to the Duke, and is extremely well conducted. In the *Arsenal* (*Zeughaus*) there is some fine armour and arms of all ages, and some Turkish trophies, won by the Prince of Coburg, Austrian field-marshal.

The ancient *Castle* of the Dukes of Coburg is situated on a commanding eminence, 523 ft. above the town. The views from it extend over the Thüringerwald as far as the Franconian Switzerland. It is partly converted into a *Prison* and a *House of Correction*; but some of the chambers remain in their original condition. The rooms occupied by Luther, the bedstead he slept upon during his concealment here, and the pulpit from which he preached in the curious old *Chapel*, are shown. The "horn room" is panelled with oak inlaid with woods of different kinds, and enclosing mosaic pictures. Another

room contains portraits of persons engaged in the Seven Years' War. There is much valuable armour here that deserves to be arranged. The *Castle* was besieged by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War (1632). He made the town of Coburg his head-quarters for some time. Outside the walls may still be seen the remains of the chains to which the limbs of a traitor, who attempted to betray the place, were hung in full view of the besieging army. Wallenstein was at length compelled to raise the siege.

Among the many country-houses belonging to the Duke, the hunting-seats of *Rosenau* and *Kullenberg* most deserve notice for the elegant style in which they are fitted up, and the beauty of their situation. The parks and forests around them abound in game of every description. At *Rosenau*, 4 m. from Coburg, Prince Albert was born, and here Queen Victoria was lodged 11 days in 1845. It is an old manor-house surrounded by trees. An avenue 2 m. long leads to it.

*Postwägen* run between Coburg and the *Lichtenfels Stat.* on the Hof and Nuremberg railway (9 m.), several times a day, each way, in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., in connection with the trains. The road on leaving Coburg descends the valley of the Itz, on its l. bank, as far as Unter Sieman, which is nearly half way, and then crosses the hills into the valley of the Main. HANDBOOK FOR S. GERMANY, Rte. 172.

## ROUTE 93.

GÖTTINGEN TO GOTH, COBURG, AND BAMBERG.

32 Germ. m. = 151 Eng. m., a macadamised road. About a mile from Heiligenstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed, and travellers are subjected to rather a strict search.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Heiligenstadt. — *Inns*: Preussischer Hof; Deutsches Haus. (See Rte. 67, p. 369.) This was formerly capital of the district called Eichsfeld.

2 Dingelstadt.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Mühlhausen (*Inns*: Schwan; König von Preussen), an ancient walled town of 12,000 inhab., plea-

santly situated in the midst of a very fertile country on the Unstrut. It was anciently a free city of the empire. The *Hauptkirche* in the Oberstadt is the finest church. Münzer, the fanatic preacher, who excited the Thuringian peasants to revolt in 1524-25, made Mühlhausen his head-quarters, and collected around him a misguided host of 30,000 men, expelling the legitimate magistrates. His undisciplined bands, however, were soon dispersed in the battle of Frankenhausen; he himself was brought hither a prisoner, and, after being tortured, was publicly executed. In his mad harangues he equally abused Luther and the Pope.

2½ Langensalza (*Inns*: Mohr; Sonne), an industrious manufacturing town, with a pop. of 7000.

About 2 m. out of the town is a saline sulphureous spring of some reputation, supplying *Baths*, much resorted to in summer.

2½ GOTHA.—In Rte. 86.

2 Ohrdruf (*Inn*, Anker — Post), a considerable town of the Thüringerwald, containing 3500 inhab. The road now begins to ascend the highest ridge of the Thuringian mountains, by easy traverses, admirably constructed.

2 Oberhoff a hamlet of 46 wooden houses occupied by wood-cutters, with post-house and *Inn*, close to the Duke's *Hunting Lodge*. "The forest here may almost be called primæval; the pines often attain the height of 280 ft. It yields a yearly revenue of 100,000*l.* in building-timber alone. Game of every description abounds; the red deer are of an enormous size; and that elsewhere rare bird the bustard occurs here in great numbers. Between 700 and 800 stags are killed in a year; and 20 or 30 of these noble animals may be seen from the road in passing in the evening. The Duke is allowed to have the finest chasse in Germany."—W.

At the little town of Zella a road strikes off on the rt. by Benhausen (2 G. m.) to Meiningen (2½ G. m.). See Rte. 92.

Soon after leaving Oberhoff the road attains its highest elevation. The view here is truly magnificent, over a great extent of this noble forest, the dark

abyss of its valleys, and its mountains clad with pines, except their often craggy summits. From this point we descend to

2 Suhl (*Inns*: Deutsches Haus, best; Krone), the principal town of the Prussian county of Henneberg, prettily situated in the valley of the Lauter, at the base of the Domberg, a cliff of which, the *Ottilienstein*, a grand rock of porphyry, appears to overhang the town, and commands a fine view. Pop. 7118, chiefly weavers of linen or woollen, or gunsmiths. Suhl has long been celebrated for its *fire-arms*, and for centuries was the only manufactory of them in Germany.

2 Schleusingen.—*Inn*. Grüner Baum. Rte. 94 b.

1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Hildburghausen. }  
1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Rodach. } In Rte. 92.  
2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> COBURG.

This road is important as a line of communication between N. and S. Germany; and there is much traffic of merchandise upon it. It enters the territory of Bavaria about half way between Coburg and

2 Lichtenfels (*Inns*: Krone, dear and dirty; Kreutz), a town of 2000 inhab., on the Main, carrying on some trade in timber floated down the river. It is a *Stat.* on the Railroad from Leipzig to Nuremberg, by Bamberg. It runs for some distance on the l. bank of the Main, near Staffelstein, a village possessing a celebrated pilgrimage Church of the *Vierzehn Heiligen*, under the Staffelberg, a remarkable table hill, which hems in the river on the l., while on the rt. rises a height, crowned by the suppressed convent of Banz, now residence of Prince Max, brother of the King of Bavaria. The Main, on issuing from this opening in the hills, flows past the small town of Zapfendorf, to

Bamberg *Stat.*—in HANDBOOK SOUTH GERMANY.

## ROUTE 94.

LEIPZIG TO COBURG, BY JENA, RUDOLSTADT, AND SONNEBERG.

25<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Germ. m. = 120<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Eng. m. Eilwagen daily.

6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Naumburg, in Rte. 86.

2 Kamburg, on the Saale. It was



through the defile in the rear of the castle of Dornburg that the French marched to outflank the Prussians at the battle of Jena, 1806. Bad road.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Jena, in Rte. 94 A. The road continues to follow the pretty valley of the Saale ascending it along the l. bank of that river.

2 Kahla (*Inns*: Stern; Löwe), a town of 1200 inhab. On the opposite bank of the Saale stands the castle of *Leuchtenburg*, now a prison. The next object worth mentioning is the ruined castle *Orlamünde*, on a hill beneath which the road passes.

3 Rudolstadt (*Inns*: Löwe; Adler; Ritter), the chief town of the principality of Schwarzburg - Rudolstadt. Pop. 4000. On the summit of an eminence nearly 200 ft. above the river stands the *residence* of the prince, the *Castle of Heideksburg*, containing some pictures and a library. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, rich in shells. Opposite *Volksstädt* a bust of Schiller has been set up to commemorate the poet's residence here in 1788.

At Schwarzza (*Inn*, Bremer Hof.), 3 m. above Rudolstadt, the river Schwarzza joins the Saale. 5 m. from Rudolstadt, above the small town of Blankenburg (*Inn*, Schwazburger Hof or Chrysopras,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. out of the town, is best), rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein*, birthplace of the unfortunate Empr. Günther of Schwarzburg. 5 m. farther up this winding valley, one of the most beautiful in Thuringia, on the summit of a bold precipitous rock, stands the *Castle of Schwarzburg*. The greater part of the building is modern, erected after a conflagration, 1726. It presents little worth seeing except the Kaiser Saal, a relic still preserved of the old castle. It contains portraits of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Charles IV., miserable daubs, and some ancient armour, including a suit attributed to the Empr. Günther. *Inn*, Weisser Hirsch, near Schwarzburg. Travellers should ascend the Tripstein,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the castle, for the sake of the unrivalled *view*. There is a cross road from Blankenburg to the interesting ruins of the *Abbey of Paulinzelle*, 9

m. distant. It was founded, 1105, by Pauline, daughter of the cupbearer of the Empr. Henry IV. It is finely situated in the depths of a forest. The church is a very interesting monument of the plain Byzantine or Romanesque style; date, the close of the 11th cent.; the E. end is gone. Near the abbey are the monks' fish-ponds, and a good *Inn*.

1 Saalfeld.—*Inns*: Goldener Anker, one of the oldest inns in Germany; the Empr. Charles V. put up here, along with his prisoner the Elector John Frederick, June 27, 1547; *Rautenkranz* in the suburb.

Saalfeld is a very ancient walled town, in the midst of the Thuringian forest, and contains 4800 inhab. The *Rathhaus* in the market-place is a venerable Gothic edifice. The Gothic *Ch. of St. John* was built 1212, out of funds produced by the neighbouring gold-mines of Reichmannsdorf; the painted glass, and a colossal wooden statue of St. John in the interior, deserve mention. Near the town wall, at the side of the Saale, are the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, a fort dating from the 8th cent., built, according to tradition, to defend the frontier from inroads of the Slavonic barbarians, the Sorbic-Vends.

The old *Ducal Castle*, also within the town, is now the Mint.

In the suburb outside the walls is the more modern *Château* or Palace of the Dukes of the extinct line of Saxe-Saalfeld, with fine gardens attached to it. The road now quits the banks of the Saale, and begins to ascend the central ridge of the Thüringerwald. The battle of Jena, so fatal to Prussia, began near Saalfeld. A cast-iron monument has been erected to Prince Lewis of Prussia on the spot where he fell.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Gräfenenthal (*Inns*: Post; Weisses Ross). Near this you have a fine view of *Wespenstein*, an old castle of the Pappenheims, in ruins.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Sonneberg. This little town of 3200 inhab. is chiefly remarkable for the peculiar manufacture of toys, dolls, boxes of various kinds, including pill-boxes, boot-jacks, chess-boards, and the endless variety of articles for the amusement of children which fill the toy-

shops of every quarter of the globe, and are commonly called *Dutch toys*. There are several manufactories of papier maché, to make dolls' heads, and of pipe-heads; and one or two mills for grinding boys' marbles. Hones for sharpening knives are prepared here out of a species of slate; and there is also a quarry producing slate-pencils in the neighbourhood. Altogether the trade in toys is supposed to produce 400,000 fl. yearly. Here is a pretty modern Gothic Church built from *Heideloff's* designs; the vaulted roof is of wood.

2 Neustadt.—*Inn*, Halbe Mond.

1½ Coburg. (In Rte. 92.)

### ROUTE 94 a.

WEIMAR TO CARLSBAD BY JENA,  
ALTENBURG, GERA.

Posting, 1st day to Altenburg, 68 Eng. m. in 11 h.; 2nd day to Carlsbad, 76¾ Eng. m., in 13¼ h.

This is a good post-road through beautiful and richly cultivated country, and may afford a variation of the journey to those acquainted with the usual route by Leipzig. The first part of the road traverses some singularly bare-looking ravines, one of which leads down into the broad valley in which stands

1½ Jena (*Inn*, Sonne), a dull, dingy, antiquated town, in a hollow surrounded by naked hills, having nothing worth notice but its *University*, founded 1550, and numbering at present about 500 students. "Groups of them, in falling collars not particularly clean, and flowing hair not remarkably glossy, may be seen swaggering about with foils, masks, and cudgels."—*L. R. G.* The *University Museum* is valuable to students. The *Garden of the Observatory* was Schiller's favourite resort while Professor of History, between 1789 and 1799, and he composed in it some of his poems.

"The road, somewhat narrow and very serpentine, but not bad, takes its course among clear streams and happy-looking villages, and afterwards" through forests of pine, to

3 Kloster Launitz, a clean village inn.

There is a new and better road from Jena to

3 Eisenberg.

2½ Gera (*Inn*, Reussischer Hof, very good), a picturesque, clean, and thriving modern town, of 11,000 inhab., on the Elster, belonging to the sovereign princes of Reuss-Schleitz and Ebersdorf.

The *Castle* of the Prince of R. Ebersdorf, backed by hanging woods, rises over against the town, and adds much to its picturesque appearance.

Roneberg, a small modern town and watering-place, is passed, and the road traverses a country not particularly interesting, abounding in mines.

1½ Schmöllén. Smelting-house.

2 Altenburg.—*Inn*, Stadt Gotha; good. (See p. 471.)

A railroad runs hence to Leipzig, and to Zwickau (Rte. 91).

Beyond this the road enters the Erzgebirge.

3 SCHNEEBERG (Rte. 91a).

3 Wildenthal (*Inn*, Post), a neat village at the foot of the Auersberg, where a good deal of lace is made and sold.

The Bohemian (Austrian) Custom-house and Passport-office (§ 86) is at Hirschenstand. After following for a long way a wooded gorge, you at length emerge from the hills a little beyond

2½ Neudeck (*Inn*, Städtischer Gasthof). Here you find yourself in the undulating valley of the Eger.

2½ Carlsbad (*Inn*, Prinz von Preussen), in HANDBOOK SOUTH GERMANY.

There is a road from Altenburg to Dresden by Rochlitz, 3½. Waldheim, 2¼. Nossen, 3. Wilsdruff, 2¾. Dresden, 2¾. Or by way of Freiberg to Penig, 2½. Chemnitz, 3; and thence as in Rte. 90.

### ROUTE 94 b.

ERFURT TO COBURG.

15 Germ m. = 69 Eng. m.

A new road, but not furnished with post-horses, connects Erfurt with Schleusingen on the road from Gotha to Coburg. The road is very pretty from Erfurt to

2½ Arnstadt.—*Inns*: Die Henne;



Der Greif. 5300 inhab. The *Liebfrauenkirche*, a specimen of German architecture of the 12th and 13th cent., displays peculiar sculpture on its exterior, and some interesting monuments within. The Schloss, formerly the residence of the Schwarzburg family, descended, on the failure of that line, to the Sondershausen family. Of the old Schloss there only remains a tower, and some walls of 1554.

[A new road ( $4\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. in length) has been opened between Arnstadt and Rudolstadt through a beautiful country.] After leaving Arnstadt the road runs through a narrow valley amidst beechwood, and then rises, passing among fields, to

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Ilmenau (*Inn*, Lowe). This town of 2700 inhab. belongs to Weimar. Here are mines of manganese and iron. Near it is Elgersburg, romantically

situated, and an establishment for the cold-water cure. The road after leaving Ilmenau ascends for 2 m. to a height of 2500 ft., and then descends with many windings through a forest belonging to the King of Prussia to

$4$  Schleusingen (*Inn*, Grüner Baum, 3000 inhab.), a town formerly belonging to the Counts of Henneberg, now to Prussia. The old castle of *Bertholdsburg*, prettily situated on a hill, has been repaired by the King of Prussia. In a chapel built 1723, adjoining the *Stadtkirche*, are the tombs of the old Counts of Henneberg; and in the neighbourhood a suppressed Præmonstrant Abbey, an interesting monument of German architecture of the 12th cent.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ Hildburghausen.	} Rte. 92.
$1\frac{3}{4}$ Rodach.	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ COBURG.	

## SECTION VIII.

NASSAU. — FRANKFURT. — HESSE - DARMSTADT. — RHENISH  
BAVARIA. — BADEN. — AND THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE  
TO STRASBURG.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.—54. *Money*.—55. *Posting*.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
95. The <i>Brunnen of Nassau</i> . Coblenz to <i>Frankfurt</i> on the <i>Main</i> , by <i>Ems</i> , <i>Schwalbach</i> , <i>Schlangenbad</i> , and <i>Wiesbaden</i>	482	103. Mannheim to Treves . . .	520
96. Giessen to Coblenz, and Descent of the <i>Lahn</i> from <i>Weilburg</i> to <i>Limburg</i> and <i>Ems</i>	501	104. Mannheim to Zweibrücken by <i>Neustadt</i> , <i>Landau</i> , and <i>Annweiler</i> . . .	520
97. The Taunus Mountains— <i>Wiesbaden</i> to <i>Frankfurt</i> by <i>Eppstein</i> , <i>Königstein</i> , and <i>Homburg</i> . . .	503	105. Frankfurt to Basle by <i>Darm- stadt</i> , the <i>Bergstrasse</i> , and <i>Odenwald</i> , <i>Heidelberg</i> , <i>Carls- ruhe</i> , and <i>Freiburg</i> RAIL- WAY . . .	523
98. Bingen to Mayence by <i>In- gelheim</i> . . .	506	106. Branch Railway to <i>Baden</i> . <i>Baden</i> . . .	541
99. RAILWAY. Mayence to <i>Frankfurt</i> . . .	506	107. To <i>Strasburg</i> , from the <i>Baden- Railway</i> . . .	547
100. Vale of the <i>Nahe</i> —Bingen to <i>Kreuznach</i> and <i>Saarbrück</i> . . .	507	108. Offenburg to <i>Schaffhausen</i> and <i>Constance</i> by the <i>Kinzig</i> <i>Thal</i> and <i>Donaueschingen</i> . . .	551
100a. <i>Saarbrück</i> to Treves . . .	510	109. <i>Freiburg</i> to <i>Schaffhausen</i> by the <i>Höllenthal</i> . . .	555
101. Mayence to Metz . . .	510	110. <i>Heidelberg</i> to <i>Würzburg</i> by <i>Mosbach</i> . . .	556
102. The Rhine (E.), Mayence to <i>Worms</i> , <i>Mannheim</i> , <i>Spies</i> , and <i>Strasburg</i> .—RAIL. . .	511		

## § 54. MONEY.

In Nassau, Baden, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, &c., accounts are kept in Florins or Gulden. 1 Florin (= 1s. 8d.), contains 60 kreutzers. 3 kr. = 1d.

	Gold Coins (rare).	Fl.	kr.
Caroline (or French Louis d'Or) . . . . .	=	11	6 to 12.
Ducat . . . . .	=	5	24 to 36.

The States of Southern and Western Germany, including Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Frankfurt, have recently combined to issue a uniform coinage. (See § 32.)



*New Silver Coinage.*

Vereins Thaler = 3 florins 30 kr. = 2 Prussian dollars.  
kr.

Florin	.	.	=	60	=	1s. 8d.	=	2 Fr. francs 15 cents.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Florin	.	.	=	30	=	10d.		
$\frac{1}{4}$ Florin	.	.	=	15	=	5d.		

Pieces of 6 kr., 3 kr. or groschen, and 1 kr.

*Old Silver Coins.*

Crown, Kronthaler, or Brabant	Fl.	kr.		
Thaler	.	.	=	2 42 = 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Pieces of two and one florin	.	.	=	3s. 4d. and 1s. 8d.
Zwanziger	.	.	=	0 24 = 0s. 8d.
(N.B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ zwanzigers make 1 florin.)				
$\frac{1}{2}$ Zwanziger	.	.	=	0 12 = 0s. 4d.
$\frac{1}{4}$ Zwanziger	.	.	=	0 6 = 0s. 2d.

Formerly the florin was an imaginary coin, and did not exist as a piece of money. The name *zwanziger* properly applies to Austria alone, where this coin goes for 20 kreutzers, and bears upon it the figure 20, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  zwanziger or zehner passes for 10, and the  $\frac{1}{4}$  for 5 kreutzers; while in Bavaria and Würtemberg the same coins pass respectively for 24, 12, and 6 kr.

Value of foreign coins in florins and kreutzers:—

						<i>Fl.</i>	<i>kr.</i>
French Louis d'or.	.	.	.	.	=	11	6 to 12
Napoleon	.	.	.	.	=	9	30 to 20
English Sovereign	.	.	.	.	=	11	45 to 36
Dutch 10-guilder piece	.	.	.	.	=	9	54 to 10 fl.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Kron or Brabant Thaler	.	.	.	.	=	1	20
Conventions Thaler	.	.	.	.	=	2	24
Prussian Frederic d'or	.	.	.	.	=	9	48
Thaler	.	.	.	.	=	1	45
French 5-franc piece	.	.	.	.	=	2	20
1-franc	.	.	.	.	=	0	28

Brabant dollars (originally struck by the Emperor of Austria in the Low Countries) are a very common coin, current without loss throughout S. Germany. The table (A) at the beginning of this volume for reducing them into florins and kreutzers may be found useful.

## § 55. POSTING.

Tariff per post of 2 Germ. m.	Each Horse.		Postilion.		
	Fl.	kr.	2	3	4 horses.
Frankfurt-A.-M.	1	30	40 kr.	50 kr.	1 fl.
Nassau	1	15	40	50	1
Darmstadt	1	30	45	55	1 5 kr.

The postmaster in Mayence is authorised to charge  $52\frac{1}{2}$  kr. for each horse per post.

Baden	.	.	1 30	36	45	1 10
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The charges for horses vary from time to time with the price of forage.

The charge for barriers ceases on entering this duchy. The usual rate of travelling is a post in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  h. when the road is not very hilly. The distances to all the adjoining post stations are hung up in front of every post-house.

Travellers usually pay the postilion 1 fl. for 2 horses per post, which is quite enough. On some roads 1 fl. 12 kr. (3 zwanzigers) is given, which is high pay.

N.B. An extra charge of 30 kr. per post is made by the postmaster when a postboy, driving only 2 horses, is obliged to ride, and cannot sit on the box of the carriage.

A light open carriage, holding 4 without heavy baggage, may be drawn by 2 horses: a heavy trunk counts as one person.

A postchaise or calèche costs from 50 kr. to 1 fl. a post.

The Wagenmeister, when entitled to be paid separately, usually receives 12 kr., and 12 more when he greases the wheels.

*Charges at Inns*:—Rooms on 1st floor, 1 fl. to 1 fl. 12 kr.; 2nd or 3rd floor, 36 kr.; table-d'hôte, 48 kr. to 1 fl. 12 kr.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle of wine, 18 kr.; breakfast (coffee or tea, with bread and butter), 20 kr.

Mr. George Bernard's *Illustrations of the Rhine and Brunnen of Nassau* contain the cleverest and most exact representations of the scenes and persons occurring in that interesting district which the writer of this is acquainted with.

## ROUTES.

### ROUTE 95.

#### THE BATHS AND BRUNNEN OF NASSAU.

COBLENZ TO FRANKFURT-ON-THE MAIN, BY EMS, SCHWALBACH, SCHLANGENBAD, AND WIESBADEN.

14 Germ. m. = 64 Eng. m.

*Schnellpost*, as far as Wiesbaden (whence a railroad runs to Frankfurt), every day, in 8 hrs. To Ems, omnibus 4 or 5 times a-day in the season.

The new road from Coblenz to Ems avoids the high hills, laboriously surmounted by the old road, and follows the rt. bank of the Rhine, passing orchards and vineyards, to Nieder-Lahnstein (p. 275), at the mouth of the Lahn; and thence up its rt. bank through the village of Nievern, Ahl, and the iron-works of Hohenrain. The distance is nearly 12 m., a most agreeable drive of 2 hrs. through varied and beautiful scenery.

There is a footpath over the hills by Arxheim and Fachbach, a walk of 2 hrs.—difficult to find without a guide.

2 EMS. — *Inns and lodging-houses*: The Alte Kurhaus, a huge rambling château, formerly the residence of the Duke, consisting of several compartments, called the oberer and unterer Flügelbau, the Mittelbau, and the Lahnbau, contains nearly 300 chambers, which are let, according to their size and situation, at from 48 kr. to

8 fl. a day. A good room may be had for 1 fl. 30 kr.: the price of every room is painted on the door. There is a restaurateur attached to the house, and a daily table-d'hôte at 1, which, however, is not so good as that at some other inns. Those who intend to take up their lodgings in the Bath-house apply on their arrival to the Bad-, or Haus-meister, a species of steward, who has the charge of the establishment, and of the letting of the rooms, and who gives every information respecting vacancies and prices. The rent of the rooms returns a considerable annual revenue to the Duke of Nassau.—H. d'Angleterre, a very comfortable house for families, but dear; table-d'hôte at 1, 54 kr.; at 3, 1 fl. 30 kr. H. de Russie; good. Darmstädter Hof (Post).—Fürstenhof.—Baierischer Hof, in the Obere Allée, remote from the bustle, and recommended as a lodging-house.—H. T. There is a table-d'hôte at 1 in all the hotels, in the Kurhaus and Kursaal, and also one at 4 P.M. at the Kursaal and H. d'Angleterre and de Russie, chiefly for the English, and more expensive in consequence.—Britannia, formerly Mainzer Haus, on the l. bank of the Lahn, a *quiet lodging-house*.—Die Vier Thürme (Four Towers); same landlord as H. d'Angleterre.—Die Vier Jahreszeiten—Panorama, new



and good, on the S. side of the river, and therefore preferable in hot weather. The Burg Nassau, next door to the H. d'Angleterre, is recommended as a lodging-house. The houses on the l. bank of the Lahn are cheaper and quieter than those on the rt.

The watering-place (§ 41) Ems is very prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Lahn, hemmed in between it and the cliffs of the Bäderlei, which recede from the water's edge only far enough to allow room for a row of houses. It is neither town nor village, but a collection of lodging-houses, with the Kurhaus in the midst. In front of them runs the high road, and between it and the river a long narrow strip of garden, forming a sort of terrace by the river-side, and serving as a promenade for the guests. A band of Bohemian musicians, who repair hither every year, plays here during the season from 7 to 8½ A.M., and from 6 to 8 P.M., to the tune of whose instruments the guests digest their potations of spa-water. Six o'clock in the afternoon is the hour at which Ems appears in full glory: all the world is then abroad, the promenade is crowded with visitors of all nations, and some of the highest rank, in the gayest costume. Those who are ambitious to extend their walks beyond this, unless they confine themselves to the borders of the beautiful Lahn, must begin immediately to ascend, so near at hand are the hills.

Close to the little bridge of boats, and along both sides of the river, squadrons of *donkeys* are posted with their drivers, ever on the alert for employers. By their assistance every visitor, male or female, however feeble and lazy, has the means of scaling the wooded and vine-clad heights, and of exploring the really beautiful scenery with which the neighbourhood abounds. Every donkey is numbered; and on fine afternoons the asses of reputation, strength, and beauty, being in great request, are usually engaged beforehand, and quickly marched off the field. Many persons, therefore, retain a particular number, which they know to be good, for the period of their stay at the baths. The hire of a donkey is 40 kr.

an hour; but it is better to engage the animal for the excursion according to the terms of a *printed tariff* hung up in the lower hall of the Alte Kurhaus, which fixes the charges for all the usual excursions around Ems, whether made on horses or asses, or in carriages.

Ems is hot in summer, from being so shut in with hills; but the woods around afford shade, and in a quarter of an hour the tops of the hills may be scaled, whence the rambler may enjoy the purest breezes and the most expanded views over the Rheinland. The rich woods which cover the sides of the vale of the Lahn, and the verdant pastures which form its banks, give Ems a more pleasing aspect than Schwalbach, which is surrounded by naked round-backed hills, with few trees upon them. Ems, it is true, cannot compete with Wiesbaden in gaiety, in the splendour of its assembly-rooms, and the extent of its public walks; but the very splendid *New Kursaal*, built by the Grand Duke, at the side of the Lahn, contains a café; gambling-rooms, provided with hazard-tables, open from 11 to 1, and 3 to 10; and a ball-room, supported on marble columns, in which weekly balls are given. It is open at all times, gratuitously to strangers, and 75,000 fl. are lost here annually *by play*! The interior, though gorgeous, is in very bad taste.

Immediately under the Old Kurhaus rise 2 of the principal *Springs*, the waters of which are used for drinking, and likewise supply the baths. The ground-floor of the building is a large vaulted gloomy hall, which serves at the same time as pump-room and place of promenade for the guests in wet weather. The chief source is the Kesselbrunnen (116° Fahr.), and within a space railed off around it stand young girls (Brunnen Mädchen) to distribute the water to the drinkers, giving to each one his or her own peculiar glass. During the season both sides are occupied by itinerant shopkeepers from all parts of the Continent, who here display their wares in a sort of bazaar. There are hardly any other shops in the place.

In the lower story of this building are also situated the *Baths*—prices:

18 kr. for the common (Rondel), 36 kr., 1 fl., to 1 fl. 30 kr. for the better class. *Douche Baths* (i. e. a stream of water descending from a height upon some part of the body), 48 kr. The attendants are entitled by the tariff to 6 kr. trinkgeld for each bath, but this sum is now added on to the price of the bath. The Douchemeister gets 12 kr. Tickets for a certain number of baths are purchased beforehand from the Badmeister, who fixes the hour for taking them, which should be punctually kept, or the bather may lose his turn. (*H. T.*) The attendants are not permitted to receive the money for the bath, nor to allow any one to bathe without a ticket. There are other baths in the Steinerne Haus and Vier Thürme.

The waters of Ems were known as early as the time of the Romans, who called the place *Embasis*. They are warm, and are furnished by 2 springs, having respectively a temperature of 23° and 37° Réaumur. They are agreeable to the palate and easy of digestion. The springs rise out of the grauwacke rock, which forms the substratum of the surrounding hill. There are many other springs here besides those which supply the baths; some on the l. bank of the Lahn, and others rising up in the middle of the Lahn itself, which at these places is used as a horse-bath. Many jets of gas also emanate out of the bed of the stream; and one of them is so copious in carbonic vapours as to destroy life in animals held over it, in the same manner as the famous Grotto del Cane in Italy.

The waters are taken in the morning before breakfast, and after dinner. From 3 to 6 goblets in the early part of the day, and 1 or 2 in the afternoon, are the usual allowance.

Nearly everybody, high or low, dines here at the table-d'hôte; the dinner hour is 1 o'clock; after which the company adjourn and take coffee on the walks, listening to the music, or amusing themselves in walking or riding. There is music for 1 h. morning and evening, the time varies according to the season.

Ems seems essentially a ladies' watering-place: it is much frequented

by the fair sex, and its waters are considered peculiarly efficacious in the complaints of females. It is on the whole a quiet place; little or no raking goes on here; but dear. The public gaming-tables are not much frequented.

Another of the amusements which this place affords is the sport of roebuck-shooting in the Duke's preserves; it is easy to purchase a permission from parties who rent a portion of them.

The society at Ems is usually considered more select than that at Schwalbach, Wiesbaden, or even Baden-Baden. The season begins in May, and is generally over by the middle of September. There were 4500 visitors here in 1845, while 17 years before there were but 1560.

Dr. Vogler is highly spoken of by those whom he has attended. Dr. Soest, a physician of considerable practice at Coblenz, who speaks English, comes over to Ems 2 days in every week to see patients. (§ 41.)

The *English Ch. Service* is performed on Sunday mornings at the Lutheran Ch.

The walks over and among the hills near Ems, for instance, up the *Bälderlei*, to the *Forsthaus*, to the *Lindenschbach Valley*, by the silver-smelting furnace, to the ruined castle of *Sporkenburg*, to *Baldunstein*, and in general up and down the *Lahn*, are very agreeable, and afford many unrivalled prospects. For short walks, you may choose the *Marien-Weg*, on the further side of the *Lahn*, or the *Henrietten-Weg*, and *Moosshut*, overlooking Ems, whence there is a fine view.

*Kemmenau* is a fine point of view at the top of the mountain behind Ems. The Roman rampart called *Pfahlgraben* (described at p. 493) passes along the crest of the hills above *Kemmenau*, and, descending into the valley of the *Lahn*, crosses that river near Ems, and proceeds towards *Heinrichshof*.

*Braubach*, and the *Castle of Marksburg*, on the Rhine, distant about 7 m., will form a pleasant day's excursion. (See p. 275.) The carriage-road runs past the *Forsthaus*; a footpath at the back of *Heinrichshof* leads through the wood to *Becheln*. The return to Ems



may be varied by descending the Rhine to Lahnstein by a boat, or along the rt. bank, and ascending the valley by the side of the Lahn to Ems.

A visit to the castles of *Nassau* and *Stein*, 6 m. higher up the Lahn valley, on the high road to Frankfurt, is another particularly agreeable excursion. These ruins serve as the rendezvous of many a picnic party. *The Convent of Arnstein*, and *the Chapel of Winden*, both commanding beautiful views, and only 3 m. above Nassau, may be visited on the same day from Ems. (See Rte. 96.)

After leaving Ems on the way to Nassau and Schwalbach, the road passes the old walled town of Dausenau, behind which runs a footpath leading up the ravine and over the hills to Ems, descending at the back of the Kurhaus, commanding fine views. The high road follows the windings of the Lahn through a beautiful valley as far as

*Nassau*.—*Inn*: Krone. 5 m. from Ems. A chain bridge has been erected here over the Lahn, on the l. bank of which rises the old and picturesque *Castle of Nassau*, the cradle (*Stamm-schloss*) of the families of Nassau and Orange. It was built by a Count of Laurenburg in 1101. In the 13th cent. the family divided into 2 branches, from the elder of which springs the present Duke of Nassau, while the younger is represented by the King of Holland. The castle stands on the summit of a conical rock, and a little lower down is the less extensive ruin of the *Castle of Stein*, the baronial seat of another very ancient family, who have held for 500 years their estates and castle on the banks of the Lahn as a fief from the Emperor of Germany. The present owner, the Gräfin von Giech, is still of the same race, and resides in the modern *château* situated in the valley hard by, which is also shown to strangers, and contains ancient armour, trophies of the war, and other curiosities. She is the daughter of the enlightened and patriotic Prussian minister, whom Napoleon contemptuously designated "*Un nommé Stein*." He had the merit of introducing into the Prussian government those re-

forms which have contributed largely to raise that country to its present eminence. The minister v. Stein, the last male of his family, is buried at the village of Frücht, 3 m. S.W. of Ems.

Agreeable and easy paths have been cut through the woods leading to and around these 2 ruins. The views from them, and from the Gothic tower erected by the Baron von Stein on a commanding point, are as pleasing as the ruins themselves are picturesque. Strangers are freely permitted to roam about and enjoy themselves in these grounds. In short, a day devoted to a visit to Nassau from Ems will assuredly not be considered misspent.

There is a very agreeable walk from Nassau to Ems up the valley of Diene-thal, and by Sulzbach, on the S. side of the Lahn.

The beauties of the Lahn valley continue upwards beyond Arnstein (3 m.) and Limburg (Rte. 96), along banks decorated with picturesque castles in ruins, and smiling industrious villages.

Beyond Nassau our road ascends by a steep hill, and quits the valley of the Lahn. The view from the height, looking down upon it and its castles, is most beautiful; but after that, adieu to picturesque scenes. The road passes over a bleak tract of high land, very scantily peopled, the villages and habitations in general being snugly nestled in the narrow and steep ravines which intersect in all directions this upper country. There is some fine wooded country near

2 Singhofen.

1½ Holzhausen.

Schwalbach, from its peculiar situation, sunk as it were between hills, is scarcely seen until it is entered. This little town, though not devoid of beauty in its position and environs, commonly does not strike the stranger with the full admiration he had anticipated from the perusal of the "*Bubbles*." Not that the author's descriptions are inexact, or even exaggerated, but that it requires a turn of mind similar to his own to elicit that pleasure which he derived from the objects themselves, and which his readers enjoy from

his attractive and quaint account of them.

2 *Langen-Schwalbach*.—*Inns*: Allée Saal (H. du Promenade), largest and best situated, named from a shady avenue of trees close beside it; daily table-d'hôte at 1; in the evening the rooms serve for dancing on Sundays, as well as for music—in fact, become the Assembly-rooms. Nassauer Hof, good and moderate; table-d'hôte at 1. H. de l'Europe. H. au Duc de Nassau, clean and good; table-d'hôte at 1 and 3; passing travellers are not readily received for less time than 14 days. Post.

*Lodging-houses*: Pariser Hof, clean; H. Royal, formerly Beiden Indien; Englischer Hof, where the author of the "Bubbles" lodged. At the lodging-houses there are no tables-d'hôte; but visitors can be provided with breakfast and tea, and have their dinners sent in to them from one of the hotels.

Schwalbach (in English, Swallows'-brook), though within a few years elevated to the dignity of a town (pop. 1800), has still the appearance of a long straggling village. All the most considerable buildings are inns or lodging-houses. It is said to have been known to the Romans, and has for nearly 3 cent. been one of the most frequented of German watering-places (§ 41); but until the appearance of the "Bubbles from the Brunnen" our countrymen had passed through it year after year without taking any notice of it. The beneficial effects of its strengthening and refreshing waters will secure to it in future an annual succession of visitors from our island. Already many thousand English have taken up their summer residence on the spot, each with the Bubble-blower for his guide; and Spa, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other watering-places have been comparatively deserted by them in consequence.

In order to enter into the spirit of the Brunnen of Nassau, no visitor can dispense with the "Bubbles;" he must take the book in his hand. Supposing every one to be furnished with it, or at least to have read it, travellers are referred to it for all general descrip-

tions; and the following short account pretends to nothing more than the filling up of one or two points of information upon which the author of the "Bubbles" has not thought it worth while to dwell.

Schwalbach has the advantage over Ems and Wiesbaden of being more free from bustle and formal restraint, which, with those in search of quiet and retirement, will gain for it the preference over these 2 watering-places. In the height of summer the heat is excessive, and is more severely felt from the want of shade, the hills around being bare of trees, and the plantations recently formed not having attained sufficient maturity to afford shelter from the sun. The season is usually over by the end of August; it begins in June. The winter and spring are cold, and full 3 weeks later than at Wiesbaden and in the Rheingau.

The town is appropriately called *Long Schwalbach*, from the arrangement of its houses in one extended line. It contains a Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant Churches, and a Synagogue for the Jews. Near the upper end of its long street are situated the principal Hotels, the Promenades, the Wells (Brunnen), and the *Bath-house* (Badhaus).

The *three principal springs*, which supply water for drinking as well as bathing, are—1. The *Weinbrunnen*, so named from some fancied resemblance to wine in its taste; and, 2. The *Stahlbrunnen*: both of these contain iron and carbonic acid gas in slightly varying proportions; but the Weinbrunnen is more largely impregnated with steel than the Stahl (steel) Brunnen.—3. The *Pauline*, a spring which has been more recently discovered, and is named after the Duchess of Nassau, containing less iron than the other two.

The Pauline spring has been traced to its fountain head at the upper end of the valley, where its water bursts out in greater quantity, and more bubbling with gas.

The *Badhaus* is a handsome building, supported by an open colonnade, which serves as a walk in wet weather,



and as a shelter for a great many itinerant traders, who set up their stalls here in the season. There are scarcely any other shops in Schwalbach.

Persons who intend to make use of the baths should know that they are much in request, and during the height of the season are occupied from 6 in the morning till 1 P. M. Every hour of the day is bespoken beforehand, and allotted to some one or other, whose name is entered in a book opposite to the hour. Those who are not punctual to their time run the risk of losing their turn. The baths on the upper story are filled from the Pauline, those on the lower from the Stahl and Weinbrunnen, the waters being previously heated artificially. The price of a single bath is 48 kr., and the bath servant, who supplies towels, receives 4 kr. The water in which the patient prepares to immerse himself is, to use the "old man's" words, "as thick as a horse-pond, and about the colour of mulligatawny soup." Garments immersed in it contract stains as deep as red ochre, and they who immerse their heads will find that "their pillow in the morning looks as if a rusty 18 lb. shell had been reposing on it." The qualities of the water, however, are bracing and strengthening in a high degree.

The *diurnal proceedings* of the visitors at the baths are nearly as follows: they rise as early as 6, and resort to the wells to drink their allotted potions, keeping themselves in constant motion backwards and forwards between every glass. The water appears to produce a desire for walking, and the walking is with difficulty carried on without the invigorating aid of the water. After 2 or 3 hrs. of this exercise they have fairly earned their breakfasts. The business of the bath will occupy an hour of the forenoon; and before dinner another course of water is usually prescribed.

The dinner-bell for the table-d'hôte sounds at 1, and the irksome ceremony is rarely over in less than an hour and a half: when it is concluded, the Germans usually allow themselves a short time to ruminate, to drink their coffee,

and to smoke their pipes. At this time of day the donkeys, the slaves of the visitors at the baths, whose lives are spent in carrying, are to be seen in long array, ready to be engaged. The charges for horses, asses, and carriages are fixed by tariff, according to the length of the excursions. Donkeys, inferior to those at Ems, 36 kr. the hour. At 6 o'clock the ceremony of drinking the waters begins again. In the evening the Allée Saal is lighted up, and music on most days of the week—gaming at all times—serve to amuse the visitors.

On Sundays the *English Service* is performed in the upper Protestant ch. in the Lange Gasse, soon after 11 A. M.

The steep round-backed hills which hem in the town of Schwalbach and its Brunnen are intersected in all directions with paths. From the summit of the heights a number of pleasing views are obtained. One of the most interesting is that from the little rustic wooden pavilion which stands on the top of the hill, by the side of the road leading from Schwalbach to Wiesbaden. This agreeable "point de vue" is not much more than 20 min. walk from the Pauline, and those who fear to face the hill on foot may make the ascent on the back of a donkey.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour's walk from Schwalbach is *Adolphseck*, a ruined castle, said to have been built by Count Adolph of Nassau, before he became Emperor, as a residence for a fair lady, his favourite.

The excursion, however, which surpasses all others around Schwalbach, is that to the *Castle of Hohenstein*. The carriage-road leading to it is dusty and monotonous; the better way is to follow the windings of the little stream called the Aar, on foot or upon donkeys, passing first under the castle of Adolphseck, and then threading the valley upwards for a distance of 6 m. Its great charm is the variety of scenes it unfolds, its changes at every turn, its openings and closings; at times expanding into broad verdant meadows, then contracting to a narrow strait with

overhanging masses of rock on both sides. At last the grand old castle of Hohenstein appears in sight, in a very romantic situation, perched on the summit of a high black precipice, and forming a termination of the vista. This imposing feudal stronghold of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen was taken and sacked in the Thirty Years' War, and is now totally dismantled, though some precautions have been taken to preserve it from further decay. A village composed of a few poor cottages crouches at the foot of the rock; and a small Inn will furnish the traveller with a dish of trout or crawfish from the Wiedenbach brook, or a bottle of sour wine, if needed; but it is well to take provisions with you.

There are many other old castles among the valleys of the Taunus, each of which may be made the object of a day's excursion, particularly those of *Katzenelnbogen* (Cat's Elbow), built by the Counts of that name, who anciently possessed the country between the Rhine and the Lahn; it is situated in a wild and solitary district, *Burg Schwalbach*, and *Arteck*. Pleasing excursions are, 1. to Frankfurt by Neuhaus, Idstein, Esch, and Königstein (Rte. 97); 2. to Dietz and Limburg (Rte. 96), by Holzhausen; 3. down the Wisperthal to Lorch on the Rhine (Rte. 38, p. 280); this last must be performed in a carriage of the country.

*Nieder-Selters*, the spring which produces the far-famed Seltzer water, may be visited from Schwalbach, but it is a long day's journey, by cross-roads, which even in the best season are very rugged. The spring itself is situated on the high post-road leading from Limburg to Frankfurt, and it is of course most easily accessible in that direction. The admirable description of the author of the "Bubbles" will probably afford more gratification than even a visit to the spot. The road which he took led him past the *Eisenhammer*, an immense hammer, lifted by a water-wheel, which forges iron by its fall (one of the lions generally visited by the water-drinkers of Schwalbach), through the villages of Neuhaus

and Würges, both of which are post-stations, where fresh horses may be had, to the spring of Selters, situated about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the village of Selters, which is also a post-station, and provided with a small inn called the *Nassauer Hof*. About a million and a half of bottles are exported annually, and the quantity is increasing.

Instead of returning to Schwalbach by the same road which brought him, the traveller may make an agreeable variation by following the course of the Lahn by land, or descending that stream in a boat to Nassau or Ems. (See Rte. 96.)

A capital macadamised road, but very hilly, leads from Schwalbach to *Schlangenbad* (about 4 m.), another *Brunnen of Nassau* (*Inns*, *Hessischer Hof*; *Nassauer Hof*), in a delightful though retired situation, almost buried amongst wooded hills. It is neither a town nor village, but consists of a group of lodging-houses. Two of these enormous buildings, resembling cotton-mills in their size and number of windows, called the *Old* and *New Badhaus*, furnish accommodation for visitors. The price of each room, marked on the door, varies from 36 kr. to 3 or 4 fl. daily. Table-d'hôte, at 1, costs 1 fl., and, for 1 fl. 45 kr., the same dinner is served in private. The *Rauenthaler* wine is good here.

It is generally necessary to bespeak rooms by letter beforehand, from the *Badmeister*, an officer appointed by the Duke of Nassau, who has the charge of both houses.

This place receives its name of *Schlangenbad* (Serpent's Bath) from the great number of snakes, quite harmless, which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water. The old man who manages the baths will exhibit some of them.

The *Baths* are situated in the ground floor of the *Old* and *New Badhaus*, and have a somewhat dark and gloomy air. The temperature of the water is only 80° Fahrenheit, so that it needs to be heated for bathing.

The sequestered little valley of



Schlangenbad affords more complete retirement than any of the baths of Nassau. It is annually visited by about 800 guests, including many princes and persons of the highest distinction from all parts of Germany and Russia, including frequently some members of the royal family of Prussia.

"No part of the building is exclusively occupied by these royal guests; but, paying for their room no more than the prices marked upon the doors, they ascend the same staircase, and walk along the same passages, with the humblest inmates of the place. The silence and apparent solitude which reigned in this new badhaus were to us always a subject of astonishment and admiration. The cell of the hermit can hardly be more peaceful."—*Bubbles*.

"The baths of Schlangenbad are the most harmless and delicious luxuries of the sort I have ever enjoyed; and I really quite looked forward to the morning for the pleasure with which I paid my addresses to this delightful element. The effect it produces on the skin is very singular: it is about as warm as milk, but infinitely softer: and after dipping the hand into it, if the thumb be rubbed against the fingers, it is said by many to resemble satin. Nevertheless, whatever may be its sensation, when the reader reflects that people not only come to these baths from Russia, but that the water in stone bottles, merely as a cosmetic, is sent to St. Petersburg and other distant parts of Europe, he will admit that it must be soft indeed to have gained for itself such an extraordinary degree of celebrity; for there is no town at Schlangenbad, not even a village: nothing, therefore, but the real or fancied charm of the water could attract people into a little sequestered valley, which, in every sense of the word, is out of sight of the civilised world; and yet I must say that I never remember to have existed in a place which possessed such fascinating beauties; besides which (to say nothing of breathing pure dry air), it is no small pleasure to live in a skin which puts all people in good humour—at least with themselves.

But besides the cosmetic charms of this water it is declared to possess virtues of more substantial value: it is said to tranquillize the nerves, to soothe all inflammation; and from this latter property the cures of consumption which are reported to have been effected, among human beings and cattle, may have proceeded. Yet, whatever good effect the water may have upon this insidious disorder, its first operation most certainly must be to neutralise the *bad* effect of the climate, which to consumptive patients must decidedly be a very severe trial; for, delightful as it is to people in robust health, yet the keenness of the mountain air, together with the sudden alternations of temperature to which the valley of Schlangenbad is exposed, must, I think, be anything but a remedy for weak lungs.

"The effect produced upon the skin by lying about 20 minutes in the bath I one day happened to overhear a short fat Frenchman describe to his friend in the following words:—'*Monsieur, dans ces bains on devient absolument amoureux de soi-même!*' I cannot exactly corroborate this Gallic statement, yet I must admit that limbs, even old ones, gradually do appear as if they were converted into white marble. The skin assumes a sort of glittering, phosphoric brightness, resembling very much white objects which, having been thrown overboard in calm weather within the tropics, many of my readers have probably watched sinking in the ocean, which seems to blanch and illuminate them as they descend. The effect is very extraordinary; and I know not how to account it, unless it be produced by some prismatic refraction, caused by the peculiar particles with which the fluid is impregnated.

"The Schlangenbad water contains the muriates and carbonates of lime, soda, and magnesia, with a slight excess of carbonic acid, which holds the carbonates in solution. The celebrated embellishment which it produces on the skin is, in my opinion, a sort of corrosion, which removes tan, or any other artificial covering that the surface may have attained from exposure and ill-treatment by the sun and wind.

It short, the body is cleaned by it, just as a kitchen-maid scours her copper saucepan: and the effect being evident, ladies modestly approach it from the most distant parts of Europe. I am by no means certain, however, that they receive any permanent benefit; indeed, on the contrary, I should think that their skins would eventually become, if anything, coarser, from the removal of a slight veil or covering intended by nature as a protection to the cuticle.”—*Bubbles*.

From the above description of these waters, it will be evident that Schlangenbad is peculiarly a “ladies’ bath;” and it may be conjectured, from its effects in calming the mind, invigorating the limbs, and smoothing wrinkles from the skin, that if “the fountain of youth,” so zealously sought for in former days even at the very ends of the earth, exist anywhere, it is to be found in the lonely valley of Schlangenbad. The invalid who has imbibed in his skin the ferruginous particles of the Schwalbach water, usually repairs hither afterwards, in order to wash away the rust by a course of bathing at the Serpent’s Spring. There is nothing extraordinary in the mineral contents of these waters which would enable chemists to account for their virtue; it probably proceeds from some peculiar admixture derived from the chemistry of nature, which at present art is unable to explain, and equally incapable of imitating.

Tradition relates that the spring was discovered some hundred years ago by a sick heifer, who every day separated herself from the herd to drink of it. The herdsman, surprised both at the periodical absence of the animal, and at the improvement in her condition, traced her footsteps one day, until he discovered her drinking at the warm spring, which now affords the same relief to human invalids which it did in the first instance to the quadruped.

Schlangenbad is provided neither with a gaming-table nor a ball-room; those who seek such amusements must repair to Schwalbach or Wiesbaden. A band of music plays on the walks,

to enliven the daily promenade of the water-drinkers; but the chief attractions of the place are the more natural and secluded walks among the woods and hills of the neighbourhood. *Donkeys* are the favourite means of conveyance, for gentlemen as well as ladies, here as elsewhere, among the baths of the Taunus.

*English Church Service*, during the season, at 5 P.M., in a chapel belonging to the Duke of Nassau.

Schlangenbad is situated within a few miles of some of the most beautiful scenery of the Rhine, overlooked for the most part by the *great herd* of travellers, who content themselves with steaming up and down the river. Within the distance of a day’s excursion are situated the following interesting spots:—

1. *Georgenborn*, a village which commands a beautiful prospect over the Rhine and the Main; and *Frauenstein*, a small hamlet, with an old castle, and a very ancient and large lime tree.

2. *The Monastery of Eberbach*, in a highly picturesque situation, at the bottom of a wooded dell, described p. 288. In the way to it the stranger will pass Rauenthal, a small village, with famous vineyards in its neighbourhood; and the chapel of Bubenhausen, a magnificent point of view; the ruined castle of Scharfenstein (once a stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence); and the beautiful Gothic chapel (1449) of Kiedrich (p. 289).

Eberbach was founded in 1131, by St. Bernard, the preacher of the Crusades. While he rambled about in doubt where to fix his holy establishment, a boar issuing out of a thicket indicated with his snout the spot upon which the church was afterwards reared. The monks of St. Bernard were famed for their riches and hospitality;—the order possessed in the Rheingau, and within a space of 3 leagues, no less than 6 convents—Zufenthal, Eberbach, Gottesthal, Eibingen, Nothgottes, and Marienhhausen; they were besides the owners of the Steinberg vineyard, and used to export its produce in vessels of their own down the Rhine to Cologne.



The vineyards, the wines, and the convent, with its estate and cellars, now belong to the Duke of Nassau. The destination of the building has been changed to a prison and lunatic asylum; but he retains the cellars in their ancient use; they are stored with the most precious wines: some sorts sell on the spot for 7, 9, or 11 florins the bottle, and even higher. The architecture of the church is much admired. The Swedish minister and general, Oxenstierna, took up his winter quarters in the convent, 1631. The view from the height called the *Boss*, near the convent, is one of the finest in the Rheingau. (See p. 289.) Immediately below it is the famed *Steinberg vineyard*.

3. To the castle and vineyard of Johannisberg, and the Niederwald, described in p. 287. The carriage-road lies along the highway to Mayence, as far as the village of Neudorf, where it turns to the rt., and follows for a couple of miles a lane leading to Eltville on the grand route, along the rt. bank of the Rhine, to Rüdesheim. There is a bridle-road direct from Schlangenbad to Eberbach and the Niederwald, through the woods; but a guide would be necessary to find it out.

There is a cross country foot or horse path, from Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden, by the Chaussée house, or by Frauenstein and Dotzheim.

*Road from Schwalbach to Frankfurt.*

The post-road, on quitting Schwalbach, at once begins to ascend. The way to Schlangenbad and Mayence turns down a valley to the rt. before you surmount the hill called *Hohe Wurzel*, from whose top there is a very remarkable prospect, stretching over the Rhine and Main, with Mayence in the middle distance, and the Bergstrasse in the background. On the l. is seen the village of *Klarenthal*, with its ci-devant convent, and further in the distance the *Platte*, a hunting-seat of the Duke's: both favourite points of excursions for the inhabitants of Wiesbaden.

2 WIESBADEN has been justly called "a city of lodging-houses," almost

every building being appropriated either to the reception or entertainment of visitors. *Inns*: Rose, kept by Schmidt, good — charges very reasonable and landlord most attentive; Vier Jahreszeiten (Four Seasons), a large and handsome building; Post (or Eagle, Adler), rather bustling—charges are fixed by a printed tariff; Nassauer Hof, a first-rate, well-furnished, quiet hotel, in the great square and close to the theatre—charges reasonable (these 4 have *baths* in the house); Taunus Hotel; Schützenhof (Shooter's Hotel); H. Düringer, and London Hotel, both near the railway.

There are besides more than 20 houses licensed to afford lodgings only, where meals are not provided; but there are restaurateurs in the town who will send in dinners. The author of the "Bubbles" found the landlord of the Englische Hof "exceedingly civil and anxious to humour his old-fashioned whims and oddities." There are baths in the house. The *weekly* charges are—for a good bed-room 20 fr.; for breakfast 7 fr.; a bath costs 1 fr.

The best tables-d'hôte are at the Kursaal, where a dinner costs 1 fl. at 1 o'clock, 1 fl. 45 kr. at 4 o'clock. For this moderate sum a most excellent dinner, comprising all the delicacies of the season, even ice, is provided. 15 different dishes are sometimes given for 15d. ! *i. e.* one penny a dish on an average. Such a dinner could not be had in England for less than 15s.

Wiesbaden is the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and has 14,000 inhab. It is the residence of the Duke and the seat of his government. To these circumstances, however, it is in nowise indebted for its present prosperity, but to the celebrity of its baths and mineral waters. (§ 41.) The number of visitors attracted to this spot in search of health and pleasure has of late amounted to 15,000 annually. Though the most frequented of all the German baths, the society is not of so high an order as that found at Ems or Baden. From its vicinity to Frankfurt and Mayence it is subject to the constant influx of citizens from these 2 places, and it may in this respect be termed the Margate of Germany. This is mentioned merely

by way of distinguishing this from other watering-places, and not by way of disparagement, for in the season there is no lack of high German aristocracy, and princes and nobles from all parts of the Continent. The other German visitors, of whatever class, are well-conducted, quiet, and respectable. Wiesbaden has a "season" of longer duration than most of the other baths, and is almost always full from June to September, and even later, if the autumn prove fine.

The most remarkable edifice is the *Kursaal*, occupying the E. side of a square, the N. and S. sides of which are lined by colonnades filled with gay shops, serving as a promenade in wet weather and as a sort of bazaar during the whole of the season. Opposite the *Kursaal*, in one corner of the square, is the theatre, in the other the huge hotel of the *Vier Jahreszeiten*.

The *Kursaal* serves the fourfold purpose of banquet, ball, reading, and gaming room, and forms the centre of attraction and gaiety. It consists of a very splendid saloon of large dimensions, surrounded by pillars of Limburg marble. A table-d'hôte dinner is served here (see p. 491), sometimes to as many as 300 persons, of all ranks, from sovereign princes down to ordinary bourgeois. On Sunday the *Kursaal* is so numerously attended that it is necessary to bespeak a place the day before; and it often happens that the great room is not large enough to contain all the guests. In the evening it is appropriated to dancing. Twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday), a public ball is given, to which the admission is 1 fl. for gentlemen—ladies are admitted gratis. It begins at 10 o'clock.

On the rt. hand of the *salle* are the gambling-rooms, where gaming is carried on almost from morning to night, and on the l. are supper-rooms, which are usually fully occupied in the evening. Supper is served à la carte.

When dinner is over every one betakes himself to the garden behind the *Kursaal*, to sip coffee or ices. Tables are placed out in the open air, within hearing of a band of music, which always plays on these occasions; and

while the gentlemen indulge in what Mrs. Trollope is pleased to call "the nasty habit of smoking," the ladies, in the homely and industrious fashion of Germany, generally occupy themselves by knitting while they chat. At such times the space behind the *Kursaal* is so completely filled with company, and the tables are so crowded together, that there is barely room to pass; high and low are promiscuously mingled together, and the whole forms the most pleasing and characteristic scene of "*Wiesbaden Life*."

The hours of drinking the waters are from 5 or 6 to 8 in the morning, and again partially in the evening about 6 or 7. A short interval is allowed to elapse between the morning draught and the bath.

A long avenue of stumpy acacias serves as a promenade for the water-drinkers, and leads up to the principal spring, the *Kochbrunnen* (boiling spring). It has all the appearance of a caldron in violent ebullition, and its temperature is 56° of Réaumur, equal to 156° of Fahrenheit. Its waters are used both for drinking and to supply the principal baths in the town; but so copious is the source that after all this consumption a vast quantity runs over and escapes through the gutters and drains. A stranger is astonished at first, as he walks along the streets, to perceive clouds of vapour arising on all sides out of the ground. This may be supposed to add somewhat to the warmth of the place in summer: if other places are hot, Wiesbaden may be said to be boiling hot. There are 13 other springs in the town, all of a high temperature. The spring next in heat and volume is that rising in the garden of the Adler hotel (48° Réaumur). It is probable that they are all derived from one central source, breaking out in different spots, as their mineral ingredients are nearly the same, and the slight difference of temperature may arise solely from their being more or less distant from the fountain-head.

The water-drinkers repair to the well at 5 or 6 o'clock A.M., and, receiving their portion scalding hot, walk about, glass in hand, until it is cool enough to



be drunk. In taste it has been compared to chicken broth. By 8 o'clock the promenade is usually cleared, and the business of bathing begins. The water in the bath is covered with a greasy film or scum, which collects on the surface while cooling: and which, however uninviting it may appear, is the test of its being quite fresh, and not having been used before. After the ceremony of the bath, the doctors allow their patients to take their breakfast, which they have thus in a manner earned.

*Physician* Sir Alex. Downie, M.D., attends from Frankfurt on certain days here and at Homburg to see patients.

The hot springs and their medicinal properties were well known to the Romans, who called them *Fontes Mattiaci*. Pliny the naturalist says of them, that they retain their heat for the space of 3 days:—"Sunt et Mattiaci in Germaniâ fontes calidi quorum haustuiduo fervet."—*Nat. Hist.* lib. 31. c. 2.

Formerly the waste waters from the springs were allowed to collect in a pond outside the town, which, in consequence of its retaining for a length of time a warm temperature, became the resort of wild-fowl in winter. Even now that they are carried off at once to the Rhine, they not only never freeze, but, by their warmth, even preserve that part of the river where they enter free from ice. They serve as a nursery or stew for carp, which, fostered by the heat, grow to an enormous size in them. They deposit a copious calcareous sediment or stalactite, which would in a short time choke up the pipes and channels in which they are carried through the town, were they not regularly cleared out. Bubbles of gas rise through the water at the springs, a phenomenon quite independent of those caused by the boiling temperature, and indicating, probably, some connection of the springs with volcanic agency in the interior of the earth.

The Romans established a station here—they built a fort or castle on the hill to the N.W. of the town, still known as the Römerberg, which was for a long time garrisoned by the 22nd Legion, as is proved by inscriptions on stones and stamps upon the tiles found

near the spot. There is an obscure tradition that Nero had a mansion here; and another hill near the Römerberg goes by the name of Nerosberg. The inhabitants of the country, the Mattiaci, a division of the warlike German tribe, the Catti, became allies of the Romans. In the 3rd cent. the barbarian Germans attacked and destroyed the Roman fortresses on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and Wiesbaden shared the fate of the rest. Ashes and calcined bones still dug up on the Römerberg attest its ruin; and the period at which it took place is marked by the coins found there, none being later than the time of Gallienus. In addition to urns, tiles, coins, lamps, bones, and such trifling remains, with which the ground in and about the town teems, whenever the foundation of a house is dug; ancient baths have been discovered in several places; and votive tablets, bearing the thanks of some noble Roman to the gods for cures effected by the waters, are preserved at the Museum. In after times Charlemagne used constantly to repair hither from his favourite residence at Ingelheim, to enjoy the baths. He built himself a palace (*Sala*) in the street which still retains the name of Saal Gasse, though the building has disappeared.

In the town at the bottom of the Heidenberg Strasse, and behind the Adler hotel, is a small piece of stone wall, called the Heidenmauer (Heathen's Wall). The top of the Heidenberg Strasse is 60 or 80 ft. higher than the best part of Wiesbaden. It is now a street of low habitations. The old fortified Roman town was clearly somewhere here. The antiquaries fix on the Römerberg Strasse, the next street parallel to the Heidenberg Str.

A few miles to the N. of Wiesbaden are the remains of a fortified wall, passing through a great extent of country. It is called the *Pfahlgraben*. Before the Romans quitted the country N. of the Rhine, they raised this stupendous barrier along their frontier. It was begun, according to Tacitus, by Drusus, stepson of Augustus, to defend his conquest from the inroads of the Germans, and was finished by Hadrian and Caracalla.

It resembles the Picts' wall in England, but surpasses it in extent. It consists of a rampart from 12 to 18 ft. high, strengthened by towers at regular distances, and with a fosse originally lined with palisades, whence its name. It commences at Neuwied on the Rhine; it runs thence by Montabauer to Ems, across the Lahn by Miehlen, Schwalbach, Wehen, Idstein, and Heftrich to the foot of the Feldberg, and from thence may be traced in a N.E. direction, by Wehrheim, towards Butzbach. Several of the summits of the Taunus are crowned by forts or circular ramparts. This wall, raised to protect the Mattiaci against the inroads of the Catti, has been supposed, but erroneously, to form part of the great stone wall constructed by the Empr. Probus from the Danube to the Rhine, to protect the provinces of the empire against the Alemanni. (See Gibbon, ch. xii.)

The *Schlösschen* (little palace), in the Wilhelm's Strasse, contains a very good *Public Library* of 60,000 volumes, including among the MSS. the Vision of St. Hildegard, on parchment, with remarkable miniatures of the 12th cent., and a *Museum* or *Cabinet of Antiquities*, chiefly local, or derived from the Duchy of Nassau. The most curious relic, perhaps, is a bas-relief found at Heddernheim, near Frankfurt, representing the youthful god Mythras, in a Phrygian bonnet, in the act of sacrificing a prostrate bull, surrounded by symbolical figures, and surmounted by the 12 signs of the Zodiac. The worship of Mythras was introduced by the Romans from Persia, and set up by the Pagan priesthood in opposition to Christianity, then in its infancy. A Roman town, and a temple of Mythras, existed at Haddernheim, from the ruins of which this and other curious bas-reliefs, statues, altars, &c. have been found. Here is also the bronze top of the standard of a cohort of the 22nd Legion; a curiously carved altar-piece (25 ft. long and 9 ft. high), from the sequestered abbey of Marienstadt, near Hachenburg, dating from the 13th cent.; the monuments of Diether and Eberhard von Katzenelnbogen brought from the convent of St. Clara, and some

painted glass. There is also a collection of *Pictures*, but few of them answer to the names attached to them.

A handsome R. Catholic church has been built—the towers and pinnacles are not complete, Oct. 1849—in the Louisen Platz.

The performance at the *Theatre* commences here at 6 o'clock; but unless some very remarkable performers are engaged few persons will be disposed to forego the pleasures of a good ride or walk, and a charming landscape, for 3 hrs. of stifling heat and of mediocre acting or music.

Strangers residing for a few weeks can be introduced by members of the *Casino* to read the newspapers in their reading-room.

*English Church Service* is performed every Sunday, during *summer*, in the Lutheran Church in the Kirch Gasse, by an English clergyman, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.; during *winter*, in the Hotel de la Rose, at 11 A.M. and 3½ P.M.

*Eilwagen* daily to Ems and Coblenz; 3 times a day to Rüdesheim; daily to Limburg.

Wiesbaden differs from the other watering-places of Nassau, in being a regularly built town. It is also somewhat noisy and bustling during the season, but has the same advantages with the rest in beauty of situation, and a picturesque neighbourhood, affording agreeable walks and rides, and the most complete retirement within a few hundred yards of its precincts. By ascending any of the adjacent heights, elevated only a few hundred ft. above the town, a charming prospect is disclosed to view, of the Rhine and fertile Rheingau, in which the spires and boat-bridge of Mayence form a prominent object; and the horizon is backed on the E. by the Odenwald and by the Melibocus surmounted by its white tower; on the S. by the ridge of the Donnersberg or Mont Tonnere, in Rhenish Bavaria. From the *Geisberg*, about a mile from the town, this view is seen to great advantage.

One of the pleasantest walks, and nearest at hand, is through the shrubberies, which begin behind the Kursaal, to the *Dietenmühle* and ruined castle of *Sonnenberg*, a distance of 2 m.





# FRANKFURT M.

- 1 Cathedral..... F e
- 2 St. Leonhard..... D f
- 3 St. Peter's..... F a
- 4 Liebfrauenkirche..... E c
- 5 St. Nicholas..... E e
- 6 St. Paul..... E d
- 7 St. Catherine..... D c
- 8 Römer (Townhall)..... E e
- 9 Saalhof..... E e
- 10 Pal. of Teutonic order..... F g
- 11 Palace of Prince of  
Thurn & Taxis..... D b
- 12 Städel Museum..... B d
- 13 Senckenberg Mus..... D b
- 14 Public Library..... H e
- 15 M. Bethmann..... G a
- 16 Exchange..... E d
- 17 Post office..... E c
- 18 Theatre..... C c
- 19 Casino..... D d
- 20 C. Jügel's shop..... D d
- 21 House in which  
Goethe was born..... D d
- 22 Goethe's Statue..... C d
- 23 Mon. of Hessians..... G a
- 24 Police Guard..... F c
- 25 Synagogue..... F c
- 26 Rothschilds..... F c

## Hotels

- 27 H. de Russie..... E c
- 28 Römischer Kaiser..... E c
- 29 H. d'Angleterre..... D d
- 30 Weisse Schwan..... C c
- 31 Weidenbusch..... C c





A more extensive and beautiful view, however, is obtained from the *Platte*, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Nassau, about 4 m. off; an excellent carriage-road leads up to it. It is a plain white building conspicuous from all sides, situated on the verge of a hill 1300 ft. above the Rhine, overlooking the plain, and backed by thick woods; within, it is tastefully and appropriately fitted up; part of the furniture is ingeniously formed out of buck-horn. It is shown to strangers at all times. The view is best seen from the platform on the roof. The neighbouring woods abound in herds of deer: many of them assemble round the *Platte* in the evening to be fed. The pedestrian may find a short cut over the Geisberg, and past the weeping oak, to the *Platte*. The road is quite direct, and the pedestrian has only to avoid turning off either to the rt. or l. into the cross-roads which occur at intervals.

A little to the left of the road to the *Platte* lies the convent (now secularised) of *Klarenthal*, and the *Fasanerie* (Pheasantry), a shooting-box of the Duke's, which also deserves a visit.

At *Biberich*, the palace of the Grand Duke of Nassau, close to the railroad to Mayence, lies pleasantly by the side of the Rhine (see p. 289). The numerous interesting spots situated in the Rheingau between Biberich, Rüdeshheim, and above all the Niederwald, all within the distance of a morning's ride from Wiesbaden, are described in Rte. 38 (p. 286 to 290). An agreeable excursion of a day or two may be made through the part of the range of the *Taunus* lying between Wiesbaden and Homburg. (Rte. 97.) It is little known or visited by English travellers, partly because it is not accessible for heavy carriages by any direct road from Wiesbaden.

Wiesbaden is connected with the Rhine at Biberich and Mayence by a railroad. Trains in 16 min., to Mayence, and thence to Frankfurt in 1½ hr. *Fiacres* from the railway into the town, for 1 or 2 persons, 24 kr.; for 3, 30 kr.; for 4, 36 kr. For the railway

hence to Mayence and Frankfurt, see Rte. 99.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN (in German, Frankfurt-am-Main).—*Inns*: H. de Russie, handsomely furnished, and excellent as a family hotel: table-d'hôte at 1, 1 fl.; at 4, 1 fl. 45 kr. (wine extra); — Römischer Kaiser; — H. d'Angleterre, has greatly improved; — Der Weisse Schwan (White Swan); and opposite to it Der Weidenbusch (Willow), large and good; — Mainlust, on the river, near the railway stations; — Pariser Hof.

Frankfurt is a Free Town, and the seat of the German Diet; it lies on the rt. bank of the Main, and is connected by a stone bridge with the smaller quarter or suburb of Sachsenhausen on the l. bank. It has 68,000 inhab., of whom 6000 are Jews. It is one of the most lively as well as handsome cities in Germany. Many of the houses in the *New Town*, especially in the principal street, called Zeil, in the New Street of Mayence (Neue Mainzer Strasse), and on the quays facing the Main, inhabited by rich merchants, bankers, or diplomatists, are literally palaces.

The *Old Town*, on the other hand, with its narrow streets and quaint wooden buildings, with gables overhanging their basement stories, forms a complete contrast to the new. Many of the houses are of great antiquity, especially in the quarter around the Cathedral and Römerberg; they preserve all the character of "the ancient Imperial Free City." The curiosities of Frankfurt are—

The *Cathedral* (Dom); it is chiefly remarkable for its antiquity (the nave, the oldest part, dates from the 13th cent., and the choir from 1338), and on account of the coronation of the Emperors of Germany having taken place within it. The church is not much distinguished for beauty or symmetry of architecture. The finest portion is its tower, begun 1415, and carried on for nearly 100 years to its present condition, and still unfinished. It has also a fine S. doorway, which is blocked up by sheds. The interior is very plain, whitewashed, and with a vile modern gallery running



FRANKFURT<sup>A</sup>M.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Cathedral .....                             | F | c |
| 2 St. Leonhard .....                          | D | f |
| 3 St. Peter's .....                           | F | a |
| 4 Liebfrauenkirche .....                      | E | c |
| 5 St. Nicholas .....                          | E | e |
| 6 St. Paul .....                              | E | d |
| 7 St. Catherine .....                         | D | e |
| 8 Römer (Townhall) .....                      | E | c |
| 9 Saalhof .....                               | E | e |
| 10 Btl. of Teutonic order .....               | F | g |
| 11 Palace of Prince of<br>Thurn & Taxis ..... | D | b |
| 12 Städt. Museum .....                        | D | b |
| 13 Senkenberg Mus. ....                       | B | d |
| 14 Public Library .....                       | H | e |
| 15 M. Bethmann .....                          | G | a |
| 16 Exchange .....                             | E | d |
| 17 Post office .....                          | E | c |
| 18 Theatre .....                              | C | c |
| 19 Casino .....                               | D | d |
| 20 Cigars shop .....                          | D | d |
| 21 House in which<br>Goethe was born .....    | D | d |
| 22 Goethe's Statue .....                      | C | d |
| 23 Mon. of Hessians .....                     | G | a |
| 24 Police Guard .....                         | F | c |
| 25 Synagogue .....                            | F | c |
| 26 Rynschids .....                            | F | e |

## Hotels

- |    |                  |       |   |   |
|----|------------------|-------|---|---|
| 27 | H. de Russie     | ..... | E | c |
| 28 | Römischer Kaiser | ..... | E | c |
| 29 | H. d'Angleterre  | ..... | D | d |
| 30 | Weisse Schwan    | ..... | C | c |
| 31 | Weidenbusch      | ..... | C | c |



Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$  English Mile

# SACHSENHAUSEN

Engraved by J. & C. Walker





round one side of the transepts and the aisles. It contains one or two curious monuments, especially that of the Emperor Günther of Schwarzburg (on the rt. of the choir), who was killed (1349) by his rival Charles IV., and that of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen abundantly ornamented; a curious group of old painted sculpture of the 12th cent. representing the Death of the Virgin (in the chapel on the l. side of the choir); and a remarkable clock, 1460, close to the N. door. St. Bernard preached the Crusade to an enthusiastic audience, and performed miracles, in this church. In the *Election Chapel* (*Wahlkapelle*) the Emperor was chosen: and 46 Emperors, after having here gained their election, were afterwards crowned in front of the high altar. Here are shown the chair in which the Emperor sat in church, and two of the stools for the Electors.

The *Town-house*, called *Römer*, a building of the 15th cent., has also far less of architectural beauty to recommend it than of historical interest, as the scene of the ceremonies attending the Election of the Emperors, and the place where the festivities succeeding their coronation were celebrated. The walls of the banqueting-room or *Kaisersaal*, an irregular apartment, in the shape of a rhomboid, where the Emperors were entertained, and waited on at table by kings and princes, are covered with their portraits (52) in the order of succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II., recently painted by *Lessing*, *Bendeman*, *Rethel*, and other eminent living artists, in the place of some vile daubs of the sign-post school. Under nearly every one is the motto which the Emperor adopted at his coronation, like sergeants-at-law when called to the degree of the coif. At the end of the Hall is the Judgment of Solomon by *Steinle*. These paintings are the gifts of different royal, noble, and private persons, citizens of Frankfurt, &c., and many have great merit. The Hall has been restored in adherence to the ancient style, the decoration of the ceiling being copied from the original design. In the election chamber (*Wahlzimmer*), the Senate of Frankfurt

now holds its sittings. Here is preserved the famous Golden Bull, or deed by which the Empr. Charles IV. (1356) settled the mode of Election of the German Emperors, and the number of the Electors. It is shown for the extravagant fee of a ducat, which many will consider the sight of a dusty parchment hardly to deserve. The *Kaisersaal*, which is on the 1st floor, is open to the public every Monday and Wednesday from 11 to 1: at other times admission may be gained by ringing the bell of that door of the antechamber of the *Wahlzimmer*, which is opposite to the door by which it is entered. In the Market-place, called the *Römerberg*, in front of the building, upon the occasion of the Imperial coronation, an ox was roasted whole, from which the Arch-Steward (*Erb-Truchsess*) cut a slice for the Emperor: a fountain flowed with wine from which the Arch-Cupbearer (*Erb-Mundschenk*) filled his glass, and the Arch-Marshal distributed corn from a silver measure; and the populace enjoyed the privilege of appropriating the scarlet cloth upon which the Emperor walked from the cathedral. So greedily was it cut away behind him as he passed onwards, that he ran the risk of having his heels cut also. The ceremonies observed at an Imperial coronation may be seen in some old prints on the staircase of the public library, and in the election chapel at the cathedral. Drawings of the regalia too are hung up on the library staircase.

*St. Leonhard's Ch.* (1323), near the river, occupies the spot where the palace of Charlemagne stood: no traces of it now exist. He assembled the Bishops and Princes of the Empire here at Frankonofurd (the Frank's ford).

The *Saalhof*, a gloomy modern building (1717), near the Main, retains the name alone of the palace of his son and successors. The Gothic chapel, however, appears to be as old as the 10th cent.

*Sachsenhausen*, the Southwark of Frankfurt, on the l. bank of the river, is, as its name implies, a Saxon colony—a different race from the Franks on



the rt. bank of the Main, and is under a distinct jurisdiction. Immediately above the *old Bridge* over the Main, which is crowned by a modern statue of Charlemagne, on the side of *Sachsenhausen*, stands the ancient *Palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order*.

Close to the bridge are remains of the old palace of the Counts of Isenberg; one side is of good Elizabethan gothic.

There are two institutions for the encouragement of arts and sciences, which reflect the highest credit upon the town of Frankfurt.

1. The *Städel Museum of Pictures*, a handsome building, in the Neue Mainzer Strasse, is named after its founder, a citizen of Frankfurt, who bequeathed his collections of paintings, drawings, and engravings to the city, along with a large sum, amounting to about 83,000*l.*, for building and maintaining a Public Gallery and School of Art. The sum annually available for the purchase of pictures is about 800 guineas. The secretary is M. Passavant, the biographer of Raphael.

The collection is open to the public gratis, from 10 to 1, daily, except Saturday, when it is open to strangers passing through, from 11 to 1.

The pictures which it contains consist of some curious specimens of the early masters of Germany and the Low Countries, of a not very numerous or remarkable collection of Dutch and Italian masters, and of some of the best works of the modern German School. The following are perhaps the most worthy of notice:—

1st Room. *Italian School*. 1, *Perugino*—Virgin and Child. 18, Called a *Raphael*, but certainly not one, as the author of the catalogue allows—Virgin and Child. 19, *Gio. Bellini*—Holy Family. 399, *Moretto*—Virgin and Child, with the four Fathers of the Latin Church (from Cardinal Fesch's collection: cost 30,000 *fl.*), a very remarkable work, perhaps the finest by the master on this side the Alps. 400, *Paris Bordone*—Sketch for his great picture at Venice, representing the Fisherman presenting St. Mark's Ring to the Doge. (HANDBOOK FOR N. ITALY, p. 359.)

2nd Room (*Grosser Saal*). Here are the following works of modern German artists:—96, *Hübner*—Job with his Friends. 99, *Lessing*—Huss before the Council of Constance. Very carefully composed and elaborately finished; losing, indeed, much of its power by its minute finish. 100, *Achenbach*—Storm on the coast of Norway. 103, *Rethel*—Daniel in the Lions' Den. 104, *Schnorr*—The Good Samaritan. 106, *Lessing*—Ezzelin in Prison, after the Battle of Cassano.

3rd Room. *Overbeck*—The Triumph of Christianity in the Arts. Considered a chef d'œuvre of the artist: all the heads are portraits of persons renowned as authors, divines, or artists. In this production of elaborate pedantry the traveller will easily discover how much the artist has borrowed from Raphael's School of Athens and Dispute of the Sacrament. 111. A remarkable altarpiece, consisting of a centre and two wings, representing the events of the Crucifixion, by a Cologne artist of the beginning of the 15th cent.; formerly attributed to *Schoreel*. In this room are some curious works of the early German School, and a portrait by *Q. Metsys*, 138, erroneously called *Knip-perdolling*.

4th Room. *Dutch and Flemish Schools*. A poor collection. 186, *Hobbema*—Landscape. 194, *Ruysdael*—Storm clearing off. Wood and Waterfall. 201, *Wynants*—Landscape. 221, *Rubens*—Portrait of his infant Daughter, who afterwards became a nun.

In the room beyond the last there is nothing worthy of remark, but in the next are the following works:—344, *Schadow*—The wise and foolish Virgins. 347-356, *Steinle*—10 coloured cartoons, for the frescoes at the Castle of Rheineck (p. 275). 357-361, *Schnorr*—Cartoons of subjects from Orlando Furioso. 362-371, *Ramboux*—10 coloured drawings from the Divina Comedia. In a room opening out of the 3rd room, and called the *Fresco-Saal*, is a fresco by Veit, representing the introduction of the arts into Germany by Christianity, with two allegorical figures of Italy and Germany at the sides. Here are casts of the latest of Ghiberti's 2 cele-

brated bronze doors of the Baptistery, Florence; and of parts of the other, and of that by Andrea Pisano; and a singular and very remarkable composition, in terra cotta, representing the Virgin and Saints, by *Giorg. Andrioli*, 1511, from the Ch. of the Madonna del Rosario at Gubbio, in the province of Urbino. The very interesting collection of *engravings* contains some etchings by Flemish masters not to be met with in any other cabinet.

2. The *Senkenberg Museum of Natural History* (close to the picturesque Eschenheim Gate, a building of the 14th cent.) contains very good collections in the various branches of natural history, tolerably well arranged. Many rare specimens, not to be found in other museums, were brought to Europe by the enterprising traveller Rüppel, a native of Frankfurt, from Egypt, Nubia, the shores of the Red Sea, and Abyssinia. They are the result of several arduous and interesting journeys undertaken by him, at his own expense, for the benefit of this museum. A small annuity has been settled on him for life by the city of Frankfurt since his return. There is a small ethnological collection at the top of the house.

The Museum is opened to the public gratis, twice a week, for 2 hrs.; Wed. 2 to 4; Frid. 11 to 1. Members have access every afternoon. A small fee to the keeper will procure admission for a stranger from 8 to 1 and 3 to 6 on other days, to this collection.

*Dannecker's Statue of Ariadne*, in the garden of Mr. Bethman, near the Friedburg Gate, is the great boast of Frankfurt, and deserves to be ranked among the distinguished productions of modern art. The artist, whose works are little known in England, was a native of Würtemberg. The statue is placed in a pavilion built for its reception, and is usually shown from 10 to 1 daily. Here is preserved a mask from the face of the unfortunate Prince Lichnowsky, so basely and cruelly murdered by Republican bloodhounds, Sept. 19, 1848, near this spot. A very pretty reduced copy of the Ariadne in bronze may be had of Ihlée, No. 63, Zeil.

Just outside the Friedburg Gate stands the monument erected by the King of Prussia to the memory of the Hessian soldiers killed in the siege of Frankfurt, 1792.

The *Public Library*, in a handsome building, facing the Main, close to the Ober Main Thor, is a useful collection of books. In the entrance-hall is a marble statue of Göthe, by *Manchesi*. It is open to the public, Tues. and Thurs. 11 to 12. The Library possesses a few curiosities, among which are portraits of Luther (by *L. Cranach?*), and of his wife Cath. a Bora; 2 pair of Luther's shoes, two missals with curious old carvings in ivory on the covers, and a fine copy of the first edition of the Bible printed by Faust, at Mentz. The Library is open, Tues. and Thurs. 11 to 12; Wed. and Frid. 2 to 4.

*St. George's Hospital*, behind the Library, is a handsome new building, and a well-regulated establishment.

The poet Göthe was born at Frankfurt, in the house marked F. No. 74, in the *Hirschgraben*, 1749. His father's coat of arms, which, by a curious coincidence, bears the poetical device of 3 lyres, still remains over the door. A monumental statue of him by *Schwamthaler* of Munich has been set up in the *Allée*, facing the Theatre; it is of bronze, pedestal and figure, and is a fine work: the subjects of the bas-reliefs are taken from Göthe's works.

A group of statues of Gutenberg, Faust, and Schöffner, the inventors of printing, will soon be placed in the Rossmarkt.

*Luther* resided in a corner house in the *Dom Platz*, now marked by his bust and the inscription, "In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vestra."—*C. K.*

Frankfurt is the cradle of the *Rothschild family*; the house in which they were born is in the Judengasse (Jews' Street), which long retained the primitive air of antiquity, and the usual rags and refuse of a Jew's quarter, but is gradually becoming modernized.

The Jews, who form no inconsiderable portion of the community here, have till very lately been treated with great illiberality by the Free Town. The gates of the quarter to which they



were exclusively confined were closed upon them at an early hour every night, after which ingress and egress were alike denied. This arbitrary municipal regulation was enforced, until Marshal Jourdan, in bombarding the town (1796), knocked down the gate of the Jews' quarter, along with many houses near it, and they have not been replaced since. Another tyrannical law, not repealed until 1834, restricted the number of marriages among the Hebrews in the town to 13 yearly. The *Synagogue*, an old and curious Gothic building, is situated in the Judengasse. The Jews are no longer compelled to live in this street, but may hire or purchase houses in other quarters.

The principal business carried on at Frankfurt is banking and jobbing in the funds. A new *Exchange* (Börse) has been built on the Neue Kräme, behind the Römer. It is in the style which at Munich is called Byzantine; and built of a brown stone, with stripes of red stone arranged in the fashion of the Cathedral at Sienna. The architect is *Stüler*, of Berlin; the statues in front represent Hope and Prudence, the quarters of the Globe, Commerce, &c. The interior is a curious mongrel style of semi-mauresque, but worthy notice. The *Braunfels*, which formerly served that purpose, is an old building in which the Empr. Maximilian and Gustavus Adolphus resided; it is filled with traders at the fair time. Near the Börse is the modern *Ch. of St. Paul*, in which the would-be German Parliament of 1848 met.

Frankfurt has hitherto been a staple place, or entrepôt, for central Europe, receiving the productions and manufactures of all parts of the world, to distribute them in detail over the whole Continent. In 1836 it acceded to the Prussian Custom-house league (§ 32), which may perhaps influence the extent of its commercial transactions in future.

The *Frankfurt Fairs* are held at Easter, and 3 weeks before Michaelmas. They are less important than formerly. While they last, and during the week preceding their commencement, the inns in the town are thronged

to excess, so that it is difficult to obtain accommodation. The articles exposed for sale are, almost without exception, inferior to English manufactures, but at the same time cheaper; about one-fifth of the booths are pipe-shops!

The territory of Frankfurt does not much exceed 10 Eng. sq. m. in extent; its limits are marked by ancient watch-towers erected on the high roads.

The *Germanic Diet* used to meet at the residence of the Austrian Ambassador, who was its president, in the building, formerly the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis*.

Ministers from Great Britain, the United States, and almost all the states of Europe, reside here; and travellers going to Austria or Italy should not neglect this opportunity of having their passport properly visé.

As the *Passport Offices* are only open a few hours in the day, generally 2, 3, or 4 hours in the morning, and all close at noon; and as the applicants are often very numerous, no time should be lost in sending the passport to be visé. The English P. O. is open 9½—12; the U. States, 11—1; Austrian and Prussian, 10—12, and 3—5 P.M.; Bavarian, 9—11.

N.B. No passport can be visé until it has received the signature of the representative of the country to which the bearer of the passport belongs.

The office of *British Consul* is most worthily filled by *Mr. Koch*, one of the most eminent citizens, bankers, and Rhine wine exporters in Frankfurt. His house of business is No. 6, am Salzhaus, corner of the Rossmarkt. Of the multitude of English travellers who annually visit Frankfurt, there are few who cannot bear personal testimony to the urbanity and kindness of *Mr. Koch*.

The *English Service* is performed once every Sunday at the French Ch. in the Allée, or in the Lutheran Ch. called Weisse Frauenkirche at 11½ by the chaplain of the embassy. *English Physician*, Sir Alexander Downie: Dr. Spies is highly spoken of.

The *Theatre* is very respectable in its orchestra and performers; it is

usually open 5 days in the week; it begins at 6 and ends at 9. There is a summer theatre at Bockenheim, a village near Frankfurt on the N.W., and the first stat. on the Frankfurt and Cassel Railway (Rte. 70).

The *Post-office* is No. 52 in the Zeil, a few doors from the Hôtel de Russie, on the same side of the street.

The *Casino* is one of the best clubs (§ 44) in Germany; nearly 100 different papers are taken in; among them most of the French papers, Galignani's Messenger, the Times, and one or two other English journals. Strangers are liberally admitted upon the introduction of a member, and even ladies on certain days.

The Café Milani, in the Rossmarkt, next to the Hôtel d'Angleterre, is on the plan of French and Italian Cafés and has a room for ladies, where no smoking is allowed.

*Baths*.—Grebs' warm, cold, vapour baths, &c., Main Kay, J 45, close to the Leonhards Thor and St. Leonhard's Ch., are good.

The shop of *M. Jügel*, the bookseller, opposite the great guard-house, is a pleasant lounge. Besides guide-books, maps, and views likely to be useful and interesting to travellers, there are usually some very tolerable pictures, or other objects of art for sale here. Mr. Jügel is the Galignani of Frankfurt; he speaks English, and is very civil and obliging in furnishing all sorts of information to strangers.

*Mr. Wilman's* (67 Zeil) and *Mr. Schmerber's* (opposite the Hôtel de Russie) shops possess similar advantages.

*Bohemian glass* may be had at Tacchi's, No. 44 in the Zeil, and at Vogel-sang and Müller's, Liebfrauenberg, G 53, who have a manufactory near Strakonitz.

*The reliefs cut in stags' horn* (Hirschhorn), after the manner of a cameo, are very pretty. They are made in the neighbouring village of Bockenheim. They may be had at *Böhler's shop*, 26 Zeil, and Bing's, also in the Zeil, and elsewhere. The bronze copy of the Ariadne of Dannecker is to be had here, and at Ihlée's, 63, Zeil.

Pillot and Sohn, 35 Zeil, opposite

the Hôtel de Russie, is a good shop for canvas work in wool, and embroidery (Stramin and Stickerei).

Mr. S. Gands, 200 Mainzer Gasse, is recommended to the editor as a teacher of German. He is a native of Hanover.

At *Jäger's shop* (*Jägersche Buch-handlung*), on the Dom Platz, opposite the N. door of the Cathedral, one of the oldest geographical establishments in Germany, a large assortment of maps, geographical works, &c., is kept.—*G. B. G.*

*J. J. Weiler*, on the Wollgraben (Let. A. No. 36), not far from the bridge, is a respectable money-changer. L. A. Hahn, Zeil, is also a money-changer.

*Public Gardens*.—The agreeable belt of gardens which encircles the town of Frankfurt is one of its most pleasing and ornamental features. No stranger should omit to visit them. They occupy the site of the ancient fortifications, which had proved, on several occasions, a detriment rather than an advantage to the town, by subjecting it to the misery of sieges and bombardments.

At the W. extremity of Frankfurt, on the bank of the Main, there are *public gardens*, called Mainlust, where a band plays in the afternoon.

The *Old and New Cemeteries*, about a mile from the Friedberg Gate, are worth visiting (§ 45). The spot commands a charming view of Frankfurt and the Taunus. Among the monuments under the arcade at the upper end, that of the Bethman family, with beautiful bas-reliefs by *Thorwaldsen*, is well worth notice. They are seen by looking through the door of open work at the N. end of the arcade. A costly monument has been set up to the Countess Reichenbach, who was married to the late Elector of Hesse. Sömmering the naturalist, and Feuerbach the lawyer, are buried here.

Many pleasant *Excursions* may be made from Frankfurt. 1. To Wiesbaden and the Brunnen of Nassau by railway (Rte. 95). 2. To the Taunus mountains by railway as far as Höchst and Soden (Rte. 97). 3. To Homburg and its splendid new *Kurhaus*.



Omnibus 8 or 10 times a day (Rte. 97). To *Offenbach*, by railway, 2 m. above Frankfurt on the l. bank of the Main, a flourishing, industrious town, where good travelling carriages are made, cheaper than the English, but not quite so good.

The Prince of Thurn and Taxis enjoys the right of managing the Posts of some of the minor German states. His head post-office is at Frankfurt.

*Eilwagen* (Office, Zeil, behind the post-office)—daily to Coblenz in 12 hrs., to Weilburg in 7 hrs.,—to Siegen by Wetzlar in 14 hrs.,—to Würzburg in 13 hrs., Nuremberg in 25 hrs.,—to Ratisbon in 38 hrs.,—to Paris by Metz by malleposte in 45 hrs.,—Homburg, almost every hour.

*Railroads*:—to Mayence and Wiesbaden,—to Darmstadt and Heidelberg, combined terminus outside the Gallus Thor—to Cassel partially—to Hanau—to Offenbach.

*Steamers on the Main* to Würzburg daily. (See HANDBOOK S. GERMANY.)

Hauser, the Lohnkutscher, is recommended as a respectable person, from whom carriages and horses may be hired § 34).

*Hire of a carriage for a journey*.—“At Frankfurt the ordinary charge made by an innkeeper is 5 fr. a day for a calèche holding 4 inside, to be drawn by 2 horses, the postilion driving from the box; sometimes, however, such a carriage may be had for 4 fr. a day, if taken for some time. Such a carriage, second-hand, may be purchased in Frankfurt for 20*l.* or 30*l.*”

### ROUTE 96.

GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, AND DESCENT OF THE LAHN, BY WEILBURG, LIMBURG, AND EMS.

14 Germ. m. = 60 Eng. m.

A *schnellpost* daily in 13½ hrs. Giessen lies on the high road from Frankfurt to Cassel. (Rte. 70, p. 378.)

Our road follows the l. bank of the Lahn. A railway is talked of: 1851. There is a splendid view from the hill over which the road approaches.

2 Wetzlar. — *Inn*, Herzogliches Haus; tolerable, and civil people. This was anciently a free Imperial

town, and seat of the Imperial Chamber from 1698 to 1806; but at the Peace of Paris, it, together with the isolated territory attached to it, was made over to the King of Prussia. It is old and badly built, but is charmingly situated in the Lahn valley; it contains about 5500 inhab., and has a *Cathedral* or *Dom*, a fine Gothic edifice, built at 3 periods; it is amicably divided between Catholics and Protestants. The old portal, called Heidenthurm, is said to be of the 8th cent. The interior is curious, the monuments are well preserved. Wetzlar derives some celebrity from being the scene of Göthe's romance, “The Sorrows of Werther,” founded on events which actually occurred here. The hero was a Legations Secretary, named Jerusalem; he is buried in the churchyard outside the Walbach Gate. In front of that gate is Charlotte's Fountain, and the house of her father, whose name was Amtmann Buff. The author has described, under the name of *Walheim*, the village of Garbenheim, 2 m. distant. The French General Hoche died at Wetzlar of consumption. 2 m. below Wetzlar is the fine *Gothic ch.* of *Altenberg*, recently restored, originally attached to a convent. It contains curious monuments.

The next stage lies at some distance from the river, passing the town of *Braunfels*; on the height above is the *Château* of the mediatised Prince of Solms-Braunfels. Immediately beyond it the Prussian territory ends, and that of Nassau begins.

3 Weilburg—(*Inns*: Schwan, good, with a fine view). Traube is beautifully situated on a high bank above the river, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to the l. bank by a narrow neck of land, and has a *Castle*, anciently the residence of the Ducal family of Nassau-Weilburg,—removed since the extinction of the line of Nassau-Usingen to Biberich. The gardens extend down to the river. The Dukes of Nassau are buried in a church here. In the vicinity there is an extensive park. The view of Weilburg is surpassed by few scenes in N. Germany, the principal features being the

old castle on a rock, the bridge, and the winding river. The hill on which Weilburg stands has been perforated by a *Tunnel* for the passage of the waters of the Lahn. It is lighted with gas, and serves as a canal. The Lahn is to be made navigable as far as Marburg, at the expense of Prussia, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt. It was at Weilburg, that in 1836, Mr. Hollond, M.P. for Hastings, Mr. Monk Mason, and Mr. C. Green, descended in the "Nassau Balloon," having made the voyage from London to this place in 18 hrs., starting at 1½ P.M., and arriving here at 7½ on the following morning.

[There is a road hence by Usingen, over the Taunus, and down upon Homburg to Frankfurt, 8 Germ. m. = 38½ Eng. m. A public conveyance runs daily on this road. The road between Weilburg and Usingen passes through some fine forests, mostly belonging to the Duke of Nassau, whose park is passed. At Usingen is a palace belonging to the Duke. From the top of the hill, before descending into Homburg, there is a fine view of the Odenwald, as far as the Duchy of Baden.]

This part of the valley of the Lahn is picturesque, enclosed by wooded hills, and is interesting to the geologist. It was formerly partitioned out between the 4 reigning houses of Solms, Isenburg, Nassau, and Königstein. The post road from Weilburg to Limburg is for the most part uninteresting; that passing by the ancient town and castle of Runkel, being a cross road, is bad. A little above Limburg, on the rt. bank of the Lahn, is the very old *Church* of Dietkirchen, standing on a rock, and containing bones of St. Matthew and St. Lubentius, as it is reported.

3 *Limburg* (*Inns*: Nassauer Hof; Deutscher Hof; Bellevue), a very ancient town on the Lahn. The superb *Cathedral of St. George* towers pre-eminently above the other buildings. It was originally founded 909, but the existing edifice is not older than the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. Its architecture is particularly interesting, as it exhibits the

latest character of the Byzantine style, mixed with the commencement of the pointed Gothic. It contains several monuments of princes of Nassau, and a very old font, but is sadly disfigured by whitewash.

The views of the winding Lahn from this church and from the picturesque bridge, and that of the church itself, from a mill on the bank of the river, are very fine. The MS. called *Limburg Chronicle* is one of the oldest sources of German history. A boat may be hired at Limburg to descend the river to Ems and Coblenz. Limburg is connected by good macadamised roads with Frankfurt, 8½ Germ. m. (Rte. 47); and Wiesbaden, 6 Germ. m. Nieder-Selters is about 9 m. off (p. 488).

*Eihwagen* to Cologne daily, in 15 hrs. Wiesbaden daily, in 5 hrs.

At Limburg the high road crosses and quits the Lahn. The next stage lies over a hilly country: 1 see S. Oranienstein and Schloss Schaumburg.

3 Montabaur (*Inn*: Weisses Ross), a very picturesque town; its old *castle* originally belonged to the Elector of Treves; is now a hunting lodge of the D. of Nassau. This stage lies through pretty country; a magnificent view of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained from the last hill before reaching

3 COBLENZ (Rte. 37, p. 269).

The Lahn between Limburg and Ems is very picturesque, and well worth exploring; but the road along this part of its course is a cross road not practicable for English carriages.

*Dietz*, 3 m. from Limburg (*Inn*, Hof von Holland; good and clean; Adler), is romantically situated on the Lahn, which is crossed by a bridge 600 years old, overlooked by the castle of its ancient counts, of Nassau-Dietz, built on the summit of a rock, now the principal prison of Nassau. Not far off is *Oranienstein*, a château of the D. of Nassau, not inhabited nor remarkable.

At Dietz, a boat with 2 rowers may be hired for 6 or 7 fl. to descend the Lahn to Ems. The river winds so much as to make the distance nearly double that by the high road, and the passage to take up 6 hrs. It is not



unlike the Wye, though at first the scenery exhibits a sameness of beauty, the hills on both sides being covered with wood, and not distinguished by much variety of shape; but the numerous villages and ruined castles on its banks contribute to embellish the views. A few miles below Dietz is the mineral spring of *Fachingen* on the l., and, about as far again lower down, *Geilnau* on the rt. bank of the Lahn. Many thousand bottles of the water are exported annually: it is very like that of Selters. At a little distance from the Lahn, on its l. bank, half-way between *Fachingen* and *Geilnau*, are the castles of *Balduinstein*, built 1325, by a bishop of Treves, the most interesting object on the road; and *Schaumburg*, once the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Bernburg, extinct since 1812, now belonging to the Archduke Stephen. A mile beyond *Geilnau*, and about 14 from *Ems*, is *Holzappel* (*Inn*, *Bär*), a small and uninteresting town, surrounded by fine mountains. On the road not far from it, close to the river, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laurenburg*, the original residence of the Nassau family, who bore the name of Counts of *Laurenburg* down to the middle of the 12th cent.

rt. Further on are the village of *Obernhof*, and the small but very perfect old castle of *Langenau*, with its walls, gates, towers, and external fortifications complete, but filled with vile modern buildings, seated on a flat which seems to have been once an island.

l. The ruined *Abbey of Arnstein*, standing conspicuous on the side of a mountain, opposite *Langenau*, presents a splendid and picturesque front to the gaze of the passenger. It was the feudal seat of a long line of counts, the last of whom, *Louis of Arnstein*, having no son, married and portioned off his 7 daughters, dividing among them a part of his estates; then converting his castle into a convent, he endowed it with the rest of his property, and finally became a monk himself. It is now a Penitentiary for Rom. Cath. Priests! There are no remains of the original castle. The *Church* is entire; its 2 towers date from 1359.

When the Lahn is low, it is fordable opposite to *Arnstein*; at other times those who come from *Nassau* must cross by the ferry at *Obernhof*, higher up.

The road from *Dietz* to *Ems*, though bad, is practicable for post carriages, and is very picturesque. It does not, however, follow the course of the Lahn until a short distance from *Obernhof*, about 2 leagues from *Nassau*. By a steep ascent it reaches *Holzappel*; thence, through a beech forest, it passes above *Obernhof*, and mounting to a great height, occupies the narrow neck of an isthmus between the deep glens of the Lahn and *Weinährbach*. Next passing *Langenau* and *Arnstein* it reaches

3½ *Nassau* (Rte. 95).

1 *Ems* (p. 482).

## ROUTE 97.

THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS, FROM WIESBADEN TO FRANKFURT, BY EPPSTEIN, KÖNIGSTEIN, AND HOMBURG.

The E. extremity of the Taunus chain of hills, though little known to English tourists, will well repay those who may be tempted to explore it. The district here referred to might be nearly included within a triangle drawn between the towns of *Wiesbaden*, *Frankfurt*, and *Homburg*. This part of the chain presents in its narrow pastoral valleys, clear purling streams, and wooded heights, scenery of the utmost beauty, differing from that nearer to the Rhine in its character of sylvan solitude, and perhaps surpassing it in variety.

Roads.—The post road from *Wiesbaden* to *Frankfurt* passes considerably to the S. of these hills; but that from *Frankfurt* to *Limburg* crosses them. There is a carriage road direct from *Wiesbaden* to *Königstein* through *Eppstein*, quite practicable even for a heavily laden German carriage, though it is bad in some places. The part between *Nauroth* and *Bremthal* is bad after wet weather. The other roads are scarcely practicable for an English carriage, though passable, with some difficulty, for a light German calèche. The best mode of exploring this coun-

try is on horseback or on foot, as the beauties of many of its valleys will be lost to those who confine themselves to carriages and the high roads. Those who do not mind jolting over rough roads may indeed approach them in a country car, and then with the aid of a guide penetrate into their recesses on foot.

Pedestrians may explore the finest parts of this fertile and picturesque hill-country district in 2 days, by adopting the following course. Take the *Taunus Railway* (Rte. 99) to Hattersheim Stat., walk thence to Hofheim (2 m.), ascend to the chapel ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s walk) to Eppstein (5 m.), visit the castle;—to Königstein (5 m.). In the evening explore the castle, and Falkenstein. Early next morning ascend the less and greater Feldberg (5 m.), then walk to the Altkönig (4 m.), back to Königstein (4 m.), dine there. In the afternoon take the diligence to Soden, whence a branch railway runs to Höchst. (p. 507.)

At Hattersheim a tolerable country road, but destitute of shade, turns off to the N.W., and leads to the pretty village of Hofheim (2 m.). The chapel on the height commands a view which will well repay the trouble of ascending to it. The valley of Lorsbach, above Hofheim, as far as Eppstein (5 m.), is very beautiful indeed.

*Eppstein* (Inn, The Oil Mill), delightfully situated at the junction of 4 valleys. The wild and sequestered village is wedged in a narrow defile between rocks and mountains. The massy towers and donjons of the old baronial *castle*, perched like an eagle's nest on the most accessible point of rock, overhang it.

The family of Eppstein seems nearly as old as that of Nassau; many of its members were chancellors of the empire and archbishops of Mayence. One of them crowned the Empr. Fredk. Barbarossa, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards was made Patriarch of Jerusalem. The line became extinct in the 16th cent.: several of their monuments still exist in the village *Church*. The *Castle* now belongs to a gentleman of taste and knowledge of antiquities, who

takes care of it, and has planted the little terraces with flowers, and made every part accessible. The castle is cut off from the mountain by a deep dry trench, evidently artificial.

Königstein is about 6 m. N.E. from Eppstein; the way thither lies through the pretty vale of Fischbach. "The whole landscape, the hanging woods, variously tinted by autumn, the jutting rocks, the sombre sequestered recesses in the glen, and the lonely stillness which pervaded the scene, sometimes reminded one of some of the least wild of Salvator's romantic scenes, or of the cool and lovely valleys of Gaspar Pous-sin."—*Autumn near the Rhine*. From Fischbach to Schneidhain the way lies across the open table-land—thence it ascends to

*Königstein*.—*Inns*: Post, or Stadt Amsterdam, good; the landlord has a trout stream: Löwe (Lion), which has a garden attached to it. This village is a post station on the high road from Frankfurt to Limburg. Above it, on the height, rises the ruined *Castle* of Königstein, a modern fortress with bastions and casemates, engrafted on a feudal stronghold of the middle ages, with battlements and watch-towers. It belonged originally to the Counts of Falkenstein, and afterwards to the Barons of Eppstein; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French, who dismantled it and blew up its works in 1796. There is a fine view from it over the valleys of the Main and Rhine, while the neighbouring castles of Falkenstein and Kronberg are most picturesque objects in the foreground.

An excellent carriage-road goes from Königstein to Soden, whence there is a branch railway to the Höchst station on the Frankfurt and Mayence Railway. Those who travel on foot, or who do not mind rough cross-roads, may continue on to the *Falkenstein*, about a mile N.E. from Königstein. This bold and picturesque ruin is an imposing relic of a feudal stronghold and baronial residence of the days of chivalry, and the exquisite view from it renders it one of the most interesting points of the tour. It was the cradle (*Stammhaus*) of a



noble family named Nuringen, before it was added to the possessions of the house of Nassau.

3 m. S.E. of Königstein lies the watering-place of Soden, well provided with lodging-houses: brine springs rise near it. There is a good road down the hill from Königstein eastward to Kronberg, 2 m., a village of about 1400 inhab., prettily situated, surrounded by orchards and nursery gardens. Here is another ruined *Castle*; its owners, a knightly family, were engaged in constant feuds with the city of Frankfurt. A painting, still existing, represents a victory gained by its barons over the burghers of the free city. There is a mineral spring at Kronthal, a little farther on, to which people resort in summer; and the Kurhaus affords good quarters.

The *Great Feldberg*, the highest of the Taunus mountains, rises immediately to the N. of Falkenstein and Kronberg. The summit, 2600 ft. above the sea, is accessible for carriages, and is about 3 m. distant. It commands one of the most extensive panoramic views to be met with in N. Germany, including the Rhine and Main, the great cities and towns on their banks as far as Strasburg, whose spire is said to be visible in clear weather, and the mountain ranges of the Black Forest, Vosges, Mont Tonnerre, Odenwald, and Taunus.

A huge fragment of quartz rock at the top of the Feldberg is called Brunehilda's bed, from a tradition that a beautiful Frankish queen of that name took refuge here from her enemies. Upon the Altkönig (2400 ft.), the nearest neighbour S.E. and the mountain next in height to the Feldberg, are the remains of ancient entrenchments, made either by the Romans or by the aborigines of this country.

There is a direct road from Kronberg to Frankfurt; but the journey may be agreeably extended by continuing onwards through a pretty country to *Ober-Ursel*, where the old church is curious, and thence to

HOMBURG. — *Inns*: H. Maillard; H. d'Angleterre, well situated; Hessischer Hof, moderate; Hôtel Quatre

Saisons, new and large, with a table-d'hôte at 5. 2nd class Inns: Goldener Adler; Engel; H. de Frankfurt. The rent of good lodgings in good situations varies from 15 to 20 florins per week for 3 or 4 rooms, and from 5 to 7 fl. for a single bedroom, from June to Sept. House-rent has risen considerably within the last few years. Homburg is a small town of 3500 inhab., prettily situated on an eminence in the midst of cultivation, and half surrounded by projections from the Taunus. The discovery of *Mineral Springs*, partly by boring Artesian wells, has, within a few years, converted Homburg into a frequented watering-place. The waters are very valuable in cases of disordered liver and stomach. There are 5 springs: that of *Elizabeth*, compared with the Rakoczy at Kissingen, contains more carbonic acid than any other saline spa known, and on that account sits lightly on the dyspeptic stomach; the *Stahlbrunnen*, like the ferruginous water of Spa; *Kaiserbrunnen*, similar to the Carlsbad water; *Badequelle*, a salt spring like that of Kreuznach; and *Ludwigsbrunnen*. Dr. Prytherch is the resident English physician.

On the strength of this some French speculators have built, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, a *Kurhaus*, one of the most splendid in Germany, decorated internally with frescoes and stucco work by artists from Munich. It contains halls, dining (table-d'hôte at 2 and 5), coffee, and smoking rooms; also a *reading room*, where English and foreign papers and periodicals are taken in. The real destination of the building is as a gaming-house, that disgrace to the minor princes of Germany. Let those who are disposed to risk their money inquire what is the character of the managers, and be on their guard. The expenses of such an enormous and splendid establishment must be paid out of the pockets of travellers. About 50,000 florins are lost here annually by the public in play. By way of tickling the trouts, an admirable band, provided by the managers, plays thrice a day on the walks, and the establishment affords great accommodation to strangers.

The chief building is the gloomy

*Palace* of the Prince of Hesse Homburg, or *Schloss*. Its most conspicuous feature is a lofty detached tower in the principal court, resembling an old Scotch castle, a remnant of a former building. Over the inner gateway peers forth an equestrian figure of Prince Frederick of Hesse, who by a bold charge gained the victory of Fehrbellinn over the Swedes for the Great Elector of Brandenburg. It contains a collection of Roman antiquities dug up on the Saalburg, 3 m. off. The *gardens* immediately attached to the castle were tastefully laid out in the style of English pleasure-grounds, by the late Landgravine Elizabeth (daughter of George III.), but are neglected and going to ruin. Between these and the foot of the Taunus extend a succession of flower-gardens and shrubberies on either side of the public road, itself an avenue of fine Lombardy poplars. Beyond this lies the *Park*, and on the slopes of the hills are many pleasant walks and drives cut in all directions through the woods and forests around, which clothe the sides of the Taunus; so that the wanderer may penetrate for miles under the refreshing shade of the forest, and may at last find himself on the summit of some eminence, commanding the country far and wide. The *salt-works* of *Nauheim*, with the interesting boiling fountain, are distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s drive N.E. from Homburg. The road runs through Friedberg. (See Rte. 70.)

*English Church Service* every Sunday.

Homburg is 9 m. from Frankfurt, p. 495. 8 or 10 *omnibuses* run daily to and fro, in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

### ROUTE 98.

BINGEN TO MAYENCE, BY INGELHEIM.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. = 16 Eng. m.

There are 2 roads from Bingen to Mayence; one along the rt. bank of the Rhine, the most interesting, but not a post-road, described in Rte. 38, and the following, on the l. bank, but at some distance from the river side. Both are traversed daily by *Schnellposts*.

On quitting Bingen, it skirts the base of the Rochusberg, and begins to ascend a long but gradual eminence. Near the top stands a small obelisk

erected by the French, bearing the inscription, "Route de Charlemagne, terminé en l'an I. du règne de Napoléon." From this point, and from the heights a little further on, the view is most charming, extending over the Rhine, through the whole of the Rheingau, as far as the distant range of the Taunus. In such a situation it was that Charlemagne built his favourite residence of

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Ingelheim*, now reduced to a miserable village, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the bank of the Rhine. Some writers suppose that it was the birthplace of Charlemagne; at least he loved to dwell here, and built himself (768 to 774) a magnificent palace, which he decorated with 100 columns of marble and porphyry, the spoils of Roman buildings, and with rich mosaics, sent to him by Pope Hadrian from Ravenna for that purpose. The site of the edifice is now occupied by mud hovels and dungheaps, and partly by a Jew's burying-ground. It stood near the smaller of the two churches—the one nearest to Mayence; and the only relics remaining of it are a few mutilated fragments of pillars within the church, and a column of granite inserted in a corner of an old ruined gateway. In the church is also shown the monument of one of Charlemagne's 4 queens, a rudely carved stone, on which a female figure, crowned and in regal attire, is discernible. The ornaments round the stone in the pointed style indicate clearly that it is of a much later time than the reign of Charlemagne. These paltry fragments, and a few mouldering walls, are all that remain to tell where the palace of the great King stood.—The other church, on the side of Bingen, with a tall square tower, is an interesting example of the Romanesque style.

The red wine of Ingelheim is very tolerable.

2 MAYENCE (Rte. 38).

### ROUTE 99.

MAYENCE TO FRANKFURT.—RAILWAY.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. =  $20\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. m.

This *Railroad*, the *Taunus-Bahn*, opened in 1840, is a single line, double



only in places to allow the trains to pass each other. The *Terminus* is in Castel, opposite to Mayence, on the rt. bank of the Rhine. (*Inn*, Bahrdt's.) Omnibuses ply to and fro for 12 kr. The branch line to Wiesbaden (6 trains daily, in 16 min.) is carried right through the fortifications of Castel, passes fort Montebello to Mosbach Stat., whence a branch line (for horses) leads to Biebrich on the Rhine. *Trains* go 6 times a-day in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  h. to Frankfurt. *Fare* in the second class (*Diligences*) (there is a better class somewhat more expensive),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl., including 40 lbs. of baggage. Any quantity above that pays at a very extravagant rate, viz. 5 fl. for 300 lbs. The transport of a private carriage is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fl.

A bridge-toll (*brückengeld*) of 30 kr. is paid for a carriage with 2 horses, in crossing the bridge of boats from Mayence to Castel. Castel belongs to Hesse Darmstadt; but a little way out of the walls 2 painted posts, by the road-side, mark the frontier of Nassau. The railway is carried at first along the rt. bank of the Main, along the slope of the vineyards. About 4 m. on the road is

*Hochheim* Stat., a village on the summit of a hill of moderate elevation. In its immediate vicinity, and along the sunny banks sloping down to the Main, for a space of 3 m., are the vineyards which produce the wine called *Hock*,—a name improperly given by the English to *Rhenish* wines. The best wine is grown in the vineyards below the church, which are sheltered from cold winds by the houses of the town. They were anciently the property of the Chapter of Mayence, but now belong to the Duke of Nassau, and are highly valuable. The narrow strip of ground upon which the railway passes through them was very costly.

*Flörsheim* Stat.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Hattersheim* Stat. (Nassauer Hof); this is the starting-place for an excursion to the Taunus Mountains (Rte. 97).

*Höchst* Stat., on the Nidda, which is crossed by a bridge. The chief building in it is the deserted Palace of

Bolongaro, a rich tobaccoist, erected in the last cent. At *Höchst* there is a very old *Church*. *Railway* from this to Soden (3 m.) at the foot of the Taunus, and diligence thence to Königstein. (Rte. 97.) The Feldberg, the highest of the range, and the Castle of Falkenstein at its foot, are visible near this. The boundary of the territory of Frankfurt is marked by an ancient watch-tower on the post-road to the l.

2 *FRANKFURT-A-M.* (Rte. 95.) *Terminus*, outside the St. Gallus Thor.

## ROUTE 100.

THE VALE OF THE NAHE.—BINGEN TO KREUZNACH AND SAARBRÜCK.

$19\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. = 91 Eng. m.

A post-road, macadamised. *Schnell-posts* daily to Saarbrück by Kreuznach and Birkenfeld in 16 hrs. To Treves daily in  $14\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. *Omnibuses* 6 times a-day between Bingen and Kreuznach for 10 sgr. The most beautiful scenery of the Nahe is confined to the vicinity of Kreuznach and Oberstein. A carriage with 2 horses may be hired from Bingen to Kreuznach and back in 1 day (26 m.), for 7 or 8 fl., including the drive to Münster-am-Stein ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Kreuznach), in order to visit the Rheingrafenstein. *Omnibus* frequently to Kreuznach.

The Nahe pours itself into the Rhine at Bingen, through a portal formed by the Rochusberg on the rt. side, and the Rupertsberg on the l., after a course of scarcely 60 m., during which it bathes the territories of 5 different sovereigns—Oldenburg, Hesse Homburg, Prussia, Bavaria, and Hesse Darmstadt.

The road runs along the l. bank of the Nahe, which is Prussian; the rt. belongs to Darmstadt: it passes the villages of Münster, Laubenheim, and Brezenheim, before it reaches

2 *Kreuznach* (*Inns*: Oranienhof; Englischer and Pariser Hof; Rheinstein; Pfälzer Hof; Adler; Dheil's lodging-house, well-conducted), a poor though populous town of 9000 inhab. belonging to Prussia, in a picturesque situation, which has lately risen into great repute as a watering-place, so

that the accommodation is scarcely adequate to the number of visitors. Kreuznach is much resorted to on account of its *cold Saline Spring*, situated on an island  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. above the town. A careful analysis has discovered the existence in the water of iodine and bromine in small quantities. It has been found singularly beneficial in scrofulous cases, and the resort to it is rapidly increasing; the number of visitors exceeds 3000 annually. A *Kurhaus* and *Baths* are erected near it within a grove of acacias, and an avenue of poplars leads to the spot. There are also brine baths here. The ruined choir of the *Ch.*, near the bridge, is picturesque and of a good style (date 1332). A good view of Kreuznach may be had from the pleasure-ground on the top of the *Schlossberg*. In 1632 Kreuznach was taken by assault by the troops of Gustavus Adolphus. A party of English volunteers serving under him was most instrumental in its capture. The attack was led by Lord Craven, the champion of the Queen of Bohemia; and not only he, but every English officer present, was wounded on this occasion.

*Bookseller.*—Jügel, of Frankfurt, has a shop here.

*Physician.*—Dr. Schweich, who speaks English.

There is a carriage-road hence to the top of the *Rheingrafenstein*, on the rt. bank of the Nahe, which commands a fine view up the river, and may be reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour's time.

2 m. above Kreuznach, on the l. bank of the Nahe, are the *Salinen*, or Saltworks, of Theodorshalle; and on the rt. bank those of Karlshalle, belonging to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt. They consist of a collection of very long sheds, filled with faggots, through which the salt water is made to trickle, after being raised by pumps, in order to evaporate it, and convert it into saturated brine, fit for the boiling-house. The springs naturally contain but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of saline particles, which require to be raised to 26 or 28 per cent. to convert it into saturated brine. 1 m. further (3 m. from Kreuznach) is another extensive saline, called Münster-am-Stein, built on a flat,

nearly encircled by the Nahe, at the foot of the magnificent precipice of red porphyry 600 ft. high, which is crowned by the *Castle of Rheingrafenstein*, an ancient stronghold of the Rheingraves, destroyed by the French in 1689. It is literally perched, like an eagle's nest, on a pinnacle of the rock, and is accessible from the salt-works by a ferry and a very steep foot-path, but more easily by descending upon it from the hill above. From a neighbouring and still higher peak, called the *Gans* (Goose), the best view over the Nahe is obtained.

[A little above the Rheingrafenstein, at the junction of the Alsenz with the Nahe, rises *Ebernburg*, a castle which belonged to Franz of Sickingen, the last of the knights errant, the terror of Worms and Frankfurt, who, though but a simple knight, besieged the cities of Metz and Treves with an army of 2000 horse and 17,000 foot, bidding defiance to the Emperor. In this stronghold he sheltered from persecution many of the early Reformers, who were his bosom friends. Melancthon, Bucer, and Œcolampadius, took refuge here under his roof; and Ulric von Hutten composed several of his works in this retreat. Its defences were so much augmented and strengthened, that it was thought capable of bidding defiance even to the armies of the empire. After Sickingen's death, however, his castle, though stoutly defended at first, was at length surrendered to the Electors of Hesse and of Treves, who carried off all the spoils, and then burnt it. The *valley of the Alsenz* contains some picturesque scenes and several ruined castles. *Inns*: Müller's at Alsenz; and Hörster's (very fair) at Dielkirchen, 9 m. from the top of the Donnersberg (p. 510). Near Obermoschel is the quicksilver-mine of Landsberg, now unproductive. Between Obermoschel and Meissenheim there are coal-mines, which extend all the way from the Glan to the borders of the Alsenz; the quicksilver is also situated in the coal formation.]

During the next stage from Kreuznach the road quits the side of the Nahe, and, leaving these castles and



the salt-works considerably on the l., proceeds direct to Sobernheim, passing on the rt. of the Castle and *Abbey of Sponheim*, the cradle of one of the noblest and most ancient families on the Rhine.

1. near Staudernheim lie the extensive ruins of the convent of *Dissibodenberg*.

A little below Sobernheim the Nahe receives the waters of the Glan.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Sobernheim (*Inns*: Post; Adler), an old town, pop. 2300. In the 10th cent. the inhabitants, aided by the Pope, who granted them an indulgence for 2 years, built a bridge over the Nahe; since then the river has changed its bed, and left the bridge on dry land.

At Martinstein a basin-shaped valley opens out, at whose extremity rise the majestic ruins of the *Castle of Dhaun*, commanding a fine view. A path leads down from them, past the village of Dhaun and Johannisberg, into the Nahe valley again. Below Johannisberg a wild gorge opens out, through which a road runs to

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Kirn.—*Inns*: Rheinlander; Wittwe Doll. The scenery from the Castle of Dhaun to Oberstein is magnificent, and will well repay the toilsome journey from Kreuznach.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Oberstein (*Inns*: Post; Cæsar) is one of the dirtiest small towns it is possible to conceive. "It is very picturesque from its old ruined wooden buildings, and beautifully situated on the Nahe, shut in by high and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or amygdaloid, abounding in agates, amethysts, &c., of great beauty and variety. The business of cutting and polishing them occupies a considerable number of the inhabitants. The stones are ground and polished by means of grinding-stones of red sandstone, moved by water-wheels in numerous small mills scattered along the neighbouring streams. There are large polishing mills at Idar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. off. Close to Oberstein are 2 fine precipitous isolated rocks. On the summit of each are remains of an ancient castle; one still inhabited by peasants, the other quite a ruin. Immediately under the latter,

in the face of the precipice, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its height above the valley, a large cavity has been hollowed out, in which the ancient Lutheran church may be said to be embedded."—*T. T.* It is approached by stairs cut in the rock. The living rock forms the roof and one side of the building; the other side is built up with a wall of masonry, in which are 2 large windows to light the interior. A spring of water gushes out of the floor.

The agate manufactory is not so profitable as formerly; but the locality is interesting to the mineralogist, as, in addition to very fine and large agates, he will here be enabled to collect many other rare minerals and crystals, as chabasite, harmotome, &c.

Oberstein belongs to the distant duchy of Oldenburg. The territory on the opposite side of the river formerly belonged to Saxe Coburg, but has been sold to Prussia.

The vale of the Nahe loses its beauty and interest above Oberstein. The road continues excellent.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Birkenfeld (*Inn*, kept by Widow Medicus) is the chief town of the principality of that name, belonging to Oldenburg, and contains a plain white-washed *Ducal Château*.

[A hilly, but well macadamised road, provided with post-horses, leads over the bleak high land of the Hochwald, from Birkenfeld, by Hermeskeil (a straggling village, containing nothing remarkable), 3 Germ m., to Treves, 4 Germ. m. = about 32 Eng. m.]

$3\frac{1}{2}$  St. Wendel. A fine *Church* here.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Ottweiler. Friedrichsthal.

At Duttweiler, about 3 Eng. m. N. of Saarbrücken, is a seam of coal which has been on fire for 140 years. It is called "*der brennende Berg*."

4 *Saarbrücken* or Saarbrück (*Inns*: Post; Bär), a Prussian town of 8000 inhab. on the Saar, which here begins to be navigable, and is crossed by a bridge connecting the town with the suburb of St. Johann. The *Schloss* was, down to 1793, the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken; and in the *Schlosskirche* are some monuments of them. There are several coal-mines in the neighbourhood. About

2 m. S. of Saarbrücken, and higher up the valley of the Saar, is Arnual, with a fine Gothic church (1315), in which are some remarkable monuments of the Nassau-Saarbrücken family.

*Schnellposts* daily, by Metz to Paris; by Saarlouis, Merzig, and Saarburg, to Mainz; and to Kreuznach. *Steamboats* run daily between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

*Railway* by Kaiserslautern to Mannheim, Rte. 103.

### ROUTE 100 a.

SAARBRÜCK TO TREVES, BY SAARLOUIS.

12 $\frac{1}{4}$  Germ. m. = 56 $\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m. *Schnellpost* daily in 10 hrs.

The road from Saarbrücken (see Rte. 100) to Treves descends the beautiful valley of the Saar.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Saarlouis* (*Inns*: Rheinischer Hof; Salm), a strong frontier fortress of Prussia, with a long stone bridge over the Saar, which flows half round the town, and sometimes during the winter lays part of it under water. The fortifications, constructed by Vauban, in the course of 1 year, for a bet with Louis XIV., may be inundated by sluices. One of the barracks contains an Artesian well. Its name was changed during the first French revolution to *Sarrelibre*. The inhab. (7000) are partly descended from English prisoners placed here by Louis XIV. It is the birthplace of Marshal Ney, whose father's house is marked by a tablet. By the peace of Ryswyk, France was left in possession of Saarlouis, but it was transferred to Prussia by the treaties of 1814-15.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Merzig*. At about one-third of the way between this place and Saarburg, at Mettlach, was a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., now a pottery. The ruins of a castle *Montclair* peer down upon the valley from an almost inaccessible cliff. The Saar is crossed by a ferry, and the road ascends. About 3 m. before reaching Saarburg, and off the road near the river, is *Castel*, in a lofty position, originally a Roman castle, repaired in 1838 by the present King of Prussia as a chapel in which to bury the remains of King John of Bohemia,

only son of the Emp. Henry VII., who was killed in the battle of Crecy, 1346.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Saarburg* (*Inns*: Funck's; Post), a small town, placed in a pretty opening of the valley of the Saar, where the small stream called the Leuk falls into it. There is a waterfall on the Leuk, near some picturesque ruins of a *Castle*.

The Saar is crossed near its junction with the Moselle at Conz; date of bridge, 1782. Ausonius alludes to a very old one on this spot. "Qua bis terna fremunt scopulosis ostia pilis." Near here are scanty remains of a summer palace of the Lower Empire. The *Monument of Lyel* is passed a little further on.

3 TREVES (Rte. 41).

### ROUTE 101.

MAYENCE TO METZ, BY  
KAISERSLAUTERN.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  French posts = 146 Eng. m.

*Diligence* daily in 34 hrs.; *mallepost* in less.

This road was made by Napoleon, to open a direct communication between Mayence and Paris, and thence is called the *Imperial road* (Kaiser Strasse).

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Niederolm.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Wörrstadt.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Alzei* (*Inns*: Darmstädter Hof; Poste; zum Kaiser), a very ancient town (3500 inhab.), known to the Romans as Altiaia. The *Castle*, an extensive ruin, was destroyed by the French in 1689. The road quits Hesse Darmstadt and enters Bavaria at the village of Morschheim.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Kirchheim Boland* (*Inn*, Poste), a town of 3200 inhab., having iron-works in its vicinity.

[The *Mont Tonnerre* (Donnersberg), is about 6 m. distant. The road leaves it on the rt., winding round its base. It is mentioned by Tacitus, who calls it *Mons Jovis*. During the French domination it gave the name to a Department, of which Mayence was the chief town. The mountain is 2090 Par. ft. above the sea, and is composed of porphyry. On the plateau at the top is a farm-house, once an old convent,



which affords humble accommodation. It is encircled by a wall, whose origin is unknown, though it is supposed to be Roman. The best view is obtained from the point called Hirtenfels, or from the signal tower which was erected for a trigonometrical survey, but it is not so fine as that from the Melibocus on the opposite side of the Rhine.]

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Standebühl.

2 m. E. of Dreisen lies Göllheim (*Inn*, Hirsch), where the Empr. Adolphus of Nassau was slain by the lance of his rival the Empr. Albert, 1298; a stone cross under an open chapel marks the spot.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Sembach. The *Ch.* of Otterberg, a little to the N.W. of Sembach, is a beautiful Gothic structure, begun by the Empr. Conrad II., 1040, but completed at a much later period.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Kaiserslautern (*Inns*: Donnersberg, very good; Baierischer Hof, dear; Post), a town of 6500 inhab., in a very pretty situation. Its antiquity is very great. The Empr. Barbarossa built a strong castle here, which was destroyed by the French in the War of the Succession, and a prison now occupies its place. Three successive engagements took place near this in 1793-94, between the French and Germans, in which the last gained some advantage. There are considerable woollen manufactories here. *Railway* to Homburg, Mannheim, and Saarbrück, called the Pfälzer - Ludwigsbahn. It connects Mannheim and the coal-mines of Bexbach, near Homburg.

2 Landstuhl Stat. (*Inns*: Engel; Baierische Krone; Post), a town of 1500 inhab., which formerly belonged to the Counts of Sickingen, whose *Castle* in ruins overhangs the town; its walls are 24 ft. thick, and many of its chambers are hewn out of the rock. The brave and chivalrous Franz of Sickingen, the Cid and Bayard of Germany, the friend of Luther and of Götz of Berlichingen, lost his life in it, in a bold struggle to defend it from the besieging forces of his deadly and powerful enemies, the Bishop of Treves and the Elector of Hesse. His death was caused by a heavy beam de-

tached by a cannon-ball from the roof, which fell on him and crushed him. He was buried under the altar of the *Catholic church*, where his monument, mutilated by the French, may still be seen.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Bruchmühlbach Stat.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Homburg Stat. (*Inn*, Karlsberg), a town of 2840 inhab. The fortress upon the Schlossberg, celebrated in the history of the Thirty Years' War, was razed 1714.

2 Rohrbach.

At Renderich is the Bavarian frontier.

2 Saarbrücken, Prussian. In p. 509.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Forbach is the first place within the French frontier.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  St. Avold.

2 Foligny.

1 Courcelles Chaussy.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  METZ (*Inn*, H. des Victoires), half way from Frankfurt to Paris.

See HANDBOOK for FRANCE.

## ROUTE 102.

THE RHINE (E). MAYENCE TO STRASBURG, BY WORMS, MANNHEIM, AND SPIRES.

The Rhine, above Mayence, loses all its beauty; the wide plain through which it flows, bounded by the very distant chains of the Vosges and Hardt on the W., and the Odenwald and Black Forest on the E., is as dull and nearly as flat as Holland. The river does not fall more than 22 ft. between Spires and Mannheim.

A railway is in progress (?) from Mayence to Ludwigshafen, opposite to Mannheim.

The following route by the side of the Rhine passes through the territory of Hesse as far as Worms, thence through Rhenish Bavaria to Mannheim; it conducts the traveller through the ancient Imperial cities of Worms and Spires, so interesting in an historical point of view, and so dull and desolate in their present state. Those who prefer pretty scenery should take the Rte. by Darmstadt and the Bergstrasse (R. 105). Whichever Rte. is followed, the traveller should not omit to visit Heidelberg and Baden.

STEAMERS ascend the Rhine from Mayence to Mannheim twice a-day, in 6 hrs., returning in 4; from Mannheim to Strasburg daily in 20 hrs., stopping at Daxlanden or Leopoldshafen to let out passengers for Carlsruhe. The steamer *descends* from Strasburg in 7 hrs. to Mannheim, in 2 days to Cologne, stopping the first night at Mannheim or Mayence; and the best boats reach Rotterdam from Mayence in 36 hrs.

The river winds very much in this part of its course, and the ascending voyage is tedious, slow, and disagreeable. Of late years many canals have been formed across the isthmuses created by the turns of the river, and thus its course is being shortened. This renders the steam-voyage quicker. Still it is preferable to travel upwards by railway.

*Eibiagen* daily from Mayence to Mannheim; thence by rail to Heidelberg, &c. The direct road by the banks of the Rhine from Spiers to Strasburg is given here, for the benefit of those who travel by steam; but there is no inducement to follow it in a carriage.

The E. bank of the Rhine, along which the road runs from Mayence, is at first a succession of gentle hills planted with profitable vineyards, the best among them being those of *Bodenheim* and *Laubenheim*. The soil of the low ground of the Rhine valley, all the way to Switzerland, is fertile in the extreme.

1. Nierstein (*Inn*, Anker), a small town of 2200 inhab., gives its name to a very good second-class wine, produced in the surrounding vineyards. The *Sironabad*, near Nierstein, was known to the Romans: not far from it, at the *Yellow House Inn*, is a flying bridge over the Rhine. The *Chapel* of the family v. Herding is decorated with frescoes by Götzenberger, a modern artist, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds—the Coronation of the Virgin—penitent Magdalen—Faith, Hope, and Charity.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  l. *Oppenheim*.—*Inn*: Zum Gelben Hause (the Yellow House), mentioned above, outside the town, tolerable. On

a hill to the N.W. of this town (of 2400 inhab.), under the stately ruins of the ancient Imperial *Castle of Landskron*, stands the *Ch. of St. Catherine*, a building worthy to arrest the attention of all who pass this way. It is a pure example of the Gothic style, displaying at the same time the utmost richness of decoration consistent with elegance and propriety. The towers are in the style of the 12th cent.; the nave and E. chancel, begun 1262 by Richard of Cornwall, Empr. of Germany, were completed in 1317; the W. chancel, now a ruin, in 1439. The nave is remarkable for its lightness and beauty; the painted glass of the windows must have been splendid; in one of them it still remains nearly perfect. Some of them have a species of fan-shaped tracery. The rose window is one of the finest specimens in Germany, and most elaborate in its tracery. There are some curious *monuments* in the church of the Dalbergs and Riedesels, a family of the Wetterau, who bore asses' ears for their crest; but, like the painted windows, they are sadly mutilated; indeed it is melancholy to see what was once so fine a building, and still possesses so much beauty, fallen into such a state of decay and neglect. The roof of the nave is gone, and within its walls is a wilderness of grass and weeds. These injuries owe their origin to the French, who burnt down a part of the church during the war of the Palatinate. It has happily undergone some repair recently, at the expense of the town; its complete restoration is out of the question, as it has been left too long to go to decay, and the Grand Duke lends no assistance to the praiseworthy undertaking.

A ruined chapel within the churchyard is half filled with the skulls and bones of Swedes and Spaniards, who fell here in battle, 1631, champions of the cause of Protestantism and Popery.

rt. Gustavus Adolphus recorded his passage of the Rhine, in the winter of Dec. 7, 1631, by a *monument* on the rt. bank at Erfelden, a little above Oppenheim, but not seen from the steamer, which traverses an artificial



cut. It consists of a pillar with a lion on the top. The Swedes crossed the Rhine singing a psalm; and there is a tradition that their sovereign and leader was ferried over on a barn door. The field of battle still goes by the name of the Spaniards' churchyard, from the number of bones found in it.

The road now quits the borders of the river, which winds exceedingly. A canal, cut across an isthmus formed by its bendings, saves the boatmen a circuit of several miles.

rt. At Gernsheim (*Inn*, Lamm, Karpfen), on the rt. bank of the Rhine, a colossal statue of sandstone, 12 ft. high, of Peter Schöffler, the partner of Faust in the discovery of printing (1457), who was born here, has been erected, and is fresh painted every year on his birthday! *Omnibus* to Darmstadt, fare 30 kr.

The latter part of this stage from Oppenheim to Worms is dreary. The election of an Empr. of Germany (1024), which ended in the choice of Conrad II. (the Salic), was held on the great plain between Oppenheim and Guntersblum: the various German races, who had a voice, encamped on either side of the Rhine, no city being large enough to hold them.

1. Immediately below Worms, outside the walls, though once included within them, is the Gothic *Ch. of Our Lady* (Liebe Frau), date 1467. It is situated within the vineyard which produces the pleasant 2nd-class wine called after it *Liebfrauenmilch* (our Lady's milk). On each side of its entrance are curious carvings representing the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The steamer brings to off Worms; the town is about 1 m. distant from the Rhine, which anciently washed its walls. It is partly concealed from view by trees. *Inn* on the Rhine, Rheinischer Hof, near the Crane.

1. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  WORMS.—*Inns*: Post or Schwan; Weisses Ross. A little more than 8000 inhab. (2500 Rom. Cath., 1000 Jews) is the actual amount of the pop. of Worms, which once contained 30,000. It still retains its old Walls, flanked at intervals by handsome and massive

towers, probably of the 13th cent. This once important *Imperial Free City* is still venerable even in its decay from historical associations connected with it, such as few other cities in Europe can boast of. It was called by the Romans *Augusta Vangionum* and *Borbetomagus*. In the times succeeding their dominion it was the residence of many Frankish and Carlovingian kings; Charlemagne himself was married here, and held, near Worms, those rude legislative assemblies of the Franks, called, from the month in which they were convoked, *Mai Lager* (Champs de Mai).

Worms was the seat of many Diets of the German Empire: two of them are particularly important in the history of Europe; that of 1495, which, by abolishing the right of private war (*Faustrecht*), first established order in Germany; and that of 1521, when Luther appeared before the young Empr., Charles V., and the assembled princes, to declare his adhesion to the Reformed doctrines, which the Diet finally declared to be heretical. Since the infamous burning and demolition of Worms by the incendiary Melac (1689), the ruffian instrument of Louis XIV. and Louvois, the city has never regained its prosperity.

The only fine edifice in the town is the *Domkirche* or *Cathedral*;—a plain and massive building of red sandstone, begun 996, finished 1016, in the Byzantine or round-arched style. A part of the E. end fell down 1018, and the church was consecrated anew by Bp. Eppo, 1110, a fact which would seem to mark a renovation or reconstruction of the previous edifice. The pointed arch makes its appearance in the W. end of the nave, which is more modern. It has 2 towers at each end, and within has 2 choirs and 2 high altars, one for the chapter, the other for the laity. The chancel ends in a semi-octagon. The interior, 470 ft. long, has been repaired in a very gaudy style. The side chapels date from the 14th and 15th cent. On the S. side is a magnificent pointed *portal*, whose sculptures deserve examination, date 1472. In the *chapel of St. Nicholas* are placed some remarkable mediæval sculptures (date 1487), re-

moved from the cloister, now destroyed : they represent, 1. the Annunciation ; 2. the Nativity ; 3. the Genealogical Tree of the Virgin ; 4. the Descent from the Cross ; 5. the Resurrection. The traces of faded painting on the walls and piers are curious, as being among the earliest productions of German art. In the baptistery and chapel close to the S. door l. are many grave-stones, with figures in relief, of good work.

The red stone walls to the N. of the Dom are substructions of the ancient *Bischofshof*, destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794. In it was held the diet of 1521, at which Luther appeared before Charles V. Some have incorrectly supposed that this event occurred in the Rathhaus, which stood where the Lutheran church now stands, in the market-place, and in which a poor picture representing the Diet is hung up.

The W. end and choir of *St. Paul's Ch.* are interesting for the antiquity and beauty of their architecture. They date probably from the year 1016 ; the rest of the church is recent.

The *Synagogue* is said to be more than 800 years old, and certainly displays in its structure the style of the 11th cent. : 2 doorways, and a circular building (*Thora*) for holding the books of the law, deserve the architect's attention. The Jews have been established in this spot from a very early period, and enjoyed privileges denied them in most other parts of Germany.

The country round Worms was the favourite theme of the *Minnesänger*, who speak of it under the name of *Wonnegau* (Land of Joy). It is partly the scene of the *Nibelungenlied* ;\* and the island facing the *Rheinischer Hof*

is called *Rosengarten*, a name which often occurs in the *Heldenbuch*.

Near *Pfiffenheim* stands *Luther's Elm Tree*, under which the reformer is reported to have reposed on his way to the Diet, when, in reply to the warnings of friends who wished to deter him, he said that he "would go to Worms, even though there were as many devils within its walls as there were tiles on its houses." At *Hernsheim*, about 2 m. out of the town, are the *Château* and *Park* of the *Dalberg* family, and a church of the 14th cent., containing several of their monuments.

N. B.—Travellers proceeding down the Rhine, and acquainted with its scenery between Mayence and Bingen, may vary their route in an agreeable manner, and avoid going twice over the same ground, by leaving the Rhine at Worms and proceeding through an interesting country by *Alzei* (p. 510), 3 Germ. m. to *Kreuznach* on the *Nahe* (p. 507), 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m.—road excellent, but hilly. The beautiful scenery of the *Nahe* is described in *Rte. 100* : they should ascend it as far as *Oberstein*, and may then either return to the Rhine at Bingen, or proceed on by *Birkenfeld* to *Treves*, whence they may descend the *Moselle* to *Coblenz*.

As far as Worms both banks of the Rhine belong to *Darmstadt*. A few miles above it commence the territories of *Baden* on the rt. bank, and of *Rhenish Bavaria* on the l., across which our road lies. The road passes—1. *Frankenthal* (*Inn*, *Rother Löwe*), originally a colony of *Flemings*, driven out of their country by religious persecution in 1562, who introduced manufactures not before known in Germany, and raised this small town by their industry to a state of great prosperity. It was held for some months in 1622-23 by the scanty English force under Sir *Horace Vere*, sent over by *James I.* to support the cause of his son-in-law the *Elector Palatine* : but neither in number nor in the skill of their commander were they fit to cope with a veteran general like *Spinola*, to whom and his army of "tough old blades" they were opposed, and they were accordingly obliged to

\* This fine old German poem was written towards the latter end of the 12th century, but the traditions on which it is founded appear to have been handed down, probably in popular lays, from very remote times, and to have been common to all the tribes (German, Saxon, and Scandinavian) of the *Teutonic* race. No less than 20 poems of the *Edda*, which, as it has been satisfactorily shown, must have been composed prior to the year 863, contain the same tragical story of the mythic-heroic personages who figure in the *Nibelungen*. For a description of the frescoes painted by *Schnorr* to illustrate this German, or rather *Teutonic* *liad*, see *Handbook for S. Germany, Rte. 166*.



surrender the town to the Spaniards. It has now 5000 inhab. A canal connects it with the Rhine. At Grünstadt, a few miles N.W. of Frankenthal, the painter *Holbein* is believed to have been born.

2 l. Oggersheim. *Inn*, Pfälzer Hof. rt. The Neckar enters the Rhine about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. below Mannheim. A bridge of boats over the Rhine leads from (l.) *Ludwigshafen*, the beginning of a new town, into Mannheim. A *Railway* connects Ludwigshafen with Spiers and with the coal-mines of Bexbach, in the neighbourhood of Saarbrück, by Kaiserslautern and Homburg. (Rte. 103.) Ludwigshafen was much injured during the defence of Mannheim in the insurrection of June 1849. The landing-place of the steamer is just below the bridge of boats,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. distant from the town, where the bonding warehouses (*Freihafen*), a handsome building by Hübsch, have been erected at the water-side.

$\frac{1}{2}$  MANNHEIM. *Inns*: H. de l'Europe (dear), close to the landing-place of the steamers, with a noble Saal and 100 bed-rooms of all sizes, from 1 fl. upwards (servants 24 kr. daily); La Cour du Palatinat (Pfälzer Hof), in the town, very good; Russischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof.

The situation of this town, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and between it and the Neckar, is low and somewhat damp. A high dyke protects it from inundations. The Rhine here, at 317 Eng. m. from the sea, is 1200 ft. in breadth. Mannheim was formerly the capital of the Palatinate, and has about 24,000 inhab. Nearly 300 English reside here, chiefly on account of the cheapness of living and of the agreeable society, to which the presence of the amiable Grand Duchess Stephanie and her court adds a charm. It was once strongly fortified, and was in consequence several times ruined and twice literally reduced to ashes and levelled with the dust by sieges and bombardments—first in the Thirty Years' War, afterwards by the French in the war of the Orleans succession. It did not exist as a town till after 1606, and, within a century, was twice rebuilt, after which it was again

bombarded by the French in 1794, and by the Austrians in 1795; indeed, from the first moment of its existence it appears to have been an object of struggle. The French general who took the town in 1689 called the townspeople together and informed them that it was the unalterable determination of his master, Louis le Grand, to raze Mannheim with the ground; but, as a special favour, he would intrust the work of destruction to themselves, and would allow them 20 days to complete the work. As the inhab. could not bring themselves to put into execution this diabolical sentence, the duty was performed by the soldiers, who drove out the lingering tenants, set fire to the houses, blew up the fortifications and churches. During the siege of 1795 half of the palace was burnt, and only 14 houses remained uninjured—26,000 cannon-balls and 1780 bombs were thrown. At length the French garrison of 9700 men surrendered to General Wurmser. Fortunately for its future welfare it is now defenceless, owing to the removal of its ramparts.

To the cause stated above the modern town owes its present rectangular and monotonous regularity. It consists of 11 straight streets, crossed by 10 other streets at right angles to them, and at equal distances, an arrangement which renders it difficult for a stranger to distinguish one part of the town from another. "The streets are not named, and the system by which houses are identified is so singular that it merits explanation. Each block of houses is distinguished in the following manner: The town is divided into two parts by the great street leading from the palace to the suspension bridge over the Neckar. The first row of blocks of houses parallel to this street, on each side, is numbered 1; the second row of blocks of houses on each side, parallel to the first, is numbered 2, and so on. But taking the blocks in cross rows, on one side of the above-mentioned great street, the row nearest to the palace is lettered A, the second B, and so on; and on the other side the street, the row nearest the palace is lettered L, the second M, and so on. Thus a letter and a figure are necessary to de-

fine any block of houses. In each block the houses are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. Thus in looking in the Mannheim Directory for a person's residence, you will find (for instance) C 3, 6. This means No. 6 in the block which is defined by the mark C 3. The letter C shows in which row of blocks it is as taken one way, and the figure 3 shows in which row of blocks it is as taken the other way."—*G. B. A.* In the public squares are fountains which want only water to render them useful as well as ornamental; indeed, good water is scarce here. The town is remarkable for its cleanliness. Göthe calls it "Das freundliche, reinliche Mannheim."

Mannheim does not possess many objects of interest, and need not detain a traveller long.

The principal building is the *Palace*, a huge structure of red sandstone, more remarkable for size than architecture. erected by the Elector Palatine Karl Philip, when he removed his court from Heidelberg and made Mannheim his capital (1720). A *Theatre* in one wing, which was reduced to a mere shell by the Austrian bombardment, has been repaired and rebuilt. A part of the palace is inhabited by the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden, Stephanie, and another wing serves as a Museum to contain the *Gallery of Paintings*, the majority of which, except some specimens of the Dutch school, are very mediocre; a *Collection of Plaster Casts*, and a *Cabinet of Natural History*, with some good specimens of minerals and fossils. The best part of all the Mannheim collections were transferred to Munich in 1778.

The *Gardens* behind the palace, ending in a raised terrace (Rheindamm) upon the brink of the Rhine, are a delightful walk. The *Planken*, a broad street, planted with trees, between the Heidelberg and Rhine gates, is another promenade of the inhab. The private gardens along the banks of the Neckar are a great ornament to the outskirts of the town.

A pretty *chain bridge* has been thrown across the Neckar.

If we except the *Jesuits' Church*, which, after all, is not of first-rate archi-

tecture, and, though imposing, is overloaded with marble inside, there is no remarkable building here.

The *Theatre* is on a good footing. The orchestra, under Lachner, is not surpassed in this part of Germany. Here Schiller's "Robbers" was first brought out in 1782. Opposite the principal entrance to the theatre is the house of Kotzebue, where he was assassinated by the mad student Sand; the victim and murderer are both buried in the Lutheran churchyard. Schiller lived on the Parade Platz, in the house called Zum Karlsberg.

*English Church Service* on Sundays.

The reading-room of the club called the *Harmony*, in the Planken, is thrown open to strangers properly introduced.

A very agreeable lounge here is the establishment of Messrs. Artaria and Co., where all the productions of the fine arts and literature in Germany and Italy are to be met with, and a tourist can supply himself with all sorts of maps, views, &c., indispensable on a foreign journey. M. A. has a fine collection of original paintings.

[*Schwetzingen* should be visited from Mannheim for the sake of the gardens. It is about 9 m. distant. *Inns*: Erb Prinz; Pfälzer Hof; Goldner Ochse. A small town of 2500 inhab. Its *Château* had been from early times a seat of the Electors Palatine, when the Elector Charles Theodore made it his summer residence in 1743, and employed the 20 following years, and vast sums of money, in converting into an ornamental garden a flat sandy desert, indebted to nature for no favour but the very distant prospect of a picturesque chain of hills. Those who desire to see all the sights here may prolong their walk for 2 or 3 hrs.; at any rate it is well to take a guide at the gate. The objects best worth notice are the Mosque, the temples of Mercury and Apollo, the Bath, the Roman aqueduct, and the Temple of Pan. The vista looking over the great basin towards the Vosges Mountains has the pleasing effect of a natural diorama. The *Gardens* themselves are perhaps the finest in Germany, laid out in the formal French style, carried to perfection by Le Notre at



Versailles, with straight basins edged with stone, and ruffled by ever-spurting fountains, with prim parterres, peopled with statues, flanked by cropped hedges, and intersected by long avenues. They extend about 114 Eng. acres. *The Botanic Garden*, included within their circuit, contains a fine collection of Alpine plants. The conservatories and the orangery are worth notice.

The *Château*, originally a small hunting-lodge, augmented from time to time by wings, orangeries, and other additions to accommodate a court, is honoured with few and short visits from the reigning Grand Duke, and is not worth notice; but the grounds are kept in good order, and well deserve a visit.]

*Eilwagen* daily to Kreuznach in 7 hrs.; to Dürkheim (Rte. 104); from Ludwigshafen, opposite Mannheim, several times a-day.

*Railroads* to Heidelberg, 15 Eng. m. Trains in 1 hr.—to Frankfurt and Carlsruhe (Rte. 105); from Ludwigshafen to Spires;—to Kaiserslautern, Homburg, and Bexbach. (Rte. 103.)

*Steamers* go several times a day to Mayence and Coblenz, and every day up to Strasburg.

There is no inducement for the traveller by land to follow the Rhine above Mannheim, as he may now visit Spires by railway from Ludwigshafen. The traveller proceeding southward had better proceed by Heidelberg along the Baden railway. (Rte. 105.)

*Railway* from Ludwigshafen to Spires, —trains in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. After leaving the stat. the Castle of Heidelberg is seen in the distance, under a red scar on the hill side of the Kaiserstuhl.

Mutterstadt Stat.

Schifferstadt Stat. Here the branch railway to Spires diverges from the line which runs W. to Neustadt, to Kaiserslautern, and Bexbach. (Rte. 103.)

1. SPIRES (Germ. SPEIER) Stat.—*Inns*: Post (Wittelsbacher Hof), good; Adler. This ancient and venerable city, one of the oldest, and originally one of the chief, cities in Germany, lies upon the l. bank of the Rhine. Its population, which in the 14th cent. amounted to 27,000, is now reduced to about 9000, and it is in all other respects a mere

shadow of its former self. It received from the Romans the name *Civitas Nemetun*, or *Noviomagus*; but in their time it was only a fortified outpost on the Rhine to resist the attacks of the neighbouring Allemanni. Charlemagne, however, and the Emprs. of Germany who followed him, especially those of the Franconian and Swabian lines, made it their chosen place of residence and the seat of the Germanic Diet, bestowing upon it, at the same time, the privileges of a *Free City of the Empire*, which made it the centre of a flourishing trade, and poured wealth into its walls. The Charter (Freibrief), conferred by Henry V. in 1111, gave to its citizens a monopoly of the carrying trade up and down the Rhine, and entitled them to destroy any baronial castle which might be built within 3 Germ. m. of their gates—an enactment intended effectually to secure them from troublesome and rapacious neighbours. The history of Spires during the period of the middle ages is an alternate record of Imperial festivities and courtly show, and of scenes of tumult and violence within its walls, and deadly feuds and combats without. Its citizens, in those unquiet times, were as well versed in the use of arms as in the arts of trade. At one time they were called upon to issue from their walls in order to chastise the lawless rapacity of some feudal baron, who had waylaid their merchants and pillaged their property on the high road, and who often paid for his insolence by having his castle burnt about his ears and levelled with the ground; at another they were engaged in a quarrel with a neighbouring town, or in a feud with their bishop, or even with the Empr. himself. On several occasions armies of 20,000 men, composed of the levies of more than 100 different barons and towns, each marshalled under their own banners, in vain laid siege to Spires, being repulsed by the bravery of the citizens. Now and then fortune declared against them, and they suffered from the plundering inroads of hostile armies. In the 14th cent. the city maintained in its pay an army of knights and soldiers, to whom it partly intrusted its defence, and whom it engaged to

fight its battles. At length the Imperial edict, which abolished the right of private war, in 1530, restored peace to Germany. The *Imperial Chamber*, *Reichs-Kammergericht*, by which its enactments were enforced, and all infringements of them punished, was established at Spires. This tribunal, the paramount court of appeal in Germany, existed here 200 years, until removed to Wetzlar 1689.

The trade and prosperity of Spires began to decay in the 17th cent.; but the final blow and the greatest injury was inflicted upon it by the atrocities of the French under Louis XIV., during the Orleans Succession War, called by the Germans "*Mordbrenner Krieg*." In 1689 the town was taken by the French, who shortly after issued a proclamation to the citizens, commanding them to quit it, with their wives and children, within the space of 6 days, and to betake themselves into Alsace, Lorraine, or Burgundy, but upon pain of death not to cross the Rhine. To carry into execution this tyrannic edict, a provost-marshal, at the head of 40 assistant executioners, marched into the town; they bore about them the emblems of their profession, in the shape of a gallows and wheel, embroidered on their dress. On the appointed day the miserable inhabitants were driven out by beat of drum, like a flock of sheep. The French soldiers followed them, after having plundered everything in the deserted town, which was then left to the tender mercies of executioners and incendiaries. In obedience to the commands of Montclair, the French commander, trains of combustibles were laid in the houses and lighted, and in a few hours the seven-and-forty streets of Spires were in a blaze. The conflagration lasted 3 days and 3 nights; but the destruction of the town did not cease even with this. Miners were incessantly employed in blowing up the houses, walls, fountains, and convents, so that the whole might be levelled with the dust and rendered uninhabitable. The Cathedral was dismantled, the graves of the Emprs. burst open and their remains scattered. For many years Spires lay a desolate heap of rubbish, until at

last the impoverished inhabitants returned gradually to seek out the sites of their ancient dwellings. Since that time the town, although rebuilt, has never raised its head.

This, however, was not the last of the calamities which this ill-fated city was destined to endure, and from foes of the same nation. In 1794 the revolutionary army under Custine burst upon the town, and, after 6 different assaults, carried it by storm, and repeated all the wanton acts of atrocity and cruelty which their predecessors had enacted a century before. Previous to the siege of 1683 the town had 5 suburbs enclosed within ramparts, 13 gates, and 64 towers of defence provided with artillery. After twice suffering desolation so complete, it can hardly be expected to display many marks of its antiquity and former splendour in its buildings. Since 1816, however, when it came into the possession of the King of Bavaria, much has been done to repair or restore the little that remains.

The *Dom* or *Cathedral*, whose twin towers present a noble appearance from the Rhine, is almost the only edifice which has bid defiance to the attempts to destroy it; the French undermined it, and tried to blow it up; but the venerable structure remained unshaken by the explosion. In point of dimensions it is perhaps the most stupendous building in the Romanesque style existing. The 2 tall pointed towers and the semicircular termination at the E. end are the sole surviving portions of the original edifice, founded in 1027 by Conrad the Salic, on the spot where a Roman temple of Venus, and afterwards a Christian temple built by Dagobert II., had stood before. The edifice, as it now stands, certainly arose after 1165, when a conflagration destroyed the earlier building. All that was consumable in the W. end, cupola, nave, and choir, was burnt by the French, 1689, although they had promised to respect the building, and had thereby induced the citizens to fill it with their valuable goods and chattels, which, after being plundered by the spoilers, served as fuel to assist in consuming it.



The interior is severe in its style of architecture, and without ornament, but the width and height of the nave strike the beholder with awe. In the King's choir, between the nave and the choir, is the *Imperial Vault*, in which 8 Emperors of Germany were buried; among them Henry III., IV., and V., Rudolph of Habsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert of Austria. Since their graves were sacrilegiously broken open and plundered by the French in 1689, it is difficult to say who remains behind. The Empr. Charles VI., the last of the male line of Habsburg, caused search to be made for the bones of his ancestors; some were found and reinterred, but to whom they belonged was not ascertained. The Duke of Nassau has caused the mutilated gravestone of his ancestor Adolph to be replaced by a modern monument by *Ohmacht*; it consists of a kneeling figure of the Emperor in armour, on a Byzantine sarcophagus of black Nassau marble. Another monumental statue of Rudolph of Habsburg has been erected by King Lewis of Bavaria; executed by *Schwanthaler* of Munich. Numerous judicious restorations have been made by the Bavarian government; and the church, which was a ruin in 1816, has been reopened for public worship since 1824. The frescoes by *Schraudolph* are among the finest modern works in Germany. The *Crypt*, under the choir, supported by short massy columns, is very curious. Traces of the mines formed by the French in their ineffectual attempt to blow up the building may still be perceived here; and here is placed the original gravestone of Rudolph of Habsburg, bearing his effigy carefully copied from the life. The font dates from the 9th or 10th cent. In the *Sacristy* are a set of priest's robes of the 14th cent., beautifully embroidered with subjects from Scripture, figures of the apostles, &c.; they were brought from Aschaffenburg. The treasures of the *sacristy* disappeared at the Revolution. In the ruined *Chapel of St. Afra*, on the N. side of the building, the remains of the Empr. Henry IV. were laid by his faithful subjects, the citizens of Worms, and

remained 5 years unburied, until the removal of the papal ban of excommunication opened for him the Imperial vault. The Dom is surrounded by agreeable pleasure-grounds extending down to the Rhine.

In the *Hall of Antiquities*, near the Dom, are deposited various Roman remains found in Rhenish Bavaria, chiefly at Rheinzabern; they consist of pottery of all kinds, elegant vases and dishes, with the moulds in which they were shaped, bas-reliefs in stone and terracotta, glass vessels, lamps, votive tablets, spear-heads, sword-blades, a good statue of Mercury in bronze, and the eagle of a Roman legion.

One of the few surviving relics of the old city is a colossal tower and gateway, called *Alt Pörtel*, between the town and the Landau suburb; it is of considerable antiquity.

A ruined and unsightly wall, near the Protestant church (built 1717), is the only remaining relic of the *Retscher*, or Imperial palace, in which 49 Diets were held. The name comes (it is said) from the Bohemian "*Hradschin*" (see PRAGUE), given to it by the Protestants of that nation (?).

It will be remembered that the "*protest*" of the reformed princes and cities against the decree of the Diet held here in 1529 gave rise to the name of PROTESTANT.

There are pleasant walks round the town.

Strangers can be introduced by the innkeepers to read the newspapers in the club called *Harmonie*.

A good road leads to Landau, and the *Castle of Trifels*, the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, described in Rte. 104.

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Continuing the voyage up the Rhine, above Spires, we pass (rt.) Phillipsburg, named after Philip von Sotern, Archbp. of Spires, who founded it at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War; it was formerly a fortress of the empire, and makes an important figure in the campaigns of Turenne. Its works were razed in 1800. Marshal Berwick was killed under its walls, 1734. Large and unwholesome morasses, below the

level of the Rhine, overspread the country about

2 l. Germersheim. — *Inn*, a filthy hole, not fit for a dog; passengers who may chance to stop here for the night had better remain on board the steamer. It is a mile distant from the Rhine. This is a miserable small town of 2000 inhab., of which a barrack and a church spire rising above the ramparts are alone visible from the river. It was founded by the Empr. Rudolph of Habsburg, who died here, 1291. It is being converted into a *Fortress* of the German Confederation, and strong military defences have been in progress since 1834.

*Bridge* of boats over the Rhine here.

[The shortest road hence to Strasburg runs along the l. bank of the Rhine, but at a little distance from it, by Rheinzabern, 2 Germ. m.; Lauterberg, 2 Germ. m.; Beinheim, 2 French p.; Drusenheim, 2 p.; Wanzenau, 2 p.; Strasburg, 1½ p.: but it is not provided with post-horses; so that it is better to go from Germersheim to Landau, 2½ Germ. m., or to cross over to the rt. bank of the river.]

r. Leopoldshafen (formerly called Schröck), a poor village without proper accommodation for travellers.

rt. Knielingen (*Inn*, Zum Rheinbad); here the steamers land passengers bound for Carlsruhe, 5 m. off. Boat bridge here. rt. Iffelsheim is 6 m. from Baden.

1. Fort Louis, a fortress raised by Vauban, on an island, taken and razed by the Austrians 1793. The spire of Strasburg is visible from this (27 m. off) in clear weather; and perhaps the best view of it is from the Rhine, higher up. Like Mt. Blanc, its height is not appreciated when you are near it.

A small quantity of gold is found in the sand and gravel of the Rhine in this part of its course. A few persons occupy themselves in gold-washing, but the gain is small and very precarious. It occurs chiefly along the banks.

1. STRASBURG. In Rte. 107.

1. Below the bridge of Kehl a new canal opens into the Rhine, connecting it with the Ill, and enabling steamers to penetrate into the heart of Strasburg,

near to the theatre. Observe the spire as you enter the canal. Larger vessels stop at the bridge of boats which connects Germany to France, near to the French custom-house, about 2 m. from the centre of the town.

### ROUTE 103.

MANNHEIM (LUDWIGSHAFEN) TO SAARBRÜCKEN, BY HOMBURG AND KAISERSLAUTERN RAILWAY.

*This Railway*—the Pfälzer-Ludwigseisenbahn — was opened 1847-48. *Terminus* at Ludwigshafen on l. bank of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim. Trains 3 or 4 times a day, in 5½ hrs. When the Railway from Paris to Metz is completed this will be the great line of communication between Paris and Stuttgart — Munich and Vienna. A traveller familiar with the Rhine may agreeably vary his route by going from Mannheim to Treves, and descending the Moselle.

Mutterstadt Stat.

Schifferstadt Stat. Here a branch Railway diverges (l.) to Spires.

Böhl Stat.

Hasloch Stat.

Neustadt Stat. See Rte. 104. The Railway now enters the Haardt mountains, and penetrates for 6 m. up the narrow winding valley of the Speierbach, through whose red sandstone rocks 11 short *tunnels* have been driven.

Frankenstein Stat.

Kaiserslautern Stat.

Landstuhl Stat.

Bruchmühlbach Stat.

} See Rte 101.

The road quits the Bavarian territory and enters that of Prussia.

*Homburg Stat.* (See p. 511.) *Omnibus* to Zweibrücken in 1 hr. A productive coalfield is reached near

Bexbach Stat.

Neunkirchen Stat.

Saarbrücken to

TREVES. (See Rtes. 100, 100A.)

### ROUTE 104.

MANNHEIM TO ZWEIBRÜCKEN (DEUX PONTS), THROUGH NEUSTADT, LANDAU, AND ANNWEILER.

15 Germ. m. = 69 Eng. m.



*Railway* to Neustadt in 1 hr. (See Rte. 103.) Thence *Eilwagen* daily.

The circle of the Rhine (*Rhein Kreis*) includes much pleasing scenery among the chains of the Haardt and Vosges mountains, and many old towns and castles, interesting from their history. The following route, not much traversed hitherto by English travellers, lays open some of the most interesting objects in this part of the country, and will conduct to the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, an object of interest for all Englishmen. They must not expect, however, to meet with a good road, or very capital accommodation.

If the traveller keeps the post-road he will follow that from Mannheim to Mayence as far as

1½ Oggersheim (p. 515).

2 Dürkheim. — *Inn*, Vier Jahreszeiten, good. This town, of 5500 inhab., was once the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hardenburg, whose palace was burnt by the French, 1794; it was originally a strong fortress, but its works have long since been razed; it is now chiefly remarkable for its agreeable situation at the foot of the hills on the skirts of the plain of the Rhine, and at the entrance of the valley of the Isenach, up which runs the road to Kaiserslautern, and for its pleasing environs. The chief beauties of the Rheinpfalz begin at Dürkheim, on the borders of the Haardtgebirge. The proper way—indeed the only one—to explore its heights and valleys is on foot, guided by a good map—such as Reizmann's map of Germany, sheets 199 and 218, price 15 Sgr. each.

Within a short distance lie the salt-works of *Phillipshall*. The summit of the nearest height, the Kastanienberg, is crowned by the *Heidenmauer* (Pagan's Wall), a rampart of loose stones 8 to 10 ft. high, 60 or 70 wide at the base, enclosing a space of about 2 m. The Romans are said to have built it to keep in check the barbarians: and Attila is reported to have passed the winter in it, after having expelled the Romans, and when on his way to take possession of Rome itself. It has given a name to a novel of Cooper, the *American*. Near it is the *Devil's*

*Stone*, a natural rock, bearing the impression of a gigantic paw, on which the pagans are said to have sacrificed. The view from it over the plain of the Palatinate, along the Rhine and Neckar as far as Heidelberg, and the near prospect of fertile and industrious valleys, is highly pleasing.

At the entrance of the Isenachthal, at the top of a hill nearly encircled by the stream, stand the ruins of the *Abbey of Limburg*, with its vast church, founded in 1030, in the style of the Dom of Spire, and destroyed by the Swedes in 1632. The height on which it stands commands fine views, and is now converted into gardens. A crypt and part of the cloister remain. Within sight of the ruins of the abbey are those of *Hardenburg*, the castle of the Counts of Leiningen, its greatest enemies, who were engaged in constant feuds with the monks, and burnt the abbey in the 15th cent. One of the Raugrafs of Hardenburg, having made the abbot his prisoner, built his head into the wall of the castle, with his face towards the abbey, that he might see the conflagration.

The road to Neustadt passes through Wachenheim, Forst, and Deidesheim, (*Inn*, Baierischer Hof), all famous for the wines produced in the neighbouring vineyards. It is a most delightful ride. Geologists will remark with interest the eruption of basalt, proceeding from the mountain called *Pechstein-Kopf*: the basalt assumes the shape of balls.

2 *Neustadt an der Haardt*.—*Inns*: Post; Goldener Löwe. This town of 8000 inhab. is old and uninviting within, but its situation at the foot of the Haardt mountains is delightful. Its *Church* dates from the 10th cent., and contains curious monuments of the Pfalzgraves. In the fore-court, called the *Paradise*, some remains of ancient fresco paintings may be traced. The neighbourhood abounds in ruined castles, many of which were reduced to their present condition in the Peasants' War (1525).

*Railroad* to the Rhine at Mannheim.

On the hill above the town rise the ivy-clad ruins of the *Castle Winzingen*,

called Haardter Schlösschen (originally the summer residence of the Electors Palatine, now attached to a modern villa), and Wolfsburg, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It commands a fine view, extending as far as Heidelberg castle. About 2 m. S. of the town is the *Castle of Hambach*, another ruin. It was built by the Emp. Henry IV., who is said to have set out from hence on his disgraceful pilgrimage to Rome barefoot, in 1077, to appease the anger of the haughty Pope Hildebrand. The view from the ruins is fine, but inferior to that from the Madenburg. It now belongs to the present King of Bavaria, to whom it was presented on his marriage, when Crown Prince, by the Rheinkreis. He began to restore and rebuild it under the name of *Maxburg*.

Near Neustadt very extensive quarries are excavated in the Buntersandstein and Muschelkalk; the latter abounds in fossils.

The road passes Edenkoben (*Inn*, Schaf, good), a town of 4500 inhab., surrounded by vineyards, producing a wine of inferior quality. Near at hand may be seen the ch. and tower of the ruined convent Heilsbruck.

2. LANDAU.—*Inns*: Schwan; Schaf (Sheep). This strong fortress of the Germanic Confederation is occupied by a garrison of Bavarians, and numbers 6000 inhab. It is situated on the Queich, which fills its fosse with water. It has been an object of contest in every great European war from the 15th cent., and consequently its history is nothing but a succession of sieges, blockades, bombardments, captures, and surrenders. During the Thirty Years' War it was taken 8 times, by the troops of Count Mansfeldt, by the Spaniards, Swedes, Imperialists, and French. In the 17th cent. it fell into the hands of the French, was fortified by Vauban, and was considered impregnable until 1702, when it was taken by Margrave Lewis of Baden. From 1713 to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French. It stood a siege of 9 months in 1793, in the course of which 30,000 shells, &c., were thrown into it. In the following year the pow-

der magazine blew up, and the bell of the Rathhaus was carried by the explosion as far as the village of Godramstein, where it was dug up in a meadow some years afterwards. The gates of the fortress are shut at an early hour.

An agreeable excursion may be made to the *Madenburg*, near Eschbach (Günter's Inn), the most perfect castle in the Rheinpfalz, which long was the property of the Archbishops of Spire, ruined by the French 1680. The view from it is the finest in the district. A guide should be engaged at Eschbach to cross the hills to Trifels, 6 m. to the E. The walk from it through the woods to Annweiler, taking Trifels by the way, is about 8 m. A league from Landau, at Gleisweiler, is a hydrotherapeutic establishment kept by Dr. Schneider.

The post-road from Landau to Zweibrücken is good. It runs up the pretty valley of the Queich, a beautiful pass of the Vosges, to

1½ Annweiler.—*Inn*, Post. This is a town of 2600 inhab., on the Queich. The ruined castle of TRIFELS, memorable as the prison of *Richard Cœur-de-Lion*; is 5 m. distant. It is now a total ruin; one square tower alone remains in a tolerably perfect state to attest its former strength; but the subterranean dungeon, in which, according to tradition, he was confined, and watched night and day by guards with drawn swords, is still pointed out. After being captured by his treacherous enemy, Leopold of Austria, on his return from the Holy Land, Richard was sold by him for 30,000 marks of silver to the Emp. Henry VI., who basely detained him a prisoner from 1192 to 1194. It was probably beneath these walls that the song of the faithful minstrel Blondel first succeeded in discovering the prison of his master, by procuring the vocal response from the royal troubadour. In 1193 his shameless jailor, the Emp., brought Richard in chains before the Diet at Hagenau, to answer the charge of the murder of Conrad of Montferrat, which he repelled with such manly and persuasive eloquence, and proved so clearly his innocence, that the Diet at once acquitted him,



and ordered his chains to be knocked off. In 1194 he was released from Trifels in consideration of a ransom of 130,000 marks of silver.

The castle of Trifels stands on the summit of a singular mountain of sandstone (Buntersandstein) called the Sonnenberg, 1422 ft. above the sea-level. It was a favourite residence of the German emperors, and must have been a place of great magnificence as well as strength. Frederick Barbarossa, and many of his predecessors and successors, held their court here, and the Regalia of the empire were deposited within its walls for security. It was also used as a state prison for many unfortunate captives besides Richard of England. It has remained a ruin ever since the Thirty Years' War, when it was taken by the Swedes; but it has something imposing even in its present state. The walls of the donjon are very thick, and 40 ft. high. The chapel has been stripped, and the marble pillars removed from it to the ch. of Annweiler. An agreeable path leads up from the town to the castle,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk, whence the view is very pleasing; two of the neighbouring heights are also crowned with castles.

Annweiler contains nothing remarkable, but the scenery of the valley of the Queich, for 12 m. above it, should not be left unseen. The scenery between Annweiler and Dahn is particularly interesting from the extraordinary forms assumed by the sandstone rocks (Buntersandstein), which have been split and fissured in all directions. At Willgartswiesen (*Inn*, Lamm; good and cheap) is a pretty new *Ch.* with twin towers. A walk of 2 hrs. by Hauenstein, with a guide, brings you to Dahn (*Inn*, Ritter St. Georg), near which rises the overhanging rock called Jungfernsprung. Dahn may be visited by a slight detour on the way to Pirmasens; the distance is about 15 m.

2 Kaltenbach.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Pirmasens (*Inn*, Post, Lamm), a town of 5000 inhab.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Zweibrücken (*French*, Deux Ponts).—*Inns*: Post; Zweibrücker Hof. A town of 7300 inhab., in a

very picturesque situation, once the capital of the duchy of Zweibrücken, or Deux Ponts. The dukes resided in the *Palace*, partly destroyed by the French, and the remains now converted into a Catholic ch. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the *two bridges* leading across the river Erbach to the palace. The Principality once belonged to the crown of Sweden, but fell by inheritance to the King of Bavaria, to whom it now belongs. The series of the Classics known as "The Bipont Edition" was printed here by a society of learned men in 1779.

*Eilwagen* daily to Carlsruhe.

Zweibrücken is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. distant from Homburg, which is on the high road from Mayence to Metz, and on the Mannheim and Bexbach (Saarbrücker) railway. (Rte. 101.)

#### ROUTE 105.

FRANKFURT TO BASLE, BY DARMSTADT, HEIDELBERG, CARLSRUHE, AND FREIBURG.—RAILWAY.

From Frankfurt to Heidelberg or Mannheim in 3 hrs. by the *Main-Nekar Eisenbahn*.— $10\frac{1}{8}$  Germ. m. =  $46\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

Heidelberg to Haltingen Stat. 4 m. from Basle, in 9 hrs., by the *Badische Staatsbahn*.—34 Germ. m. =  $156\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m.

*Terminus* in Frankfurt outside the Gallus Thor.

The line crosses the Main at Frankfurt by a new bridge, and passes l. on the height the *watch-tower* of *Sachsenhausen*, whence the view over Frankfurt, the Main, the distant Taunus, and the immediate foreground of neat villas and vineyards is very pleasing. At Sachsenhausen the railway to Offenbach turns off to the E.

Langen Stat. The country, as far as Darmstadt, is flat and uninteresting.

DARMSTADT STAT.—*Inns*: Darmstädter Hof; Traube (Bunch of Grapes). Köhlers, near the railway stat., outside the Rheinthor, is a handsome building. Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the residence of the Grand Duke, and seat of the government and

chambers, has a pop. of 22,000 (chiefly Protestants). It is a dull uninteresting town, which need not detain the traveller long. The appearance of torpidity is increased by the extent of surface over which it is spread. The streets are straight and very wide, the squares numerous; and many of the houses are built singly, with intervals between them. The old town, with its dark and confined streets, is very properly kept in the background, and none of the great thoroughfares pass through it. Near the end of the Rhein-strasse, leading from the railway, rises a *Column*, 134 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of the Grand Duke Louis, by *Schwanthaler*.

The *Catholic Ch.* built by Moller, a native architect, is worth notice. Its exterior is of brick; the interior, a rotunda, 173 ft. in diameter and 123 ft. high, surrounded by pillars, 50 ft. high, is imposing, though simple.

The Grand Duke lives in a *New Palace* of no great architectural pretensions, next door to the Traube Hotel.

The *Old Palace* (Altes Schloss) has been fitted up as a residence for the Hereditary Grand Duke (Erb-Gross Herzog). It is a structure of various ages, from the 16th to the 18th; still surrounded by a dry ditch, now converted into a shrubbery and garden. It contains likewise the *Museum of Paintings* and of *Natural History*. Among the 700 pictures which fill the gallery, the following seem best worth notice:—The Purification of the Virgin by *William of Cologne*, sometimes called *William Calf*, a rare master.—*Schoreel*, the Death of the Virgin.—*L. Cranach*, portrait of Albert of Brandenburg, Archbp. of Mayence, as St. Jerome with his lion; and of Luther and his Wife.—Portraits of Louis XIV. and XV., Cardinal Mazarin, Maria Leezinsky, Marie Antoinette, Cardinal Fleury, and Madame du Barry, by *French artists*.—In the *Dutch School*: *Schalcken*, portrait of William III. of England.—*Vandyk*, Virgin and Child; sketch of the portrait of Lord Pembroke.—*P. Potter* (?), Cow and Herd, with a horn.—*Eckhout*, a Man's Head.—*Teniers*, Peasants.—*P. de Hooge*,

Dutchman and his Wife.—*Rembrandt*, portrait of his Second Wife.—*Italian School*: *P. Veronese*, sketch of the great picture in the Louvre of the Marriage in Cana.—*Titian* (?), a Venus (doubtful).—*Velasquez*, a Child in a white frock.—*Domenichino*, David and Nathan.—*Raphael* (?), St. John in the Wilderness, varying slightly from the paintings of the same subject at Florence, and in the Stafford gallery; the Archangel Michael. St. Genoveva by a modern German artist, *Steinbruck*. There is some very curious painted glass in this gallery, and numerous antique ivory carvings, enamels, &c. "In the Collection of *Coins* are many of the thin and barbarous *Bracteatae* of the middle ages."—*F. S.*

*Museum of Natural History*. The most valuable and interesting part of this collection are the *fossils*, found in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, such as remains of the whale and elephant, some from the bed of the Rhine: several very perfect skulls, and numerous other bones of rhinoceros from Oppenheim; of *Sus antiquus* and *Mastodon* from Eppelsheim: numerous perfect jaws and other remains of the *Deinotherium*, an extinct amphibious animal, equalling the elephant in size, and feeding like the Dugong upon herbs and weeds growing in the water. These unequalled specimens were found in sandpits at Eppelsheim, near Alzei, along with marine shells. The fossils of this museum have been described in a work published by Dr. Kaup. The Palace also contains a good *Public Library* of 200,000 vols.; the inhabitants of the town are allowed to take books home.

The *Theatre* (Hof-Opernhaus), near the Palace, was built in 1819 from the designs of Moller.

Near the theatre is the *Exercier Haus* (Drilling House), a sort of large riding-school. It was built for the purpose of drilling the garrison under cover in bad weather, and is remarkable for the great size of its roof, 157 ft. broad, and 319 ft. long; constructed, it is said, by a common carpenter, after architects of pretension had declared the task impossible. The



building now serves as a dépôt for artillery.

The *Gardens of the Palace* (Bosquet, or Herrngarten) are very prettily laid out, but sadly neglected; one lofty white poplar is remarkable; within them is the grave of Margravine Henrietta Caroline, great-grandmother of the present King of Prussia. The spot was chosen by herself in her lifetime, and Frederick the Great engraved upon her urn the words, "*Sexu foemina, ingenio vir.*"

The landlord of the inn will introduce the traveller to the *Casino* club. The House of Commons of the duchy assembles under the same roof, and, at particular seasons, balls, concerts, and assemblies take place in it.

There is very little commerce at Darmstadt; the inhabitants depend in a great measure on the court. A mile or two out of the town is the preserve, where *wild boars* are kept for the ducal *chasse*. Strangers are often taken in the evening to see the animals fed.

*Eilwägen* daily to Mayence ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  Germ. m. in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.), by Gross-Gerau, crossing the Main by a ferry opposite Castel.

Eberstadt Stat. A little beyond this (l.) is the ruined castle of Frankenstein.

The picturesque district called the *Odenwald* (forest of Odin) begins a few m. S. of Darmstadt, not far from this station. It lies to the E. of the railroad and of the high road to Heidelberg, and some of its most interesting scenes, particularly the *Melibocus*, may be visited on the way thither. The entire excursion may not suit the taste or convenience of all travellers; but the ascent of the *Melibocus* mountain should be omitted by none, as it cannot fail of affording gratification by its fine panoramic view.

[A very good but hilly road leads from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, through the heart of the *Odenwald*, amid scenery of great interest. The stats. are Brens-bach, Erbach (see p. 526), and Hirschorn. The distance, 55 m. The best sleeping place is Michelstadt, but as the Inn (Lion) is not good it is better to push on.]

The Railroad, for the greater part

of the way, runs near the old post-road from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, which is celebrated for its beauty. It is called *Bergstrasse* (mountain road, from the Latin *strata montana*, although, in fact, perfectly level), because it runs along the base of a range of hills, which form the E. boundary of the valley of the Rhine. Its chief beauty arises from the fertility and high cultivation of the district it overlooks, rich in its luxuriant vegetation of vines and maize, enlivened by glimpses of the Rhine, and bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains in France. (l.) The wooded and vine-covered range of mountains, with their old castles, forming the boundary of the Odenwald, runs parallel with the railroad and at a short distance from it; rt. stretches a vast sandy flat, through which the Rhine wanders, bounded by the heights of Mont Tonnerre and the Vosges at 50 or 60 m. distance. The villages and towns are beautifully situated at the foot of the mountains, overhung by vine-covered slopes, and embosomed in orchards, which extend in cheerful avenues along the road from one town to another. "Almost every mountain of the *Bergstrasse*, and many of those in the Odenwald, are crowned by a castle; which, embosomed in the woods of beech, or surrounded by vineyards, adds the interest of its antiquity and chivalrous associations to the charms of the landscape." — *Autumn near the Rhine*.

Zwingenberg Stat. close under the woody *Melibocus*.

Those who wish to ascend the *Melibocus* should leave the railroad here (*Inn*, Löwe). Take refreshments with you—none are to be had above—and ask for the key of the tower. The visit, including ascent and descent by *Schloss Auerbach*, the best way to return to the road, occupies 3 hrs. walking. The tower alone commands the view on the side of the *Odenwald*, over its forest-clad hills; the keys are kept at *Auerbach*, and at *Alsbach*. The whole excursion to the *Melibocus*, *Felsberg*, *Felsenmeer*, and through the valley of *Schönberg* back to *Auerbach* and *Zwingenberg*, occupies about 6 hrs.

The *Melibocus*, or *Malchen*, is a conical hill of granite, 1632 Paris ft. above the sea: it is the highest of the Odenwald chain of hills, and is conspicuous far and wide, on account of the white tower on its top, erected 1772, as a Belvedere. The view from it is most extensive, owing to the vast expanse of flat in the valley of the Rhine below. "The more distant objects are, Spires, and Mannheim with its slated dome to the l.; Worms and its Gothic cathedral, opposite; and the dark towers of Mayence, lower down. The tower is built on the very edge of the declivity. The smoking villages, the gardens, vineyards, and orchards of the Bergstrasse, appeared immediately beneath us. We traced the course of the Rhine, which now gleamed in the bright sun, and appeared little removed from the base of the mountain, from above Mannheim, almost to Bingen, a distance of nearly 60 Eng. m. At Bingen it loses itself in the defiles of the Rheingau mountains, which bound the view on that side. The course of the placid Neckar and its junction with the Rhine are very visible, as also that of the Main. By the help of a good telescope, in a clear day, you may distinguish the tower of Strasburg cathedral, at a distance of above 100 Eng. m. Towards the N. the view reaches the mountains in the neighbourhood of Giessen, in Hesse, 60 m. distant. To the E. lies the Odenwald, over the chaotic wooded hills of which the prospect stretches as far as the vicinity of Würzburg—a distance of 60 or 70 m.; while on the W., across the Rhine, the eye ranges over the smooth plain, till it is bounded by the blue broken tops of the Mont Tonnerre and the Vosges mountains, at a nearly equal distance." *Autumn near the Rhine.*

[Those who intend to extend their walk through the Odenwald continue by a convenient path to another mountain, the Felsberg, 3 m. off, surmounted by a hunting-lodge (*Jägerhaus*), which also commands a fine view. The valley which separates it from the Melibocus is one of the wildest in the Odenwald. A little way from the *Jägerhaus*, on the declivity of the hill, by the side of

the path leading to Reichenbach, lies the *Riesensäule* (Giant's Column), a gigantic column of hard syenite, similar to the rock of which the mountain is composed, and without doubt quarried on the spot; it is about 30 ft. long, nearly 4 in diameter, and tapering towards one end. Its origin and use are unknown, but it must be of great antiquity. Not far off lies a vast block of the same stone, called *Riesenaltar*, bearing on it incisions and marks of the saw. The appearance of these vestiges of human power and art in the depths of a sequestered forest is peculiarly striking, and not easily accounted for. Some have supposed that they are of German origin, and were intended to form part of a temple of Odin. It is more probable that they are the work of Roman artificers, during the time they were established in this part of Germany, which was included in the *Agri Decumates*. It was at one time proposed to erect the column on the field of Leipzig, as a monument of that victory—a project more easily started than executed.

The *Felsenmeer* (Sea of Rocks) is a singular accumulation of fragments of syenite, some of vast size, heaped upon one another, and extending from near the top of the Felsberg almost to Reichenbach. They are of the same kind of rock as the mountain itself, so cannot have been transported from a distance. They appear like an avalanche of stones, hurled by some convulsion of nature from the summit.

From this point again the traveller has the choice either of returning to Zwingenberg Station, by way of Reichenbach and Auerbach, or of proceeding about 18 m. from Auerbach, along a tolerable road, passing through Schönberg, Reichenbach, the hill of Winterkasten, and Reichelsheim, to *Erbach* (*Inn*, Post). This small town is situated in a narrow valley overlooked by high rocks, composed of the new red sandstone (*Buntersandstein*) and muschelkalk of geologists.

The *Castle of the Counts of Erbach*, a modern building, erected on the site of an ancient baronial residence, the



greater part of which, except the donjon tower, was removed in the last cent., contains a very interesting *Armoury*, highly deserving of a visit. There are many suits, arranged, some on horseback, in the attitude of the tournament, others on foot. The history of every one is known: many have belonged to ancestors of the family, others have been worn by robber knights (Raubritter), not a few of whom expiated their crimes on the wheel or scaffold. Those which have a more general historical interest are, the suits of Philip the Good of Burgundy, the Empr. Frederick III., Maximilian I. of Austria, Gian Giacomo Medici, Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, Gustavus Adolphus, and Wallenstein. The last two, with many other suits in the collection, were brought from the arsenal at Nuremberg. Here is besides the panoply of Franz of Sickingen, and his friend Götz of Berlichingen, with the iron hand, brought from Heilbronn, and a small suit made for Thomele, the dwarf of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and worn by him on some festive occasion when he was presented in a pie to the company seated at table. There are other curiosities in the castle, such as fire-arms of various periods, painted glass, antiques, vases, &c.; in short, it is highly worthy of a visit from strangers. In the chapel are the coffins in which Eginhard, secretary and son-in-law of Charlemagne, and the faithful Emma his wife, were buried; they were removed from the church in Seligenstadt in 1810. Eginhard was an ancestor of the Erbach family.

Erbach is connected by a very good post-road with Darmstadt; the distance is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m., and the country is very beautiful. There is also a way from Erbach to Heidelberg by Beerfelden and Eberbach on the Neckar, from whence the descent of that river may be made in a boat, or the road along the banks may be followed.

About 9 m. N.W. from Erbach, between Reichelsheim and Bilstein, and near the former place, in a wild and secluded mountain district, surrounded by forests, lies the *Castle of Rodenstein*,

the seat of the singular superstition of the *wild Jäger*, the Knight of Rodenstein, who, issuing from out the ruined walls of the neighbouring castle of Schnellert, his usual abode, announces the approach of war by traversing the air with a noisy cavalcade, to the Castle of Rodenstein, situated on a solitary mountain opposite. "The strange noises heard on the eve of battles are authenticated by affidavits preserved in the village of Reichelsheim; some are of so recent a date as 1743 and 1796, and there are persons who profess to have been convinced by their eyes as well as their ears. In this manner the people assert that they were forewarned of the victories of Leipzig and Waterloo. If the spectral host return at once to Schnellert, nothing material occurs; but if the huntsman tarry with his train, then some momentous event, threatening evil and calamity to Germany, is expected by the people to occur. The flying army of Rodenstein may probably be owing to a simple cause. The power of the wind is very great, and its roar singularly solemn and sonorous in these vast districts of forest. In the pine forests it sometimes tears up thousands of trees in a night."—*Autumn near the Rhine*.

The legend of the Wild Huntsman has been attributed, with some probability, to another cause—the passage at night of vast flocks of the larger birds of passage, as cranes, storks, &c., through the air in their annual migrations. The rustling of so many wings, and the wild cries of the fowl, heard in the darkness of night and in the solitude of the forest, may easily have furnished the superstitious peasant with the idea of the aerial huntsman and his pack. Since the dissolution of the German empire, the spectre, it is said, has given up his nocturnal chase; at least, the inhabs. of the farm-house standing directly under the Rodenstein have not, for many years, been disturbed by noise or sight that can be traced to a ghostly origin.

There is a road from Reichelsheim by Fürth to Weinheim Stat. on the Bergstrasse.]

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The Railroad runs nearly parallel with the Bergstrasse from Darmstadt to Weinheim, where it diverges to cross the Neckar at Ladenburg, beyond which it joins the railroad between Mannheim and Heidelberg halfway between those towns.

On the l. not far beyond the Zwingenberg Stat. lies *Auerbach* (*Inns*: Krone (Crown), good;—Rose), one of the prettiest villages on the Bergstrasse. It is sometimes resorted to as a watering-place, on account of a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. In the village itself there is nothing remarkable, but it is worth while to explore the beauties of its neighbourhood. A gradual ascent, practicable for a light char, leads past the Brunnen to the ruins of the *Castle of Auerberg*, one of the most picturesque in the Odenwald, 2 m. from the village. It was dismantled by the French under Turenne, 1674, and time is fast completing the work of destruction begun by man; one of its tall slender towers fell in 1821, and the other threatens to follow it. The hill on which it stands is composed of granite and gneiss. A shady and easy path conducts from the ruins to the *Melibocus*; guides and mules are to be hired by those who require them, and carriages can safely ascend. A little S. of Auerbach, is a hillock in the middle of a field, called *Landberg*, upon which in ancient times the Burgraves of Starkenburg held, in the open air, their tribunal called *Gaugericht*.

Bensheim Stat. (*Inn*, Sonne), a town of 4000 inhab., with a new *ch.* in the round style, built by Moller.

[About 3 m. W. of Bensheim, off the road, is the ruined *Abbey of Lorsch*, the oldest Gothic edifice in this part of Germany. A fragment of a portico, which served as an entrance into the original church, consecrated in 774, in the presence of Charlemagne, his queen, and two sons, still exists. The rest of the building is of the 11th cent., and exhibits a specimen of the debased Roman style. A part of the building, at present used as a storehouse for fruit, dates from 1090. Lorsch is now only interesting to the antiquarian and

architect. The holy monks who founded the abbey not only spread civilisation and religion through the surrounding country, but redeemed it from the state of a wilderness, like the back-woods of America, and brought it under cultivation. In process of time the priory surpassed in wealth and extent of possession many bishoprics and principalities. Duke Thassilo of Bavaria, deposed by Charlemagne, for treason, ended his days here as a monk.]

Heppenheim Stat. — *Inn*, Halber Mond (Half Moon), good, capital trout, and wine of the country. This small town of 3700 inhab., like most others on the Bergstrasse, has an ancient and decayed appearance, but is prettily situated. The *church* was built by Charlemagne. On a commanding height behind rise the towers of *Starkenburg Castle*, built 1064 by the abbots of Lorsch as a defence against the attacks of the German Emperors. It afterwards belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence, who considered it their strongest fortress, and maintained a garrison in it down to the time of the Seven Years' War. It was taken by the Spaniards under Cordova (1621), by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus (1631), and was twice fruitlessly besieged by Turenne (1645 and 1674). The ascent— $\frac{1}{2}$  an hr.'s drive by a rough road—from Heppenheim is not very difficult, and is well repaid by the beautiful view. The ground round these picturesque ruins is tastefully laid out in a garden. A post-road runs from Heppenheim through Lorsch and Bürstadt to Worms,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Germ. m. A little way out of Heppenheim the railroad crosses the frontier of Darmstadt into Baden.

Heinsbach Stat. Near here is the country seat of M. Rothschild of Frankfurt, surmounted by 2 towers. He has large estates here.

Weinheim Stat. (*Inns*: Der Karlsberg, near the Post; Pfälzer Hof, near the bridge on the Weschnitz) is an ancient town, surrounded by towers and a ditch; it lies on the Weschnitz, and has 4900 inhab., whose wealth consists in the orchards and vineyards around. The best wine of the Berg-



strasse is the Hubberger, which grows near Weinheim. Above the town is the castle of *Windeck*, remarkable for its cylindrical donjon tower.

The railroad beyond Weinheim takes a bend to the S. W. away from the Bergstrasse, and makes direct for the Neckar.

Gross-Sachsen Stat. Beyond this

Ladenburg Stat., a town with walls and towers, and a handsome church (St. Gallus), on the rt. bank of the Neckar, which the Railway here crosses by a fine bridge.

Friedrichsfeld Stat.—Junction here with the Railway from Mannheim to Heidelberg, from which places this stat. is nearly equally distant. Schwetzingen Gardens are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. off (p. 516); the ruined castle of *Strahlenberg*, above the town of Schriessheim, may be discerned on the l. Heidelberg is hidden from view until you are just opposite to it.

HEIDELBERG STAT., about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. outside the Klingel Thor.—*Inns*: Hotel Schrieder, near the railway terminus, comfortable, good view;—P. Karl, in the market-place, near the Castle;—Badischer Hof;—H. de Hollande, near the bridge;—Adler, near the P. Karl, clean and moderate.

If pressed for time, you may walk in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the railway by the Klingel Thor, thence along the inside of the town wall to the Castle; returning down the footpath into the Karlsplatz, and through the town back to the Railway. From the great Ch. a street leads N. in 5 min. to the Bridge, which is a fine point of view.

The beauty of the Bergstrasse has been perhaps exaggerated; that of Heidelberg cannot be too much extolled; it is charmingly situated on the l. bank of the Neckar, on a narrow ledge between the river and the castle rock. It is almost limited to a single street, nearly 3 m. long, from the Railway Stat. to the Heilbronn gate. It has 15,000 inhab., half Rom. Catholics. Few towns in Europe have experienced to a greater extent, or more frequently, the horrors of war, than the ill-starred Heidelberg. Previous to the Thirty Years' War it displayed in its buildings

all the splendour arising from flourishing commerce and the residence of the court of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine. It has been 5 times bombarded, twice laid in ashes, and thrice taken by assault and delivered over to pillage. In 1622 (the fatal period of the Thirty Years' War) the ferocious Tilly took the town by storm after a cruel siege and bombardment of nearly a month, and gave it up to be sacked for 3 days together. The garrison retreated into the castle, headed by an Englishman named Herbert; but the death of their commander, who was shot, compelled them to surrender in a few days. The Imperial troops retained possession of the place for 11 years; after which it was retaken by the Swedes, who were hardly to be preferred as friends to the Imperialists as foes. But Heidelberg was destined to suffer far worse evils from the French. In 1674 the Elector Charles Louis incurred the displeasure of Louis XIV.; and a French army, under Turenne, was in consequence let loose upon the Palatinate, carrying slaughter, fire, and desolation before it. The Elector beheld with distress, from the castle in which he had shut himself up, the inroads of foreign troops, and flame and smoke rising up along the plain from burning towns and villages. Unable to oppose the French with equal force at the head of an army, but anxious to avenge the wrongs of his country, he resolved, in a spirit which some may deem Quixotic, others chivalrous, to endeavour to end the contest with his own sword. Accordingly he sent a cartel to Marshal Turenne, challenging him to single combat. The French general returned a civil answer, but did not accept it. The ambition of Louis XIV. led him, on the death of the Elector, to lay claim to the Palatinate on behalf of the Duke of Orleans; and another French army, more wicked than the first, was marched across the Rhine. Heidelberg was taken and burnt, 1688, by Melac, a general whose brutality and cruelty surpassed that of Tilly. But it was at the following siege, under Chamilly, in 1693, that it was reserved for the French to display

the most merciless tyranny, and practise excesses worthy of fiends rather than men, upon the town and its inhab., paralleled only in the French Revolution, and which will ever render the name of Frenchman odious in the Palatinate. The castle was betrayed through the cowardice or treachery of the governor, with the garrison, and many of the townspeople who had fled to it for refuge. The cruelty of the treatment they met with was, in this instance, heightened by religious intolerance, and no mercy was shown to the Protestants. On this occasion the castle was entirely ruined.

The *University*, founded 1386, is one of the oldest in Germany: the number of students is about 700. It is as a school of law and medicine that Heidelberg is most distinguished. Many of the professors at the present time are men of great reputation: Gmelin, distinguished in natural history and chemistry; Tiedemann, in anatomy; Paulus, in theology; Mittermeyer, in criminal law. Gervinus and Schlosser reside here in retirement.

As an edifice the University is not remarkable. It is a plain and not very large house in the small square (Ludwigs Platz) near the middle of the town. The *Library*, in a building by itself, consists of 120,000 volumes, besides MSS. A portion of the famous *Palatine Library*, which was carried off by the Bavarians in the Thirty Years' War, and sent to the Vatican as a present to the Pope, and as a trophy of the success of the Catholic cause, was restored to Heidelberg by Pope Pius VII. in 1815. The volumes sent back, 890 in number, relate principally to German history. It is related that Tilly, being in want of straw after taking the castle, littered his cavalry with books and MSS. from the library of the Elector, at that time one of the most valuable in Europe. The curiosities of this collection as it at present stands are,—a Codex of the Greek Anthology, 11th cent.; MSS. of Thucydides and Plutarch, of the 10th and 11th, and many autographs of remarkable persons; Luther's MS. translation of Isaiah; his Exhortation to Prayer

against the Turks; and a copy of the Heidelberg Catechism, annotated by him; the Prayer-book of the Electress Elizabeth (James I.'s daughter); a Mass-book, ornamented with miniatures, by John Dentzel of Ulm, 1499. The library is freely open to all persons for 2 hrs. daily, except on Sundays.

The *Anatomical and Zoological Museums* are placed in a building in the suburb, formerly a Dominican convent.

Several professors have good *Private Collections*; the best are Creuzers' cabinet of antiquities; Leonhard's fossils and minerals, particularly rich in specimens illustrative of the geology of this part of Germany; and Professor Bronn's fossils of the neighbourhood of Heidelberg. There is also a dealer in minerals, the produce of the neighbouring district, at No. 211, Schiffgasse.

The *Museum Club* (§ 44), opposite the University, contains reading, ball, and concert rooms, well supplied with papers and journals.

Neither the public nor private buildings in the town are at all remarkable in an architectural point of view, chiefly owing to the destruction caused by repeated sieges. One house, however, survives, which in the richly decorated façade, ornamented with statues, coats of arms, &c., may give some notion of former splendour; it is the inn called *Zum Ritter*, from the figure of a knight on the top: it was built in 1592. It stands in the market-place, near the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, in which many electors and counts palatine were buried. Their fine monuments were destroyed by the French in 1793, when neither reverence for the dead nor the sacredness of the building prevented it becoming the scene of slaughter and sacrilege. The church is divided by a partition wall between the Catholics and Protestants, and the two services are performed under the same roof. The resistance of the townspeople to one of the electors, who wanted to deprive the Protestants of their half of this church, occasioned him to remove the Electoral court from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1719-20.

The *Ch. of St. Peter* is remarkable as being the oldest in the town, and



because Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, attached to its door his celebrated *theses*, which he maintained, at the same time expounding the Reformed doctrines to a large multitude of hearers assembled in the adjoining *churtyard*. Here also is the simple tomb of Olimpia Morata, who combined the feminine grace and beauty of a woman with the intellect and learning of a philosopher. Persecuted as a heretic in Italy, the land of her birth, she was forced to fly, along with her husband, a German, and at length settled at Heidelberg, where she delivered lectures to a large and admiring audience. Her extraordinary acquirements in learning, her beauty, misfortunes, and early death, shed a peculiar interest upon her grave.

The objects of greatest interest here are the Castle, and the views of the Rhine and Neckar valley.

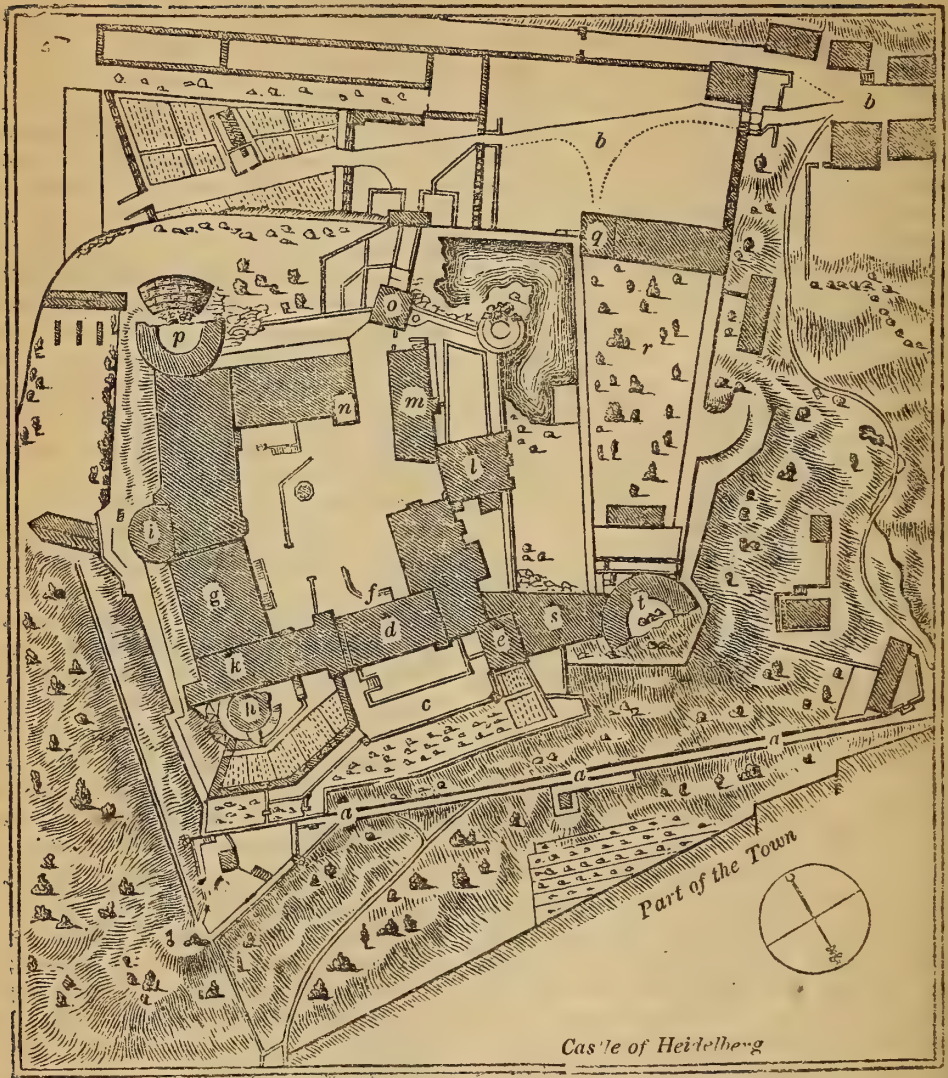
The CASTLE, anciently the residence of the Electors Palatine, presenting the combined character of a palace and a fortress, is an imposing ruin. The building displays the work of various hands, the taste of different founders, and the styles of successive centuries: it is highly interesting for its varied fortunes, its picturesque situation, its vastness, and the relics of architectural magnificence which it still displays, after having been three times burnt, and having ten times experienced the horrors of war. Its final ruin, however, did not arise from those causes; but after the greater part of the building had been restored to its former splendour in 1718-20, it was set on fire by lightning in 1764; and since the total conflagration which ensued, it has never been rebuilt or tenanted. It is at present only a collection of red stone walls, and has remained roofless for nearly a century. It is approached by a carriage-road from behind, and by a winding foot-path on the side of the Neckar. The oldest part remaining is probably that built by the Electors Rudolph and Rupert. It has all the character of a stronghold of the middle ages, and the teeth of the portcullis still project from beneath the archway leading to it. The *Friedrichsbau*, named

from the Elector, who built it in 1607, is distinguished by excessive richness of decoration: its façade to the S. is ornamented with statues of ancestors of the Electoral family from Charlemagne. The part of the building, most deserving of admiration, for the good taste of its design and the elegance of its decorations, is that which overlooks the river, and extends along the E. side of the quadrangle (*g* in the plan), built by Otto Henry (1556), in the style called cinque-cento, which is allied to the Elizabethan of England. The statues of heroes from sacred and profane history, which decorate the front, though of (keuper) sandstone, are by no means contemptible as works of art.

The English traveller will view with some interest that part of the castle called the *English Palace* (*s*), from its having been built for the reception of the Princess Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I., and grand-daughter of Mary Queen of Scots. The triumphal arch (*q*), having pillars entwined with ivy-leaves, was erected by her husband, the Elector Frederick V., afterwards King of Bohemia, to celebrate their nuptials; it led to the flower-garden which he caused to be laid out for her pleasure, and it still goes by the name of Elizabethen Pforte.

“When her husband hesitated to accept the crown of Bohemia, this high-hearted wife exclaimed, ‘Let me rather eat dry bread at a king’s table than feast at the board of an elector:’ and it seemed as if some avenging demon hovered in the air to take her literally at her word; for she and her family lived to eat dry bread—ay, and to beg it before they ate it; but she *would* be a queen.”—MRS. JAMESON. The granite pillars supporting the canopy of the well (*n*) in the corner of the court of the castle are said by some to have been brought from Charlemagne’s palace at Ingelheim, though they are undoubtedly derived from the quarry in the Odenwald. (See p. 526.)

In a cellar under the castle (*e, f*) is the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, constructed 1751; it is the largest wine-cask in the world, 36 ft. long and 24 ft. high; being capable of holding 800 hogsheads,



Castle of Heidelberg

*a a a.* Footpath leading up to the Castle.

*b.* Carriage-road.

*c.* Platform or Terrace.

*d.* Building of Frederick IV. (1607). The statues in the façade are ancestors of the reigning house of Bavaria, from Charlemagne and Otho of Wittelsbach.

*e.* Cellar containing the Tun.

*f.* Entrance to it.

*g.* Building of Otho Henry, or Ritter Saal, begun 1556, finished 1559. This is the finest portion of the Castle; it is in the best style of Italian architecture, and the sculpture with which it is decorated is of high merit.

*h.* Octagon Tower (1525), first struck by the lightning which finally consumed the Castle in 1764.

*i.* Library Tower.

*k.* Frederick II.'s Buildings (1549).

*l.* Oldest part of the Castle, begun in 1300 by the Elector Rudolph.

*m.* Rupert's Building, begun 1400.

*n.* Well, under a Canopy supported by pillars brought from Ingelheim (of Odenwald granite).

*o.* Grand Gateway (1355), with Portcullis.

*p.* The Blown-up Tower.

*q.* The Gate raised in honour of the English Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I.; her great-grandson was George I.

*r.* The Garden.

*s.* The English Building erected for the Princess Elizabeth, by her husband the Elector Frederick IV. (1607).

*t.* Tower built by Elector Lewis V. 1533. Its walls are 22 ft. thick. It was destroyed by the French, 1689.



or 283,200 bottles, which is far less, after all, than the dimensions of one of the porter vats of a London brewer. In former days, when the tun was filled with the produce of the vintage, it was usual to dance on the platform on the top. It has, however, remained empty since 1769, more than half a century.

One of the towers which formed the outer defences of the Castle (*der gesprengte Thurm*) (*p*), was undermined and blown up by the French; but so thick were the walls, and so strongly built, that, though nearly the whole of one side was detached by the explosion, instead of crumbling to pieces it merely slid down from its place, in one solid mass, into the ditch, where it still remains. Subterranean passages, for the most part still preserved and accessible, extend under the ramparts.

The *Gardens* (originally laid out by the engineer Solomon de Caus) and *Shrubberies* round the castle, and the adjoining *Terrace* to the eastward, afford the most agreeable walks and splendid points of view it is possible to conceive over the Neckar, issuing out of its vine-clad valley, and winding through a plain of the utmost fertility to join the Rhine, which appears here and there in distant flashes glittering in the sun. Spires and towers proclaim the existence of cities and villages almost without number, and the landscape is bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains.

The best general *View* of the Castle may be obtained from the extremity of the terrace raised upon arches, and projecting over the Neckar. The building, however, is so grand an object, and the surrounding country so exceedingly beautiful, that the stranger will hardly be satisfied with seeing it from one point. He should mount the heights on the rt. bank of the Neckar, either by a path leading from the end of the bridge, which is steep, or by a more gradual ascent from Neuenheim. An agreeable path, easily accessible, called the *Philosopher's Walk*, conducts along the slope of the hill fronting the town. The hill behind it, which stands in the angle between the valley of the Rhine and Neckar, called the *Heiligenberg*,

presents a more extensive prospect. On the top are ruins of a castle and church of St. Michael, which succeeded to a Roman fort built on the spot. In 1391 the wild sect called Flagellants made a pilgrimage to this holy mountain, clad in black, and wearing a white cross in front and behind. In the Thirty Years' War Tilly opened his trenches to bombard the town from this point.

About 50 yards above the bridge, on the rt. bank, in a solitary inn called *Hirschgasse*, the students' duels are fought. 4 or 5 sometimes take place in a day; and it is no uncommon thing for a student to have been engaged in 25 or 30, *as principal*, in the course of 4 or 5 years.

The *Königstuhl*, the highest hill in this district, lies behind the town and castle. The summit may be reached in 1 or 1½ hr.'s walk, or in a carriage, and the view is the most extensive in the neighbourhood. A lofty tower has been erected for the convenience of visitors, who often repair hither to see the sun rise, and if possible to extend the limits of the panorama, which includes the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, Haardt Mountains on the W., the Taunus on the N.W., the ridge of the Black Forest on the S., with the Castle of Ebersteinberg, near Baden, and the spire of Strasburg Minster, 90 m. off. Tilly bombarded the town from this hill, after his attack from the rt. bank had failed: remains of his trenches are still visible.

There is a small tavern near the top, called *Kohlhof*, where persons anxious to see the sun rise sometimes pass the night previously.

The banks of the Neckar above Heidelberg are very interesting, and afford many pleasant excursions—one of the most agreeable being to Neckargemünd (*Inn*, Pfalz), 6 m. off; the excursion may be agreeably prolonged to Neckar Steinach, on the rt. bank (*Inn*, Die Harfe). The course of the Neckar is described in the *HANDBOOK FOR S. GERMANY*. (Rte. 159.)

A road, overlooking the Neckar, runs from the castle along the shoulder of

the hill to the *Wolf's Brunnen*, an agreeable walk of 2 m. It is a pretty retired nook, named from a spring which rises there. There is a small inn close to it, famed for its beer and trout (kept in great numbers, and fattened in ponds and tanks; many of them attain a large size). Here, according to tradition, the enchantress Jetta, who lived on the spot, and first foretold the greatness of the house of the Palatinate, was torn in pieces by a wolf. You may return hence to Heidelberg by the road along the margin of the river.

At Handschuhsheim, about 2 m. on the road to Darmstadt, is one of the most extensive collections in Europe of *Mexican Antiquities*, belonging to Herr Uhde.

The cherries of Dossenheim, a village about 2 m. beyond Handschuhsheim, on the Bergstrasse, are sent by steamboats to the London market.

At the village of Neuenheim, which is on the rt. bank of the Neckar, nearly opposite to the railway station, in a house that goes by the name of *Mönchhof*, according to an obscure tradition, Luther was lodged when he passed through Heidelberg in 1518.

*Droskies* may be hired for excursions in and around the town.

Heidelberg is a cheap place of residence, provisions being moderate and abundant. An English gentleman, who resided here in 1834, states his expenses for the year to have been but 380*l.*, including horses, carriage, house-rent, and servants.

*Eilwägen*, daily, to Heilbronn in 7 hrs., to Stuttgart in 12, and to Würzburg in 15 (Rte. 110).

*Railways*:—to Mannheim; trains in 35 min., stopping at Friedrichsfeld, which is the junction station of the Frankfurt and Darmstadt railway. *The Baden Railway—Heidelberg to Bâle*, with branches to Baden-Baden and Kehl (opposite Strasburg): trains to Carlsruhe in 1½ hrs.; Baden 3 hrs.; Kehl in 5 hrs.; to Freiburg in 7 hrs.; Haltringen, 8 m. from Bâle, in 9 hrs.: the 2nd-class carriages are commodious, with stuffed seats, and quite respectable.

*Steamboats* on the Neckar to Heilbronn, in 13 or 14 hrs., descending in 7 or 8. (See HANDBOOK S. GERMANY, Rte. 159.)

St. Ilgen Stat.

The country to the S. of Heidelberg scarcely retains any trace of the beauty of the Bergstrasse, but the line is carried through a flat but fertile country, with a range of hills to the eastward.

Wiesloch Stat. rt. The large building called Kisslau was formerly a Ducal Palace, but is now a State Prison.

Langenbrücken Stat. — *Inn*, Post. Here are sulphur baths. The establishment is well managed; the house large, commodious, and well furnished. There is a table-d'hôte and music, as usual at German watering-places. (§ 41.) The temperature of the springs ranges between 50° and 60° Fahr.; they are strongly impregnated with sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen gas, being in their taste and smell very similar to those of Buxton.

Bruchsal Stat.—*Inns*: Poste, good; Badischer Hof, best; Zähringer Hof. This inanimate town of 7200 inhab. formerly belonged to the Prince-Archbishops of Spire, whose vast *Palace*, now empty, stands near the gate leading to Frankfurt. Travellers going to Munich and the Tyrol, by the most direct road, leave the railroad at Bruchsal. The road from Bruchsal to Stuttgart joins that from Carlsruhe to Stuttgart at Illingen.

Weingarten Stat.

*Durlach Stat.*, once the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach, now the reigning family since the extinction of the line of Baden-Baden, 1771. An old ruined castle upon a height of the Thurmberg was the cradle of the family in its infancy. The more recent *Château* or *Palace* in the town is now deserted and half pulled down; what remains is turned into a cavalry barrack. In the gardens are some Roman altars and milestones, found in the neighbourhood.

*Eilwägen* hence to Wildbad in 6 hrs.

After passing (rt.) Gottesau, once a convent, now an artillery barrack, we



reach the handsome buildings which compose the

CARLSRUHE Stat.—*Inns*: Post (Goldenes Kreutz), table-d'hôte, 1 fl., including wine; Erbprinz, good; H. d'Angleterre; Pariser Hof; Hof von Holland. There are very good baths in the town. Carlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, the seat of government and of the Chambers of Representatives, and residence of the court and foreign ministers, contains 22,000 inhab. It is a pretty but rather dull town, and one of the youngest capitals of Germany, as it was not begun till 1715. It owes its origin, not to any fitness in the situation for trade or manufactures, but solely to the accident of the Margrave Charles of Baden building a hunting-seat on the spot, which he fixed on from its seclusion and retirement, the surrounding country being at the time an almost uninterrupted forest. He called this retreat "Charles's Rest." In a few years, however, his solitude was invaded by other dwellings, and converted into a populous settlement, and the hunting-lodge became the nucleus of a new city, which derived from it the name of Karls-ruhe. It is regularly built, in the form of a fan, or rather of a wheel. The main streets, like the spokes, all radiate from the palace, which terminates the vista in every street; so that the citizens who wish "to know which way the wind blows," must necessarily look to the palace weathercock. The streets are provided with trottoirs, a rare convenience in German towns, of which neither Vienna nor Munich can boast.

From the railway you enter Carlsruhe by the Ettlinger Gate, and pass, in traversing the street leading to the palace, the monuments of the Grand Duke Karl (d. 1818), *a bust*; Lewis (d. 1830), *a statue*; and that of the Margrave Charles William, founder of Carlsruhe, *a pyramid* of red sandstone, with a neat inscription. The 2 last are in the market-place on the W side of which is the *Rathhaus*, on the E. the *Protestant Ch.*, and further on, in the court-yard of the palace, is the statue of the Grand Duke Karl Fre-

derick (d. 1811), by Schwanthaler. The Polytechnic school was built by Hübsch in 1836. Over the portal are statues of Keppler and Erwin von Steinbach.

The *Palace* or *Schloss* presents nothing remarkable. The view from the turret which surmounts it, called *The Bleithurm*, deserves to be seen, as it will give a correct notion of the singular plan on which Carlsruhe is built. The town is nearly surrounded by the Haardt Forest, which is intersected by roads radiating from the palace, and corresponding with the streets of the town. Beyond this are seen the silvery windings of the Rhine, and behind it the Vosges Mountains, in France; while to the S. the picturesque outline of the Black Forest mountains, and on the N. those of the Bergstrasse, complete the panorama. The *Theatre* attached to the palace is open 3 times a week. The building is plain in its exterior, but is well fitted up within.

The *Estates* or *Parliament* of Baden hold their sittings here: their debates are open to the public.

One of the finest buildings is the *Academie Gebäude*, erected by Hübsch, 1843, of grey sandstone, with stripes of red. It is decorated with frescoes by *Schwind*, and contains a collection of paintings. There are—a portrait of Colbert, *Ph. de Champagne*; 2 portraits by *Van der Helst*; many Dutch pictures; and a medallion portrait of Newton, by *de Witte*. Those of the old masters are of 2nd rate value, but there are good specimens of the modern German school: Achenbach, Dietz, Schwind.

There is a *Museum of Natural History*, on the rt. of the palace, rich in fossil remains; a large portion of the skeleton of a mammoth was dug up at Oos.

Carlsruhe also possesses a library of 90,000 vols. and a botanic garden.

The *Palace Gardens* and those called *Amaliensruhe*, which are thrown open to the public, afford agreeable walks. Another pleasant short walk is to the village of Biertheim, where there are good baths.

A noble avenue of Lombardy poplars, the oldest and highest in Germany, none being under 90 ft., and some more than 120 ft. high, 2 m. long, leads towards Durlach.

Stultz, the celebrated tailor, is the founder of an hospital in this town, near the Mühlberg gate, which he endowed with a sum of 100,000 fl.; he was in consequence created a baron.

In the *shops* of Franz Nöldeke and M. Bielefeld will be found a number of interesting publications, engravings of all sorts, with guide-books, and views of the Rhine, and of Baden, &c.

The *Club* (§ 44) is called the Museum; strangers may be admitted to it by a member. M. Nöldeke will introduce English strangers. All the German, many French, and a few English papers are taken in here.

In the *Friedhof* is the grave of Jung Stilling, who died here 1817.

*Eilwägen* twice *daily* to Stuttgart in  $7\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; to Augsburg in 25; to Wildbad in  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; to Zweibrücken in  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; to Landau in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; to Pforzheim in 3.

*Railway continued.*—About 2 m. from Carlsruhe, on the rt. of the railroad, is Bulach, where is a modern Romanesque Ch., with 2 towers, built by Hübsch, 1838. The interior contains frescoes by Dietrich of Stuttgart.

Ettlingen Stat.

Malsch Stat.

Muggensturm Stat.

The *Duchy of Baden* is one of the most fertile districts in Germany, and that part of it through which the railroad passes produces tobacco in large quantities, maize, hops, hemp, and flax, besides every species of grain. It is a country of wine also, and oil, as the hills are clothed with vineyards, and the roads are shaded by luxuriant walnut-trees, from the nuts of which an excellent and clear oil is pressed, nearly as good for culinary purposes as fine olive-oil. The agricultural peasantry in this country commonly wear cocked-hats, even in the fields,—a singular decoration for a ploughboy.

RASTADT Stat.—*Inns*: Badischer Hof; Goldenes Kreuz. This town, of 7000 inhab. on the Murg, is a dull

place, but has been converted into a strong *Fortress* of the German Confederation, as a frontier defence against France.

The *Palace*, built by the eccentric Margravine Sibylla (see below), is a large edifice of red sandstone. It was the residence of the last Margraves of Baden, but is now uninhabited, and has a deserted and decaying appearance. Its design is on the whole handsome; and it has a further claim to attention, because 2 Congresses, important in the annals of Europe, have assembled under its roof: one in 1714, when Marshal Villars and Prince Eugene signed a treaty of peace in the small unpainted cabinet, its walls stained with ink-spots, still pointed out to visitors; the second, in 1797-99, which was terminated abruptly by the mysterious murder of the French envoys, Roberjot and Bonnier, as they were quitting the town, after a conference. No satisfactory light has ever been thrown upon the instigators or perpetrators of this foul assassination, and direct violation of the law of nations, committed, it is supposed, in the expectation of finding secret and important papers on the persons of the victims. About 10 min. walk outside the Rheinau gate a monument marks the spot where the French deputies were murdered.

The *Picture Gallery* (so called) is filled with a great deal of trash; but in another apartment are preserved the Turkish trophies, horsetail standards, arms, &c., gained by the Margrave Louis in his successful campaigns against the Turks, together with the armour he wore, and his portrait. In further testimony of his successful valour, whole-length portraits of 4 Circassian slaves are pointed out. They formed part of the victor's share of the booty, and accompanied him home. How they were received by the lady Sibylla his wife, does not appear to be known. Many of these things were stolen by the revolutionary blackguards who called themselves Freischaren, who got possession of Rastadt in 1849.

After leaving the Rastadt Stat. the railway crosses the river Murg, and a



little further passes at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. on the l. the *Favourite*, an old-fashioned and deserted château of the Margraves of Baden, built by the Margravine Sibylla, wife of the heavy Louis of Baden, who fought against the Turks along with Prince Eugene. It is neither large nor very handsome, and any splendour it may originally have possessed is faded and decayed. It is chiefly interesting as illustrating the manners and tastes of former days, and from the singular character of Sibylla, its founder. In her youth she was very handsome, and not a little vain of her beauty; as a proof of which she has left in her boudoir 60 or 70 portraits of herself, in as many different costumes. The old-fashioned furniture of the château, originally tawdry rather than tasteful, is nearly worn out. There are no works of art in the house; but one or two old cabinets filled with glass, and some singular Delft ware in the forms of birds and beasts, are kept in the lower rooms. In the garden of the château is an odd, many-sided building, resembling a Chinese temple: this was *Sibylla's Chapel*. A youth of frivolity seems, in her case, to have terminated in an old age of bigotry and superstition. Before an altar within it, in a chamber designedly rendered as gloomy as a dungeon, she spent the greater part of her days and nights, during the latter years of her life, inflicting upon herself all kinds of privations and penances. Here is still preserved the scourge of whiplcord, ending in wire points (like a cat-o'-nine-tails), with which she used to discipline herself; also, her hair shirt, and a cross of wire net-work, with points turned inward, which she wore next her skin, while 2 circular pieces of the same were placed for her to kneel upon. Her bed was a thin rush mat, laid on the floor; and her only companions were 2 wooden figures, as large as life, of the Virgin and St. John. These were her guests, and with them she used to sit down to table; equal portions of every meal being served to all three; but their share was afterwards given to the poor. The *Favourite* is about 6 m. from Baden.

Oos Stat.—A branch Railway diverges hence to Baden 3 m. E. (Rte. 106.) The railway then crosses the Oos rivulet.

Sinzheim Stat.

Steinbaech Stat., at the foot of the hill of Yburg, the birthplace of Erwin, the architect of Strasburg Minster.

Bühl Stat.—Inn, Post.

Ottersweier Stat. Here the valley of Hub opens out on the E.; within it lie the Hubbad and the ruined Castle of Windeck.

Achern Stat.—At *Sassbach*, 2 m. l. of the railroad, stands an obelisk of granite, erected in 1829, by the French, to mark the spot where their great General Turenne was killed by a cannon ball, while reconnoitring the Austrian army, 27th July, 1675. This is the 4th monument which has been set up to his memory, the others having been destroyed. His death arrested instantly the success of the French arms, no general in his army being found capable of following up his plans. The most contradictory and futile orders were issued; till the troops, discouraged by inaction and failure, exclaimed in irony, "Lâchez la pie (the piebald charger of Turenne, upon which he had so often led them to victory); elle nous conduira." The bowels of Turenne were interred in the little chapel of St. Nicholas; his body was conveyed to France.

[An interesting excursion may be made by Ober-Achern, Cappel, and Ottenhöfen, to the ruins of the *Abbey of Allerheiligen* (All Saints), destroyed by fire 1803. (Inn, beim Förster.) Below the convent the hill has been cleft by a zigzag fissure for 400 ft.; through this chasm a stream forces its way in numerous falls.]

A little beyond this the railroad crosses the Rensch, a stream descending from the Kniebis.

Renzen Stat.

Appenweier Stat. A railway here branches off rt. to Kehl (Strasburg), 2 Germ. m. = 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. m. Travellers bound for Strasburg, and going afterwards to Freiburg or Schaffhausen, will find it convenient to go on to Offenburg, and, leaving their baggage there, to

return thence to Strasburg. They may deposit it at M. Pfahler's (of the *Fortuna*) new establishment, opposite the station, without incurring any extra expense.

[A road goes from Appenweiler over the Kniebis to Freudenstadt and Stuttgart (39 m.) by Oberkirch, 2 m. from which is the fine Gothic Ch. of Lautenbach (built 1471), Oppenau (*Inn*, Krone: not a regular post station, but will supply horses), and 3 Freudenstadt. From Appenweiler an *Eilwägen* to Rippoldsau, the last place in Baden on this road, in 6 hrs.]

rt. The spire of Strasburg Minster is visible. l. The well-preserved Castle of Staufenberg, built in the 11th cent., by a Bp. of Strasburg, crowns a distant eminence.

OFFENBURG Stat.—*Inn*, La Fortuna (Pfahler's); very good: a capital cuisine, and a clever and obliging host, who understands English. He is also a wine-merchant, and his Zeller and Klingelberger wines, grown near this, are very good; the price of a cask varies from 12% to 15%. La Poste. In going from Frankfurt to Basle, or vice versa, the traveller may dine very comfortably at the Offenburg Stat., as  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. is allowed. Dinners from the 1st May to the end of October, at the Stat., by Pfahler, of the Fortuna Hotel. Offenburg is a town of 3700 inhab., situated at the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig, through which runs the direct road from Strasburg to Schaffhausen (Rte. 108). The modern Gothic *Castle of Ortenburg*, at the mouth of the Kinzig Thal (See Rte. 108), is 2 m. distant. It has been built by a Russian nobleman at a cost of 30,000%. Strasburg is about 12 m. distant.

The railway then crosses the Kinzig.

Nieder-Schopfheim Stat.

Friesenheim Stat.

Dinglingen Stat.—*Inn*, Post; good and cheap.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. lies Lahr (Post; Sonne), a flourishing and industrious town, on the Schutter. W. beyond the Rhine appears the outline of the Vosges Mountains, E. the red sandstone cliffs of the Black Forest. On a steep conical hill rise the ruins of

Schloss Hohengeroldseck, destroyed by the French, 1697.

Kippenheim Stat.

The village of Kippenheim is the birthplace of Mr. (afterwards baron) Stultz, the tailor: a neat monument of cast-iron has been set up by the roadside to his memory.

Orschweiler Stat. Beyond this the railroad crosses the Ettenbach, and here, a little to the E. of the railroad, is Ettenheim, where a party of French emigrants, among whom was the Duc d'Enghien, were seized, 1804, by 2 columns of troops sent by Napoleon across the Rhine, who, thus committed a breach of the law of nations, and a violation of the territory of the German Confederation. The Duke was inhumanly shot 6 days after, at Vincennes.

Herbolzheim Stat.

Kenzingen Stat.—*Inn*, Lachs (Salmon); good and clean.

Riegel Stat. rt. The Kaiserstuhl, an isolated, volcanic, hilly range, fertile and thickly peopled, rises out of the plain of the Rhine: S. W. of this place, the railway bends E. to avoid it, passing between it and the Black Forest range. The summits of the Belchen and Blauen are conspicuous.

Emmendingen Stat.

l. beyond the town, the *Castle of Hochburg*, one of the most extensive ruins in Germany, appears.

Denzlingen Stat.

About 3 m. N. of Freiburg, on the l., is the ruined Castle of the Counts of Zähringen, founders of the reigning family of Baden. From the ruins a beautiful view is obtained over the surrounding district, called the *Breisgau*; for nearly 500 years a province of Austria, but ceded to Baden by the Peace of Presburg, 1805.

FREIBURG Stat.—(*Inns*: Zähringer Hof, very good; Engel (Angel); Goldner Löwe (Golden Lion); Pfau (Peacock); Sauvage (Wilder Mann), very fair; Hotel Föhrenbach, close to the railway; H. d'Allemagne). This, the ancient capital of the Breisgau, is situated in one of the prettiest spots on the outskirts of the Black Forest, at the mouth of the Höllenthal (Valley of Hell), upon



the Dreisam, runlets from which are carried through all the streets. It has 15,000 inhab. (1500 Protestants recently settled here).

The *Minster* is remarkable as being almost the only large Gothic church in Germany which is finished, and which has escaped destruction from fire or the violence of war. It is equally admired for the delicate symmetry of its proportions, and the good taste of its decorations. It owes its existence, partly to the munificence of the princes of Zähringen; but also to the zeal and liberality of the citizens of Freiburg, who taxed themselves to the utmost, and made great sacrifices to complete it. The architect's name is unknown; Erwin of Steinbach, who built Strasbourg, may have been his pupil. It was begun under Conrad III., of Zähringen, 1152. The nave, W. front, tower, and rich porch below it, date from 1236-72, and are by far the finest part of the building; the choir is inferior, and of a later period, 1513. The oldest parts are the transepts, together with their external turrets, in the round style. The W. tower, 380 ft. high, one of the very few of the kind ever completed, exhibits a skilful transition from a square base into an octagon, which is surmounted by a pyramidal spire of the most exquisite open-work tracery, all of stone, of extreme boldness as well as lightness. The ascent of the tower (6 kr.) gives a good idea of the beauty of the building:—the view is better from the Schlossberg.

Beneath the tower is the main entrance into the church, by a magnificent portal, richly ornamented with sculptures. The portal leading into the choir from the N. also deserves attention; the sculptures below the arch represent the Creation by the Deity in the form of an old man, shaping the sun, moon, and stars out of balls, and breathing life into Adam.

The interior of the church contains the monument and armed effigy of Berchtold V., last Duke of Zähringen (1228); a curious carved pulpit, the work of George Kempf, 1561; and a singular piece of sculpture of the Lord's Supper, consisting of 13 figures, by an

artist named Hauser, 1561. The windows are filled with stained glass, of beautiful colours; the oldest is of the 15th cent.; that of the choir, superior in point of drawing, dates only from the beginning of the 16th. That in St. Alexander's or the Miners' Chapel, is from designs of Baldung Grün, 1515, and very fine. Some good modern painted glass has been inserted.

In the chapel of St. Martin (Locherers), on the N. of the choir, a remarkable carving in wood represents the Virgin, sheltering beneath her mantle a whole host of worshippers of all ranks, including popes, cardinals, bishops, &c., date 1520. Prior (Domprobst) Bocklin's chapel contains his monumental effigy in armour, and a *Crucifix* of silver, hammered and gilt, of Eastern workmanship.

The painting over the high altar, set within an elegant Gothic framework, is by *Hans Baldung Grün* (an old painter of Gmünd in Swabia, d. 1552). The chief subject, in the centre when the doors are opened, is the Ascension of the Virgin and her Coronation by the First and Second Persons in the Trinity: on the shutters at either side are the 12 Apostles. The outside of these is occupied by 4 subjects—the Annunciation, Visitation of Elizabeth, Birth of Christ, and Flight into Egypt (perhaps the best). At the back of these paintings are others by *B. Grün* also, visible from the choir aisle, the chief piece being a row of portraits of magistrates of Freiburg. On the one side are St. George and St. Lawrence; on the other, St. John Baptist and St. Jerome as a cardinal. It is curious, rather than beautiful, as a work of art.

The University Chapel in the S. aisle contains 2 good pictures by *Holbein*, in his early style—a Nativity, and an Adoration of the Magi; the latter very fine, especially the figure of the Virgin. It was painted for the Oberriedt family, whose portraits are introduced below.

The *University*, founded 1456, has only 228 students. It is the Roman Catholic seminary of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Heidelberg is Protestant.

Freiburg is now the see of an archbishop.

Near the gate leading to Frankfurt stands the *Protestant Church*, an elegant building in Romanesque (Byzantine) style, with an octagon tower. It was skilfully transferred, stone by stone, from an old convent at Thennenbach, 15 m. off in the forest, to which it was originally attached.

The *Kaufhaus*, S. of the cathedral, is a very quaint Gothic building of the 16th cent., resting on pointed arches, decorated externally with fresco portraits gilt of the Empr. Maximilian, his son Philip I., Charles V., and Ferdinand I. The Gothic portal under the arcade exhibits a singular arrangement.

2 Gothic *Fountains* in the streets are worth notice. The town is flourishing from the wine and timber trade and the manufacture of chicory. There are delightful *Walks* round the castle hill (*Schlossberg*), about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.'s walk from the minster. The ascent begins near the Schwaben Thor. The eye ranges over the vale of the Dreisam, bounded in the distance by the waving outline of the Black Forest Hills rising one behind another. The flaggee work of the spire is seen from this to the greatest advantage.

The beautiful scenery of the *Höllenthal*, on the way from Freiburg to Schaffhausen, is described in Rte. 109. A traveller, not intending to pass through it on his way to Switzerland, should make an excursion from Freiburg as far as Steig, 11 m., to explore its beauties.

*Eilwägen* daily to Schaffhausen in 11 hrs., and Constance in 18, through the Höllenthal; to Alt-Breisach in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and thence to Colmar—stat. on the railway.

[16 m. W. of Freiburg, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, stands *Alt-Breisach*, a decayed town, once a frontier fortress, and the key of Germany on the W., but with nothing to show its former importance save the *Minster of St. Stephen*, on a hill. It contains some monuments and a silver shrine, which held the relics of the martyrs Gervasius and Protasius, found by St. Ambrose at Milan, and placed by him in the Ch. of St. Ambro-

gio (HANDBOOK N. ITALY, p. 168). Its chief curiosity, however, is its beautiful *Altar Screen*, carved in wood. The central compartment is occupied by the Coronation of the Virgin, a very masterly work of art, with the date 1526, and the monogram of the sculptor, Hans Leifrink, or Leychman. The l.-hand shutter bears the representation of the patron saints of the town; the rt.-hand is occupied by St. Stephen and St. Lawrence. Below the centre the 4 Evangelists are grouped, composing their gospels. The whole is surmounted by pinnacles, that in the centre reaching up to the roof. A monument to the Grand Duke of Baden, Carl Frederick, has been placed on the top of the *Eggardsberg*, where once stood the *Citadel*.]

The *Baden Railway* continues from Freiburg, near to the hills, to Schallstadt Stat.

Krotzingen Stat., near which are the ruins of Staufenburg.

Heitersheim Stat.

Mülheim Stat. (*Inn*, Krone). [About 3 m. E. of the railroad are the baths of Badenweiler (*Inns*: Römerbad; Stadt Carlsruhe). The waters were known to the Romans, and the baths erected by them were discovered, 1748, in a very perfect state of preservation. They consist of 4 large and 8 smaller baths, and include a vapour-bath, anointing-room, dressing-room, &c. They are regarded as the most perfect out of Rome, and are 324 ft. long by 100 broad. An inscription found on the spot proves that they were dedicated to Diana Abnoba. *Excursions* may be made to the castle of Bürglen, 6 m., and to the top of the Blauen mountain (6 m.), 3597 ft. high, the loftiest in the district. The wine called *Markgräfler*, the best which Baden produces, is grown near this.

Sulzburg, to the N.E., was the birth-place of Schöpflin the Reformer.

At Neuenburg, 3 m. W. of Müllheim, Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar died, 1639, poisoned, it was supposed, by Richelieu.]

Schliengen Stat. Here an action was fought between Moreau and the Archduke Charles, 1796.

Efringen Stat.



Haltingen Stat. Here at present (1851) the railway ends, 4 m. from Basle. When completed it will terminate  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Basle, at Leopoldshöhe, where the Baden custom-house is. Omnibuses leaves Basle 1 hr. before the starting of the trains.

Since Baden has adopted the Prussian custom-house system, the examination of the goods and person of travellers coming from Switzerland is strictly enforced (§ 32). Luggage is examined about 3 m. from Basle.

BASLE. HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND. (Rte. 1.)

### ROUTE 106.

CARLSRUHE [OOS] TO BADEN-BADEN—  
BRANCH RAILWAY.

$\frac{5}{8}$  Germ. m. = 3 Eng. m.

This railroad branches off from the Great Baden railroad at the Oos stat. (Rte. 105, p. 537.) Beyond Oos the valley begins to contract and the hills to rise on either side. On the l. the old castle of Baden is seen crowning the summit of a fir-clad hill. On the rt. rises the hill of Yburg, on which another castle is perched. Both of them were, perhaps, Roman forts originally.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  BADEN (called Baden-Baden, to distinguish it from places of the same name in Switzerland and near Vienna). Inns: Badenscher Hof (much frequented by the English), good—excellent table-d'hôte; H. de l'Europe, opposite the Conversationshaus and Trinkhalle, containing 100 rooms—table-d'hôte at 5, 1 fl. 12 kr.; H. de Russie, clean and good; H. d'Angleterre, the most fashionable, an excellent house; H. de France; H. du Rhin; Zähringer Hof; H. de Hollande. There are many other inns, and nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the houses in the town are let as lodgings, but do not provide dinners. The Sonne and Blume are respectable establishments of this class. The price of rooms varies, according to season and situation, from 3 fl. to 12 or 14 fl. a week. A bath costs 24 kr. =  $8\frac{1}{2}$  d.; a bed, 48 kr. to 1 fl. per night; breakfast, 36 kr. Some of the inns are provided with baths, but there is no building here appropriated exclusively to bathing. There are tables - d'hôte in

all the principal inns at 1, price from 48 kr. to 1 fl., and at 5, chiefly to suit the English, at 1 fl. 12 or 24 kr.—at the Conversationshaus at 5, for 4 fr. The best wines of the country are Affenthaler (red), Klingelberger, and Markgräfler. A dinner in private, 2 fl. 29 kr. = 5 fr. The price of everything is fixed by government, according to tariff, even down to washerwomen's charges.

There can be but one opinion as to the beauty of the situation of the town of Baden, embosomed among hills forming an offset or commencement of the Black Forest range, and seated on the banks of the Oos, a stream which, though insignificant in size, once formed the boundary line between the Franks and Alemanni. The town has about 6000 permanent inhab., and is built chiefly on the slope of a hill, owing to the narrowness of the valley. The mineral springs were known to and appreciated by the Romans, who fixed a colony here, and called it *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*. It was for 6 cent. the abode of the Margraves of Baden, until the incendiary devastation of the Palatinate by the French caused them to remove to Rastadt in the flat plain of the Rhine. At present the Grand Duke of Baden occasionally visits his *Villa* here, but resides principally during the summer at his Castle of Eberstein. Baden was once considered one of the most fashionable German watering-places (§ 41). During the season princes may be met with in abundance, but are usually outnumbered by blacklegs. The influx and concourse of visitors has greatly increased of late, and, in consequence, the number of new inns and other buildings has multiplied proportionately, but the place is falling off in respectable society. It has the attraction of being by far the most beautiful of the baths of North Germany in its situation, even surpassing in this respect the Brunnen of Nassau. The surrounding country, without the sublimity and grandeur of Switzerland, is distinguished by a pleasing and romantic wildness: it is, as it were, a prelude to the Alps. The neighbourhood will afford almost endless gratification in the beauty of its prospects and the number and variety of the rides

and walks, cut for miles in every direction through the forests and up the surrounding hills.

Whatever be the taste or disposition of the traveller, he will assuredly find something to please him here. There are saloons, promenades, balls, concerts, gaming-tables, and other luxuries of a capital; and, on the other hand, 20 different paths, leading in 10 min. into the depths of dark woods or deep valleys, where he may enjoy solitude so complete that he may fancy himself far from the haunts of men. From the number of woods and avenues around, the invalid may enjoy a shady walk at all hours, even in the height of summer. The months of July and August are the season when the baths are most frequented, but visitors are constantly coming and going from May to October, if the weather be fine. As many as 32,000 persons in the season of 1845 resorted to the baths. The number of English visitors increased so much of late that the place assumed the appearance of a settlement of our countrymen. This influx had the effect of diminishing its advantages of cheapness and retirement, as within a few years the price of everything was raised nearly one half. Now, however (1850), owing to overbuilding and a falling off in the number of visitors, arising from the recently disturbed state of Baden, prices have declined. After October the soil and climate are extremely damp—the grassy banks are oozing with water, which the granitic substratum will not absorb, and the hotels and lodging-houses suffer greatly from moisture.

The *Hot Springs* (13 in number) burst out of the rocks at the foot of the castle terrace, called Schneckengarten, behind the parish church. That part of the town goes by the name of "Hell," and in the coldest weather snow never rests upon it. Neither summer nor winter produces any variation in the temperature of the springs. The hottest are 54° Réaum., the coldest 37°. Water from them is conveyed through the town in pipes, to supply the different baths, and loses little of its warmth in the passage; but the supply greatly exceeds the demand, so that some of the sources are

used by the townspeople to scald their pigs and poultry. A building in the form of a temple is erected over the *principal spring* (Ursprung), one of the hottest as well as most copious sources. The vault of masonry which encloses the spring is of Roman construction. Several fragments of ancient sculpture, dug up in Baden and its neighbourhood, are preserved in the building—among them are votive tables and altars to Neptune, Mercury, and Juno. Neptune seems to have been the adopted patron of Baden and of this medicinal fountain. Remains of Roman vapour-baths, well preserved, were discovered in 1847 just beneath the new castle. One room is accessible. The mineral water which comes out of the rock was conducted by a canal to a subterraneous chamber of about 20 ft. in breadth and 40 in length, from which the vapour ascended to the bathing-room by a great many pipes which open all round its walls. The floor is supported by small columns 3 ft. high.

The *Neue Trinkhalle* (i. e. Pump-room) on the public walks, and nearly on a line with the Conversationshaus, is one of the handsomest buildings in Baden. It is from Hübsch's design, and is decorated with poor frescoes, representing legends of the Black Forest. The hot water is conducted in pipes from the source, and other mineral waters, goat's whey, &c., are to be had. The company assembles here between 6½ and 7½ A.M. to drink the waters, and the band plays. A new building for vapour-baths has recently been constructed close to the Ursprung.

On the l. bank of the Oosbach, opposite to the town, are the *Promenade* and the *Conversationshaus*, a handsome building with a Corinthian portico, surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds, forming the lounge and chief resort—in fact, the grand focus of attraction for the visitors at Baden. It is one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in Germany; and includes a very fine and large assembly-room, where there is dancing 3 times a week, to which people repair in their morning dress, except on Saturday, when it is "bal paré." Gaming-tables are open and



occupied day and night. There is \*a *Theatre* in the rt. wing, and in the l. a *Restaurant*, where dinners may be had à la carte : attached to it is the *Library* and *Reading-room* of M. Marx.

Strangers who intend to remain any time here may subscribe for a fortnight or month to the rooms and balls. In the shop of Creutzbauer the bookseller there is a *Circulating Library* and reading-room, where *The Times*, Galignani's *Messenger*, and other English papers are taken in. The shady avenue leading to the *Conversationshaus* is occupied by shops of traders from various parts of Europe—Tyrol, Switzerland, Paris—all selling their national commodities, and commonly not very cheap. In the afternoon, when dinner is over, the walks and colonnades in front of the *Conversationshaus* become the fashionable resort, and are crowded with people sipping coffee and ices, or smoking; the whole space is then covered with chairs and tables, and a band of music is stationed close at hand.

The *rouge-et-noir* and *roulette* tables, though opened for a forenoon course of gambling, are chiefly frequented in the evening, and stakes become higher as the night advances. Females are sometimes seen at them as well as men, ladies but rarely. Players alone are allowed to be seated.

The *Conversationshaus* is let out by the government of Baden to a company of speculators, who pay for the exclusive privilege of opening gambling-tables 35,000 fl. (3000*l.*) annually, and agree to spend in addition 250,000 fl. on the walks and buildings. Some idea may be formed from this of the vast sums of money which must be yearly lost by the dupes who frequent this *licensed* gaming-house. It is understood that the same company engage the tables at Ems, Wiesbaden, and other watering-places. The whole is under the direction of M. Benazet, who formerly farmed the gambling-houses of Paris. He has fitted up the interior with much taste and great splendour. The gaming-tables draw hither much disreputable society, and must be considered as a very serious disadvantage to the place. It is chiefly through their baneful influence that

Baden has sadly fallen off in respectability of late years.

Immediately above the highest houses of the town rises *das neue Schloss* (new castle)—called *new* only by way of distinguishing it from the still older castle on the very summit of the hill above, in which the Duke's ancestors resided during the insecure times of the middle ages, down to 1471, when the present *new schloss* was founded. It was burnt and ruined in the fatal year 1689 by the French army that ravaged the Palatinate, but was afterwards restored in its present form. It is an ugly building, only remarkable for its situation and the curious *Dungeons* beneath it. Under the guidance of the castellan, the stranger is conducted into these singular vaults down a winding stair, under the tower in the rt.-hand corner of the inner court, through an ancient bath constructed by the Romans. This entrance has been broken through in modern times; originally the dungeons were only accessible from above, by a perpendicular shaft or chimney running through the centre of the building, and still in existence. The visitor, in passing under it, can barely discern the daylight at the top. According to tradition, prisoners, bound fast in an arm-chair and blindfolded, were let down by a windlass into these dark and mysterious vaults, excavated out of the solid rock on which the castle is founded. The dungeons were closed, not with doors of wood or iron, but with solid slabs of stone, turning upon pivots, and ingeniously fitted. Several of them still remain; they are nearly a foot thick, and weigh from 1200 to 2000 lbs. In one chamber, loftier than the rest, called the *Rack Chamber* (*Folter-Kammer*), the instruments of torture stood; a row of iron rings, forming part of the fearful apparatus, still remains in the wall. In a passage adjoining there is a well or pit in the floor, now boarded over, originally covered with a trap-door. The prisoner upon whom doom had been passed was led into this passage, and desired to kiss an image of the Virgin placed at the opposite end; but no sooner did his feet rest on the trap-door than it

gave way beneath his weight, and precipitated him to a great depth below, upon a machine composed of wheels, armed with lancets, by which he was torn to pieces. This dreadful punishment was called the “Baiser de la Vierge,” and the fatal pit, with its trap-door, an *oubliette*; because those who were precipitated down it were “*oubliés*,” never heard of more. The secret of this terrible dungeon remained unknown until, as the story goes, an attempt to rescue a little dog, which had fallen through the planking above the pit, led to the discovery, at a depth of many yards, of fragments of ponderous wheels set round with rusty knives, with portions of bones, rags, and torn garments adhering to them.

The last and largest of these vaults is called the Hall of Judgment. Here the judges sat upon stone benches, remains of which may still be traced round the wall. Behind the niche where the president (*Blutrichter*) sat is the outlet to a subterranean passage, by which the members of the court entered; it is said to have communicated at one time with the *Alte Schloss* on the top of the hill, but is now walled up.

According to popular belief, these dungeons were the seat of a *Secret Tribunal* (*Vehmgericht*), such as that described so well by Scott in *Anne of Geierstein*, and by Göthe in *Götz of Berlichingen*. It must be remembered, however, that the famous *Vehme* of Westphalia held its meetings, not in the dark, nor in dungeons, but in broad day, and in the open field. (See p. 369.)

There is little doubt that these prisons were the place of meeting of a mysterious tribunal, over which the lord of the castle most probably presided. Similar prisons (excepting the stone doors) are to be found in almost every well-preserved baronial fortress of the middle ages; and, though sometimes appropriated to the trial of real offences committed within the seigneur's jurisdiction, were not unfrequently the instruments of tyranny, and the scenes of dark crime; while at the best, from the secrecy of the proceedings, such a

trial must have been but “wild justice.”

The upper part of the castle is only worth notice on account of the fine view from its windows, and of the open shaft running through the building from top to bottom, within the winding staircase, which was the means of access to the dungeons below. It was divided by a partition, extending the whole way down. It is supposed that a prisoner, with his eyes blindfolded, was admitted by a door in the hall, opposite the principal entrance of the castle, was seated in an arm-chair, wound up to the top by a windlass through one side of the shaft, and let down by the other into the prisons of the secret tribunal. This shaft, at least, served to convey air into those subterranean chambers. The small garden adjoining the castle and the terrace called *Schnecken Garten* (snail garden, because snails were once bred in it for the table) are agreeable walks, commanding fine views.

The *Parish Church* is noticed chiefly as being the burial-place of the Margraves of Baden, and as containing several of their monuments. The most interesting are those of Margrave Louis William, who distinguished himself against the Turks, and was considered one of the first generals of his time. He served in 26 campaigns, and in his numerous battles was never vanquished; he died 1707: Prince Eugene served under him. His monument is by *Pigalle* (the sculptor of that of Marshal Saxe at Strasburg), and is not in good taste. Margrave Frederick, although Bishop of Utrecht, is represented on his tomb clad in armour, but with a mitre on his head instead of a helmet. Another of the family, Leopold William, also fought against the infidel, in token of which his monument (one of the best in the collection) is supported by Turks, chained. He was the colleague of Stahremberg and Montecucoli, and died at Warasdin in Hungary, 1671. At the E. end of the town is a *Convent* of nuns of the Holy Sepulchre: their dress is black, in sign of mourning; to be worn until the Holy Sepulchre shall be again rescued from the Infidels by



the Christians. The sisters conduct a female school; the service in their convent chapel, aided by the voices of a female choir, is very impressive and pleasing.

The *English Church Service* is performed every Sunday in the *Spital Kirche*, at 11. English visitors usually subscribe towards the stipend of the clergyman.

Dr. C. Frech, a resident German physician, understands the English language and practice.

*Post-Office*.—Letters arrive from and are despatched to Strasburg twice, and to Carlsruhe once a day.

*Extra-post*.—The post-master is entitled to charge 15 kr. above the usual sum for every horse sent out from Baden.

*Hired carriages, donkeys, and riding-horses* are to be had in abundance during the season at all the principal inns. About 2 or 3 in the afternoon they collect at the end of the avenue leading to the Conversationshaus, to await employers. All the charges are fixed according to distance, by a printed tariff (taxe).

*Excursions*.—A stranger cannot be at a loss for excursions: let him follow almost any path leading out of the town, and he will find it a pleasant walk. One of the most agreeable, and usually the first taken, is that to *das alte Schloss* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., an hour's walk), the conspicuous ruin which rises out of the woods on the summit of the hill above the town. A carriage-road, commencing behind *das neue Schloss*, leads up the hill to it in zigzags, but a shorter foot-path is open for pedestrians, or those who trust to mules and asses, the usual beasts of burden employed in this excursion. The shade of the woods through which the path winds alleviates the fatigue of the ascent in the heat of the day, while seats, opportunely placed, wherever a projecting rock displays the view to advantage, enable the wanderer to recruit his strength, if weary.

The Alte Schloss was the earliest residence of the ancestors of the reigning house of Baden. Its situation afforded its owners security from foes

during many centuries of rapine and disorder. At length, in the 15th cent., when the right of private warfare was abolished, the Lords of Baden ventured to descend from their tower on high, and settled in the New Château, close to the town. This interesting and picturesque old ruin was dismantled and reduced to its present state by the French in the devastating war of the Palatinate. The view which the galleries round its mouldering battlements afford is the most pleasing and extensive in the neighbourhood of Baden. On one side are seen the dark hills of the Black Forest, luxuriantly clothed with the woods from which they get their name, contrasting with the verdure of the valleys they enclose, while the town of Baden at our feet, numberless villages, church spires, convents, and mills, clustering on the borders of winding streams, fill the foreground: on the other side, the hills subside into the plain of the Rhine, whose course may be traced in the distance, backed by the Vosges Mountains in France.

A path leading from the gateway of the castle to the left, and winding round the shoulder of the hill, conducts to *Ebersteinburg* (2 m.), another ruin, near a village of the same name. "This is an agreeable prolongation of the morning's excursion. Walks are also cut in the hill above the castle to the curious rocks called *Felsenbrücke* on the summit, whence a good view over the level land to Strasburg may be enjoyed."—*D. J.*

The views from the top of the other hills around Baden, the *Jagdhaus* (Hunting Lodge, from which the spire of Strasburg may be seen), the *Yburg*, 6 m. (accessible for carriages only part of the way—to the foot of the hill), and the *Mercuriusberg*, 5 m. (on whose summit a tower is built), partake more or less of the character of that from the Alte Schloss. Nevertheless, a person residing some time at Baden will find each of them a pleasant excursion, affording most excellent situations for a picnic party.

*Lichtenthal*. An avenue of shady oaks, commencing near the S. end

of the town of Baden, leads up the valley to the *Convent of Lichtenthal*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. It was richly endowed in ancient days by the Margraves of Baden, but has undergone the fate of all such religious establishments; its revenues only escaped entire confiscation by the interference of the Grand Duke, but the number of its inmates is now reduced to 20 nuns. In the older and smaller of the two churches attached to the convent are many curious monuments of the Margraves, bearing their mailed effigies, and the crest of goat's horn displayed on their helmets: one prince lies on a slab or table, clad in mail, with bars of iron running down the sleeves, a curious transition from chain to plate armour.

The *Orphan house* attached to the convent is one of the foundations of the charitable London tailor *Stultz*, who was created a nobleman by the Grand Duke of Baden.

The convent and the village of *Oberbeuern*, close to Lichtenthal, lie at the entrance of a beautiful valley, which well deserves to be explored. It is the picture of quiet seclusion, a miniature of a Swiss valley. A clear rippling stream flows through the midst, and sets in activity several saw-mills; rich verdant meadows and well cultivated cornfields line its banks, and extend up to the hem of the forest, which clothes all the hills around with its dark foliage. A carriage-road leads as far as Geroldsau, a picturesque village, where visitors are invited to walk up to a waterfall called the *Butte* (6 m. from Baden). The walk is pleasant; but as for the waterfall, it is a paltry jet, dried up for a great part of the season, when its attractions are most needed.

A pedestrian disposed to take a good long walk may go to Yburg, proceed thence with a guide over the hills to Geroldsau and the waterfall, and return to Baden by Lichtenthal, making altogether 12 or 13 miles.

A traveller pressed for time may visit the most interesting objects around Baden in 6 hrs., with a carriage and 2 horses, costing 6 florins. After seeing the Old Schloss, which will take up 3

hrs. on foot, he may drive by Lichtenthal to Neu-Eberstein; thence descend the Murgthal to Gernsbach, by Ottenau, Rothenfels, and Kuppenheim, to the Favourite; whence he may either return to Baden, or proceed on to the Rastadt station (p. 536).

The *most pleasing* excursion, however, beyond doubt, among the many which lie within the reach of the visitor at Baden, is that to the *Valley of the Murg*. The drive to Gernsbach and Neu Eberstein (6 m.) and back will occupy a morning or afternoon; but it is well worth a stranger's while to devote a whole day to the beauties of the Murgthal.

An admirably constructed road leads from Lichtenthal direct to Schloss Eberstein, a drive of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., winding gradually over the ridge of steep hills, a spur or promontory shooting out from the Black Forest range, which divides the valley of Baden from that of the Murg. After viewing it, the traveller may descend the valley to Gernsbach.

The *Castle of Neu Eberstein*, an ancestral fortalice of the Grand Ducal family, projects forward on the summit of a beetling crag, in a situation enabling its owners, in ancient days, to command the passage up and down the stream and valley, and to take toll from all comers. The old feudal ruin has been built up into a modern residence, and is inhabited during part of the year by some members of the Grand Duke's family. Strangers are freely admitted to see it. In front of it, on a stone pedestal, is placed a huge statue of a wild boar. (*Eber.*) The Gothic furniture, ancient armour, and painted glass with which it is decorated, though curious, will hardly distract the stranger's attention from the exquisite view which he will gain from the platform in front. The road descends in zigzags from the castle-gate to the Murg, and joins a shorter footpath through the wood, at a little white chapel called *Der Klingel*, the resort of pilgrims at certain seasons.

In the small town of *Gernsbach* (*Inns: Stern; Sonne*), 2000 inhab., at the corner of the market-place, is a hand-



some red Elizabethan house. The saw-mills, which abound here, are busily employed in cutting into planks the noble trees of the Black Forest, which, having been floated down the Murg, are here collected, sorted, cut, and made up into larger rafts, to find their way down the Rhine to Holland.

About an hour's drive beyond Gernsbach, and lower down the valley of the Murg, is Rothenfels, with a fine hotel, pleasantly situated at what is called the Elizabethenquelle.

Those who intend to wander further up the valley above Eberstein will find a footpath descending from the castle straight to the village of Oberzroth, where they will find themselves again at the side of the Murg. The beauties and wildness of the river-banks increase as you ascend the stream. The villages passed in succession are Hilpertsau, where the road crosses over to the rt. bank of the Murg; Weissenbach; Langenbrand, on a lofty granite rock, a very striking object; Gausbach, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland; and Forbach (*Inns*, Krone), the last village belonging to Baden, 12 m. from Baden. As the road beyond is up-hill, Forbach generally forms the limits of a day's excursion, if the traveller intends returning the same day to Baden; but for those who have time to spare, it may be observed that the vale of the Murg is only the entrance to other very beautiful valleys of the Black Forest.

In the side valley of the Rauhmünzach, a few miles above Forbach, and in the midst of the mountains, may be seen a kind of tank (*Schwellung*), formed by damming up the stream, which is opened at stated periods to float down vast masses of timber. The valley of the Murg loses much of its beauty in its upper extremity. The frontier of Würtemberg is reached at the post station Schönmünznach (*Inns*: Post and Zum Waldhorn), 2 posts from Wildbad. See HANDBOOK OF SOUTH GERMANY, Route 162, where the road from Baden to Wildbad is described.

## ROUTE 107.

BADEN TO STRASBURG—RAILWAY.

2 Germ. m. from Appenweier Stat. to Kehl, and 6 French kilomètres thence to Strasburg = 13 Eng. m.

A branch line from the Appenweier Stat., on the Great Baden railway (Rte. 106), leads W. to Kehl. Trains run in 25 min.

Kork Stat.

2 Kehl Stat.—*Inns*: Post; Weisses Lamm; comfortable, and a civil host.

Kehl, on the bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Kinzig and Schutter with the Rhine, though dignified by the name of a town, resembles more nearly a village. It was once a strong fortress of the German empire, strengthened as a bulwark against France, and has consequently been bombarded, burned, and razed more than a dozen times by French armies on crossing the Rhine. At present its fortifications are dismantled, and Germany is unprotected at this point. To guard against this, the German Confederation are causing the towns of Gemersheim on the l. bank of the Rhine, and Rastadt on the rt., to be converted into places of strength.

As the French Custom-house on the opposite side of the Rhine is notoriously strict, persons wishing merely to see Strasburg, and not to penetrate farther into France, had better leave their baggage at Kehl. The distance to Strasburg is nearly 4 m. From Kehl omnibuses constantly ply to Strasburg. The gate at the end of the bridge of Kehl is closed soon after sunset.

The Rhine opposite Strasburg is divided into 2 branches by an island, upon which stands the French Custom-house, and (1.) a little way beyond it, surrounded by willows, the monument erected to General Dessaix, inscribed with the words "à Dessaix, l'Armée du Rhin, 1800." The island is connected with the main land by a bridge of boats on each side. After passing the second bridge, the road passes on the S. side of the Citadel of Strasburg, considered a masterpiece of the skill of Vauban; and, a few hun-

dred yards beyond it, reaches the gate of the city, where passports are demanded. If the stranger do not intend to remain more than 12 hrs. in the town, his passport is kept for him at the guard-house till he returns, otherwise it is sent to the police. Near the Austerlitz gate, or Metzgerthor, by which the road from Kehl enters Strasburg, is a milestone inscribed "*Route de Paris à Vienne!*"

10\* STRASBURG (Germ. Strassburg).—*Inns*: Ville de Paris; a handsome house, good cuisine;—Rothes Haus (Maison Rouge), on the Grande Place, good;—La Fleur;—Hotel de Metz, near the Railway Stat.

Strasburg, capital of the ancient province of Alsace (Elsass), is a strong frontier fortress, with 68,000 inhab., (30,000 Protestants), and a garrison of 6000 men, even in time of peace, on the Ill, which, on its way to join the Rhine, at the distance of about a mile, intersects the town in all directions, in canals. Strasburg is the *Argentoratum* of the Romans.

Though it has been united to France for more than a cent. and a half, and forms at present the chief town in the Dépt. du Bas Rhin, yet it bears all the external aspect of a German town in the appearance of its streets and houses, and in the costume and language of its inhab. Louis XIV. got possession of Strasburg, which was a Free Imperial city of the German empire, in 1681, by an unwarrantable attack during the time of peace.

The principal and most interesting building in the town is the *Cathedral*, or *Münster*, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe, remarkable for its *Spire*, the highest in the world, rising 474 ft. above the pavement; 24 ft. higher than the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and 140 ft. higher than St. Paul's. The artist who designed this admirable masterpiece of airy open-work was *Erwin of Steinbach*: his plans are still preserved in the town. He died in 1318, when the work was only half finished: it was continued by his son, and afterwards by his

\* The real distance is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.—6 kilom.; 4 kilom. extra are charged.

daughter Sabina. The remains of this family of architects are interred within the cathedral. The tower was not completed till 1439, long after their deaths, and 424 years after the church was commenced, by John Hültz of Cologne, who was summoned to Strasburg for this end. Had the original design been carried into execution, both the towers would have been raised to the same height. A doorway in the S. side of the truncated tower leads to the summit of the spire. On the platform, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the way up, is a station for the watchmen, who are set to look out for fires (§ 43). One of them will accompany any person who has permission from the Mayor to mount the upper spire, and will unlock the iron grate which closes the passage. There is no difficulty or danger in the ascent to a person of ordinary nerve or steadiness of head; but the stonework of the steeple is so completely open, and the pillars which support it are so wide apart, and cut so thin, that they more nearly resemble a collection of bars of iron or wood; so that at such a height one might almost fancy oneself suspended in a cage over the city; and, if the foot were to slip, the body might possibly drop through the open fret-work. At the same time, the elaborateness of the tracery, and the sharpness of the angles and ornaments, are proofs of the skill of the architect and the excellent materials he had chosen; and it is only by a close inspection that the delicacy of the workmanship can be truly appreciated. Within a few feet of the top the winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. Several instances are recorded of persons who have either fallen or have thrown themselves off the top.

The view of the multitude of rusty-coloured tiled roofs of the town is not very pleasing; nor is it the bird's-eye panorama of the rich district around, of the Rhine and Black Forest in Germany, and of the Vosges Mountains on the side of France, that will reward the adventurous climber; but rather the exploit, the great elevation, and the near view which it affords of the steeple.



Now, to descend to the body of the church. The exterior of the W. end deserves the most minute examination.

"The gigantic mass, over the solid part of which is thrown a netting of detached arcades and pillars, which, notwithstanding their delicacy, from the hardness and excellent preservation of the stone, are so true and sharp as to look like a veil of the finest cast-iron, contains a circular window 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft.; *i. e.* higher than the TOWERS of York Minster."—*Hope's Architecture*.

"The building," says Dr. Whewell, "looks as though it were placed behind a rich open screen, or in a case of woven stone. The effect of the combination is very gorgeous, but with a sacrifice of distinctness from the multiplicity and intersections of the lines."

The nave was begun in 1015, and finished in 1275. The Romanesque choir is part of an older building, attributed to the time of Charlemagne. The most remarkable things in the interior are the vast and beautiful W. marigold window, 43 ft. in diameter; the rich painted glass, executed in the 15th cent., filling nearly all the windows; the *Font* in the N. transept; the Pulpit of carved stone (date 1487); and the famous *Clock* in the S. transept, made by a living artist of Strasburg to replace an older one which had fallen to decay. The full mechanism is set in motion at noon only. The S. transept is supported by a beautiful single pillar, ornamented with statues: above the Gothic border, which runs along the wall, appears a statue of the architect of the Minster, Erwin of Steinbach, carved by himself: he is interred here, and in 1835 his family tombstone was discovered in the little court behind the chapel of St. John.

The *Guild of Freemasons* has existed at Strasburg since the foundation of the Minster, and is the parent of the lodges throughout Germany.

The *Frauenhaus*, once a nunnery, near the Minster, has an elegant Gothic winding-stair of stone, and some curious sculpture.

The *Ch. of St. Thomas*, appropriated to the use of a Protestant congregation,

contains the *Monument of Marshal Saxe*, the masterpiece of the sculptor Pigalle, erected to his memory by Louis XV. It represents the general descending with a calm mien to the grave, while France, personified in a beautiful female figure, endeavours to detain him, and at the same time to stay the threatening advance of Death. It is looked upon as a very successful effort of the chisel: there is a tenderness of expression about the female figure which is truly charming. Schöpflin, and a brother of the pastor Oberlin, are buried in this church; and there are one or two other small monuments. Two bodies, said to be of a Count of Nassau-Saarwerden and his daughter, are shown, on account of the wonderfully perfect state in which flesh and clothes have been preserved after the lapse of more than a cent. This is truly a disgusting spectacle.

The *Académie Royale*, originally a Protestant school, founded 1538, raised to the dignity of a university in 1621, but suppressed at the Revolution, has produced several remarkable scholars, as Schöpflin, Oberlin, Schweighäuser, &c.: here also Göthe completed his studies, and took his degree of Doctor in Laws, 1772. His residence at Strasburg is admirably described in his autobiography. The Academy possesses a *Museum of Natural History*, which ranks far higher than the common average of provincial collections. It is very complete in the productions of Alsace, and especially in the fossils of the grès bigarré; and there is a large series of the fossil plants discovered at Sulz les Bains and Mühlhausen. The botanical collection contains the section of the trunk of a silver fir, from the Hochwald, near Barr; its diameter was 8 ft. close to the ground, its height 150 ft. There are many other specimens of woods preserved in such a manner as not only to interest the botanist, but to be useful to the practical man, to the carpenter and the like, by showing the texture and quality of the timber.

The *Public Library*, of more than 100,000 vols., boasts of many literary curiosities: the principal are, the "Landsberg Missal" of Herrade, Ab-

bess of Hohenberg, richly and copiously decorated with illuminations and miniatures in the early Byzantine style, executed in 1180; a missal, written on purple vellum in silver letters; many early printed books; Cicero, printed by Faust, 1465; a Bible, printed at Strasburg, 1466, by Eggestein; Mentelin's Bible, printed here in the same year.

The earliest attempt at printing was made at Strasburg (about 1436) by John Gutenberg, who finally brought his invention to perfection at Mayence. Peter Schöffer, who assisted him, and made many improvements, particularly in the casting of metallic letters, was a citizen of Strasburg. A bronze statue has been erected to him in a small place near the Cathedral. The pose and drapery are bad. A bronze statue of Gutenberg by David has been set up in the Place Gutenberg.

Persons interested in military matters will be disposed to visit the *Arsenal* of a fortress so important as Strasburg: it contains fire-arms for 155,000 men, and 952 pieces of cannon, 412 of which are required for the defence of the town and the citadels. There is a *cannon foundry* here, and one of the largest depôts of artillery in France. By means of large sluices, constructed in the time of Louis XV. by Vauban, at the spot where the Ill enters the town, the country around Strasburg, between the Rhine and the Ill, can be laid under water, and the city rendered unapproachable by an army, and almost impregnable.

The *Seminaire* is a huge and handsome edifice, close to the cathedral: it was originally the bishop's palace.

There is a good provincial *Theatre* here, near the square called Broglie, from a governor of Alsace of that name: a very splendid *Synagogue* was erected, in 1834, by the Jews. It is curious to contrast the present with the former condition of that people in this city. Nowhere did they suffer more cruel or tyrannical persecutions. The street called Brand Strasse (Fire-street) was so named because, on the spot where the Prefecture now stands, a bonfire was made, in 1348, to burn

the Hebrews; and 2000 of that devoted race, accused of having poisoned the wells and fountains, and thus caused the plague which desolated the city about this time, were consumed in the flames. From henceforth no Jew was allowed to live within the walls; and the summons of a horn, blown every evening from the Minster tower, compelled them all to depart.

The body of General Kleber (a native of Strasburg), originally interred in the Minster, has been removed to a vault in the centre of the Place d'Armes (Paradeplatz), and a monument has been erected over it.

Strasburg is famous for its *Pâtés de foies gras*, made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an unnatural size by the cruel process of shutting the birds up singly in coops too narrow to allow them to turn, and stuffing them twice a day with maize. They are generally kept in a dark cellar, and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. There is such a coop in almost every house in the town. Sulphur is steeped in the water given to the birds to increase their appetite. Instances are known of a goose's liver which had attained the weight of 2 or even 3 lbs. Hummel, No. 9, Rue des Serruriers, is said to make good pâtés.

The gates of Strasburg are shut at 10 o'clock, after which neither ingress nor egress is allowed.

The principal *Promenade* is the *Ruprechtsau*, an extensive space laid out in walks and gardens, beyond the walls.

*Malleposte*, daily to Paris in 30 hrs., and *diligence* in 42 through Nancy (the Strasburg and Paris Railroad opened from Strasburg to Sarrebourg, and from Ban-le-Duc to Paris)—to Lyons (Malleposte, in 27 hrs.)—to Landau in 12½ hrs. (See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE.)

*The Ban de la Roche*, the scene of the pastor Oberlin's beneficent life and labours, is about 30 m. S.W. of Strasburg. (See FRENCH HANDBOOK.)

*Railroads* to Basle—see HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE—from Kehl to the Great Baden Railway—to Sarrebourg.

*Steamers* descend the Rhine from Strasburg to Mannheim and Mayence



daily. (Rte. 102.) From Strasburg to Mannheim you go nearly as quickly by river as by rail (including 1 hr. to and from the stations), viz. in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., but it takes 2 long days to mount upwards from Mayence.

### ROUTE 108.

OFFENBURG TO SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE, BY THE KINZIGTHAL AND DONAUESCHINGEN.

22 Germ. m. = 102 Eng. m. to Schaffhausen. Thence to Constance,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. = 30 Eng. m.

*Eilwägen* daily from Offenburg to Schaffhausen in  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and to Constance in  $19\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

Offenburg—*Inn*, Die Fortuna (Rte. 105, p. 538)—is situated at the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig. This stream descends from the Black Forest, and joins the Rhine at Kehl. The scenery at its upper extremity is very pleasing, though inferior to that of the Höllenthal (Rte. 109). 2m. beyond Offenburg, near the pretty village of Ortenburg, the modern Gothic *Castle* of the Russian Baron Berkholtz is conspicuous on the l. of the road, upon an eminence overlooking the mouth of the Kinzigthal.

The first small town of the route is Gengenbach; it has 2000 inhab., and an old monastery, now secularised, with a fine *ch.* attached to it.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Bieberach. The scenery from Bieberach to Hornberg is very picturesque, almost romantic. The road passes through Steinbach and Hasslach, on the l. bank of the Kinzig, before reaching

$2\frac{1}{4}$  Hausach. *Inn* comfortable and clean.—*F. S.*

The ruined *castle* anciently belonged to a branch of the family of Fürstenberg, who were seigneurs of the town. A road turning off on the l. conducts to the baths of Rippoldsau. (HANDBOOK, SOUTH GERMANY.)

Our road, continuing to the rt., passes through a country which has quite a Swiss character. The broad-roofed wooden houses, the costume of the people, and, above all, the frequent occurrence of *goître*, tend to increase the resemblance.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Hornberg.—*Inns*: Post, good,

comfortable sleeping quarters; Bär (Bear). This little town is beautifully situated under a height, crowned by an old donjon keep, and at the foot of the main chain of the Black Forest range. The skeleton of these mountains is granite; and they attain their greatest elevation (4616 ft. above the sea) near Feldberg.

The *new line of road* to Triberg avoids a wearisome ascent and uninteresting country, being carried up the valley of the Gutach, one of the most sequestered and beautiful in the Black Forest, and through a gorge, being partly hewn in the rock, to

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Triberg. The *posthouse* (Badensche Hof), the best on the line, good, rather dear, is at a little distance from the village, of 800 inhab., which lies off the road in a very romantic situation, hemmed in by high precipices, from one of which,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant from the inn, a pretty waterfall descends. Triberg is the centre of a manufacture peculiar to the Black Forest, that of wooden clocks, exported to the number, it is said, of 200,000 yearly, under the name of Dutch clocks, not only throughout Europe, but even to America and China. The sulphur-coloured straw-hats worn by the peasantry are also made here. Beyond Triberg there is a steep ascent.

The Briegach, one of the headwaters of the Danube, rises within a short distance of

$1\frac{1}{2}$  St. Georgen. Here is a Benedictine convent of great antiquity, one of the focuses of the civilization of the surrounding district. It was burnt by a Duke of Würtemberg because the monks refused to adopt the Reformation, but was soon succeeded by another. Ruins of the old convent exist. The new road, which is excellent, ends at Peterzels, about a mile beyond St. Georgen. An almost continuous descent leads to

2 Villingen.—*Inn*, Sun (Post)—a market town, 3600 inhab., surrounded by bleak hills. It has the appearance of having been built on the site of a Roman encampment. It is a square crossed by 2 main streets at right angles, one passing through the centre of

the square, the other somewhat on one side of it. There are 4 gates, one at each end of these streets.

About 4 m. E. of Villingen, near a village called Swenningen, is the *Source of the Neckar*. This is indeed a land of fountains and of watercourses; and though the height of the mountains is not great, and they have no glaciers or perpetual snow, yet the reservoirs of the Black Forest feed with large supplies the two principal rivers of Europe. The flakes of winter snow which descend upon some of the ridges, nay, even the drops of rain falling on opposite sides of a house, in some situations, are destined to end their career at the two opposite extremities of a continent; and, while part find their way to the German Ocean, others, which reached the ground within a few feet of them, take an opposite course, and fall into the Black Sea.

2 *Donaueschingen*.—*Inns*: Schütze; Poste (Falke). This town is the chief place of the small Landgraviate of Baar, and contains 3053 inhab. The principal building is the *Palace* of the mediatised Prince of Fürstenberg, a plain modern edifice.

In a corner of the garden, and between the walls of the palace and the church, is a round basin filled with clear sparkling water, which may be seen bubbling up from the bottom. Its waters, running out of the basin, are conducted for about 50 yds. in a subterranean channel into the Briegach, which from that point receives the name of the Danube. This little basin, under the castle window, goes by the name of the *Source of the Danube*. The real origin of that river seems to have been involved in a portion of the same mystery which conceals the source of the Nile. The claims which the basin in the courtyard has to be considered the source are, that the name of Danube is not given to the river until the waters of this little rill are received into it, and that the two upper streams, the Brege, whose fountain-head is at the solitary chapel of St. Martin, about 5 m. N.W. of the village of Furtwangen, and 25 m. from Donaueschingen, and the

Briegach, rising near the convent of St. George, 20 m. off, in spite of the previous length of their course, are both liable to be exhausted by drought, until supplied by the rill from the castle garden of Prince Fürstenberg.

The whole country round Donaueschingen may be compared to a wet sponge, so abundant and numerous are the sources of water in springs, rills, ponds, and marshes, all of which go to swell the tide of the Danube. About a mile out of Donaueschingen, at the village of Hülfigen, the road crosses the Brege, which in regard to its previous length may be looked on as the main stream of the Danube; the Briegach falls into it about a mile lower down.

*Eihwägen*, in 9 hrs., direct from Donaueschingen to Constance by Geisingen (1½ Germ. m.). Engen (2), where Moreau beat the Austrians, in 1800, with a loss of 7000 men on either side. The height of Hohenhöwen, an extinct volcano, once more vomited forth flames; but in spite of the tremendous fire of the Austrian artillery planted on it, it was carried by the French. Radolfzell (3). Constance (2½).

In the midst of the bare open country, interspersed with tufts of furze traversed on the way to Schaffhausen, a ruined castle is seen on a hill, with a village on the slope beneath it, at a little distance to the l. of the road. This is *Fürstenberg*, which gives its name to the principality, now mediatised. Riedböhringen is a small village.

2¼ Blumberg; a desolate-looking post-house.

This stage is almost entirely occupied in the ascent and descent of a steep hill called the Rande. The view from the top, near a wooden crucifix, is charming. On the l. are seen 3 singular mountains, which from their shape may at once be known as extinct volcanoes; they are called Hohenstoffeln, Hohenkrähe, and Hohen twiel. Further on, in the distance, a wide expanse of the Lake of Constance, with the towers of Constance itself, backed by the snowy mountains of Switzerland, rises to view. Half



way down the hill is a row of small houses; these are the *Douane* of the Baden frontier (§ 32). Immediately beyond them the traveller reaches Swiss ground, and the road passes through a little valley, completely Swiss in aspect as well as situation, to

3 SCHAFFHAUSEN (see HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND). *Inns*: Weber's, at the Falls, nearly 2 m. from the town; Couronne, good, and not expensive.

There is a post-house in Schaffhausen, which supplies horses on the road to Constance. The relays are

1½ Randegg. Here is the Baden custom-house.

Near *Singen* (*Inn* poor and extortionate) you pass at the foot of *Hohentwiel*. The castle is now dismantled. The lofty rock upon which it stands gives it the appearance of an Indian hill fort.

2½ Radolfzell (Post-house, a very good inn), a desolate town situated at the extremity of the branch of the Lake of Constance called Unter See, with a fine *ch.*, in the true German Gothic style. "In the broad part of the Rhine, where it is still rather a lake than a river, is the *Isle of Reichenau*, anciently famed for a monastery, founded by one of the successors of Charlemagne, of which the *Ch.* (partly Romanesque) and Treasury remain. In the Treasury are to be seen, the shrine of St. Fortunata, an ivory ciborium, a cope, a crozier, and a missal of the 10th cent."—*F. S.*

The scenery of the road which runs along the l. bank of the Rhine from Schaffhausen to Constance is more pleasing than the above road, but there are no post-horses on it.

Petershausen, on the rt. bank of the Rhine opposite Constance, was originally a free abbey of the empire.

The Rhine here, suddenly contracted from a lake to a river, is crossed by a wooden bridge into

2½ CONSTANCE. — *Inns*: Brochet (*Hecht*), best and very good, looking over the lake, with very attentive landlord, Mr. Keppler, who is an accomplished fisherman, and has excellent rods, nets, punts, and all appliances for fishing, trolling, &c., which he lets out on moderate terms. He has

[N. G.]

also very extensive water privilege in and around Constance. *Hôtel Delisle*, outside the territory of the Customs League; Post (*Goldner Adler*—*Aigle d'Or*), good.

Constance, a decayed city of 5200 inhab., instead of 40,000, which it once possessed, is remarkable for its antiquity, since its streets and many of its buildings remain unaltered since the 15th cent. Although situated on the l. or Swiss bank of the Rhine, it belongs to Baden. It is connected with the opposite shore by a long wooden covered bridge, and occupies a projecting angle of ground at the W. extremity of the Bodensee, or lake of Constance; its agreeable position and interesting historical associations make amends for the want of life perceptible within its venerable walls. It has of late, however, revived considerably; the government have formed, at a large expense, a port on the lake, which facilitates the navigation, while it is an ornament to the town.

The *Minster* is a handsome Gothic structure, begun 1052, with fine open-work turrets in the W. end; the doors of the main W. portal between the two towers are of oak, curiously carved in compartments, with a representation of the Passion of our Lord, executed in 1470 by one Simon Bainer. The nave is supported by 16 pillars, each of a single block, 18 ft. high, and dates from the 13th cent.; it is flanked by circular arches in the Romanesque style, and is very wide; the aisles are pointed. The spot where the "Arch-heretic Huss" stood, as sentence of death by burning was pronounced on him by his unrighteous judges, is still pointed out as a stone in the centre of the nave near the pulpit. Robert Halam, Bishop of Salisbury, who presided over the English deputation to the council, is buried here, in front of the high altar, under a tomb, which is very remarkable, as being of *English brass*; which is fully proved by the workmanship. It was probably sent over from England by his executors. He wears the Order of the Garter. The carved woodwork of the stalls of the choir is very fine. In the N. transept is a re-

presentation of the death of the Virgin in figures of life size. The crypt is of the 10th or 11th cent. Two sides of the ancient cloisters, whose arches are filled in with exquisitely beautiful tracery, are yet standing. The other sides were destroyed by fire in 1824. In an angle of the cloisters is a curious circular building in the pointed style, in the centre of which is a Gothic rotunda, used for Good Friday ceremonies, which is curiously ornamented with Scriptural figures.

There are some curious relics in the *Sacristy*, as, one of the arrows which pierced St. Sebastian, skull of St. Conrad enclosed in a silver figure, piece of the true Cross, &c.; also much fine Brabant lace, and a beautiful Gothic fireplace and piscina, superior to those at Courtray. In the *Vestry-room* above are a range of singular cupboards or presses of carved oak, none of a later date than the 15th cent. There is a beautiful view from the tower of the cathedral, E. over the lake and mountains of Tyrol, and W. over the valley of the Rhine.

The *Dominican Convent*, now a cotton-printing establishment, is very interesting. The place is still shown where Huss was confined, though the stone chamber itself has been removed (at least all that remained of it) to the Kaufhaus. The church forms a picturesque ruin, in the early style of German Gothic. The chapter-house is even older. The cloisters are perfect. The little island upon which this building stands was fortified by the Romans, and a portion of the wall, towards the lake, can yet be discerned.

In the *Hall of the Kaufhaus* (built 1388), looking towards the lake, the *Great Council of Constance* held its sittings, 1414-18, in a large room supported by wooden pillars. That famous assembly, composed, not of bishops alone, like the ancient councils, but of deputies, civil and ecclesiastical, from the whole of Christendom, including princes, cardinals (30), patriarchs (4), archbishops (20), bishops (150), professors of universities and doctors of theology (200), besides a host of ambassadors, inferior prelates, abbots,

priors, &c., was convened for the purpose of remedying the abuses of the church; and as those abuses began with its head, the proceedings were prefaced by a declaration that a council of the church has received, by Divine right, an authority in religious matters, even over that of the Pope. It exerted its influence in curbing the Papal power, by deposing the infamous John XXIII. and Benedict XIII., and by electing in their place Martin V. But there is one act of this council which fixes lasting and odious celebrity on it—the treacherous seizure and cruel murder of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, in spite of the safe-conduct granted to the former by the Emperor Sigismund, the president of the assembly.

The chairs occupied by the Emperor and Pope; the Bible of Huss; a model of the dungeon, now destroyed, in which he was confined, of the same size as the original, and in which the actual door and other fragments have been incorporated; a car which is said to be that in which he was drawn to execution; the figure of Abraham which supported the pulpit in the Minster, and which the people mistook for Huss, and defaced accordingly; and some other relics of the council, still remain in the hall, besides a collection of Roman and German antiquities, dug up in the neighbourhood. 1 F. fr. is charged for admission.

The *house* in which *Huss* lodged, bearing a rude likeness of him, is pointed out in the Paul's Strasse, near the Schnetzthor. He was thrown into prison, soon after his arrival, in the *Franciscan Convent*, now a ruin, whence he was removed to a more irksome dungeon, affording scarcely room to move, in the before-mentioned *Dominican Convent*.

The field outside of the town, in the suburb of Brühl, in which he suffered martyrdom, with a fortitude which moved even his judges and executioners to admiration—nay, even the place where the stake was planted,—are still pointed out: rude images of Huss and Jerome, formed of clay taken from the spot, are offered for sale to the stranger.

In 1415 a perpetual treaty of peace



(signed at Aarberg, 24 July, 1415) was negotiated at Constance, between Sigismund of Austria and the Swiss Confederation, which put an end to the contest for the liberty of the Swiss cantons, which began with the fight of Morgarten (15 Nov. 1315), and was decided by that of Sempach (9 July, 1386). Behind the Hecht inn, and distinguished by an elegant Gothic bay window, is the house in which the Emperor Sigismund lodged. Constance belonged to the crown of Austria from 1549 to 1805, when, by the treaty of Presburg, it was transferred to Baden. Since 1802 it has ceased to be a bishopric. The spirit of industry is reviving, and several manufactories of cotton, two of muslin, and one of silk, have recently sprung up.

2 interesting *Excursions* may be made hence—to Reichenau (p. 553) and Meinau. The island of Meinau, about 4 m. N. of Constance, is one of the prettiest private residences in Germany. It is well cultivated, yet with no want of trees, forming a nice little estate. The palace is very large; it was once a commandery of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and retains a series of their portraits, and some good pictures of Miss Ellenried. From the balcony or from the terrace of the garden there is a magnificent view over the lake, of the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell, among which the Sentis is pre-eminent. Nearer at hand the cultivated German shores, with the towns of Mörsberg, Friedrichshafen, &c., complete the picture. Meinau now belongs to the Countess Langenstein: it is approached by a wooden foot-bridge  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, connecting it with the shore; there is an inn on the island.

*Diligences* daily to Zürich, in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; Schaffhausen, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Gall, in 5; Donaueschingen, in 8; and Freiburg, in 17.

*Steamers* daily between Constance and the different ports of the lake. They correspond with the diligences to Milan at Rorschach, with the Eilwagen for Stuttgart at Friedrichshafen, and with that to Augsburg and Munich at Lindau—thus maintaining a daily

communication between Constance and these cities.

A *steamer* also to Schaffhausen in 3 hrs., returning in 6, every day from April to October.

The *Lake of Constance* is described in the HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

### ROUTE 109.

#### FREIBURG IN BREISGAU TO SCHAFFHAUSEN BY THE HÖLLENTHAL.

11 Germ. m. = 51 Eng. m. *Eilwägen* daily,—one direct in 11 hrs.; the other, which makes a detour by Donaueschingen, in  $14\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. A new road from Freiburg to Schaffhausen has been for some time projected. Although the distance is so small, the stages are so very tedious and hilly that at least 13 hrs. are occupied on the road *travelling post*, exclusive of all stoppages except the time spent in changing horses.

The valley of the Dreisam, commonly known as the *Höllenthal*, or Valley of Hell, is at its commencement near Freiburg a level and fertile plain of considerable width, bounded by gently sloping wooded hills. As you ascend, it gradually contracts, and, about 9 m. from Freiburg, assumes a character of romantic beauty and grandeur. Its charm lies in the rich foliage of the woods covering its steep sides, out of which project buttresses and pinnacles of bare rock, at the foot of which runs the Dreisam, bordered with turf and studded with frequent water-mills. Even here, its scenery, though wild, exhibits none of those horrors which its name would seem to imply. It extends to Steig. Perhaps the most remarkable spot is that called the Hirschsprung.

$\frac{3}{4}$  Burg. Through this valley Moreau executed his famous retreat of the Black Forest, with an army, in 1796, and gained by it as high a reputation for military talent as he would have acquired by a victory. The French Marshal Villars declined attempting this pass in 1702, saying he was "not devil enough."

$\frac{3}{4}$  Steig.—*Inn*, Post or Stern (Star); clean accommodation and good fare, including capital trout, at a cheap rate. Immediately beyond the Star the road

begins to ascend a steep slope, which carries it out of the Höllenthal, leaving behind it the finest scenery. 1 fl. 12 kr. is paid for an extra horse up the Höllensteig. The country which opens out beyond is called Himmelreich—Kingdom of Heaven; but has no claim to the name except its elevation in contradistinction to the Höllenthal below. At the top the road divides into 2 branches; that on the l. goes to Donaueschingen: we continue to follow the shortest and most direct. A small lake, called *Titisee* (*Inn*, Rössle), is passed on the rt., and another equally steep hill succeeds, which must be surmounted before reaching

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  Lenzkirch.—*Inns*: Post, decent; Cheval Blanc, good. Here many wooden clocks, for which the Black Forest is famed, are made: one may be bought for 4 fl.

2 Bondorf. This village was burnt down in 1827. [About 18 m. from this, and the same from Stühlingen, lies the magnificent Benedictine Abbey of *St. Blaize*, now sequestered, and turned into a factory, where spinning-jennies and fire-arms are made. The Church, built by Ixnard 1768-80, is a rotunda of somewhat larger dimensions than the Pantheon at Rome. On the dissolution of the monastery the monks removed into Carinthia, taking with them the bones of some ancestors of the house of Habsburg, who had been buried in their abbey.]

At the summit of the ascent which the road makes in this stage the Lake of Constance may be descried in clear weather. Near the end of this stage is the castle of *Hohentupfen*, belonging to Prince Fürstenberg, but inhabited only by a peasant. It occupies a most commanding position on the brow of a hill, at whose foot lies

2 Stühlingen.—*Inns*: Post and Hirsch. A little further on the Wutach, a small stream, is crossed, which forms the boundary of Switzerland.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Schaffhausen.—*Inns*: Couronne; Weber's Inn at the Falls 2 m. from the town. (In the HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.)

The l.-hand road, leading out of the Höllenthal, conducts from Steig to

1 post—Neustadt (*Inn*, Post; good), a town of 1500 inhab., on the Wutach. Here and in the neighbourhood are manufactured numbers of the wooden clocks for which the Black Forest is famous. The inhabitants, an industrious race, employ themselves also in polishing garnets and crystals, as well as in rearing singing birds. A very excellent cheese, sold as Swiss, is produced in this district.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$  post—Löppingen;—thence by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  Donaueschingen (Rte. 108) to Schaffhausen.

### ROUTE 110.

#### HEIDELBERG TO WÜRZBURG.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$  Germ. m. = 85 Eng. m.

*Eilwagen* daily, in about 15 hrs. The road is very well kept, but hilly and badly engineered. It may be posted in a day and a half. A Lohnkutscher requires nearly 2 days, and charges (at Würzburg) 20 to 22 florins, besides trinkgeld. Unfortunately there is no good sleeping-place half way. Mosbach is the best, but the distance thence to Würzburg is too great for a single day's journey with the same horses, except in the height of summer. There is nothing of particular interest on the way except the scenery within a few stages of Heidelberg. It is a charming drive along the Neckar to Neckar-Gemünd, where the road crosses the river and ascends to

2 Wiesbach.

2 Aglasterhausen.

2 Mosbach (several *Inns*, which appear respectable), the most considerable town on the road, prettily situated on a tributary of the Neckar. Here is a fine large church.

2 Ober-Schefflenz.—*Inn*, Post; bad.

2 Buchen.

2 Hardheim.—*Inn*, zum Ochsen.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Bischofsheim.—*Inn*, Badenscher Hof. "The Bavarian frontier (§ 76) is crossed within about 6 m. of Würzburg. A fine view is obtained of the town in approaching it. It bears some resemblance to Prague, though very inferior."—*Pr. F.*

4 WÜRZBURG, in HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY. (Rte. 167.)



## I N D E X.

\* \* In order to facilitate reference to the Routes, most of them are inserted in the Index twice; thus the road from HAMBURG ——— to Berlin is also mentioned under the head BERLIN. ——— \* to Hamburg. Such *reversed* Routes are mixed in the Index with an asterisk (\*) to distinguish them.

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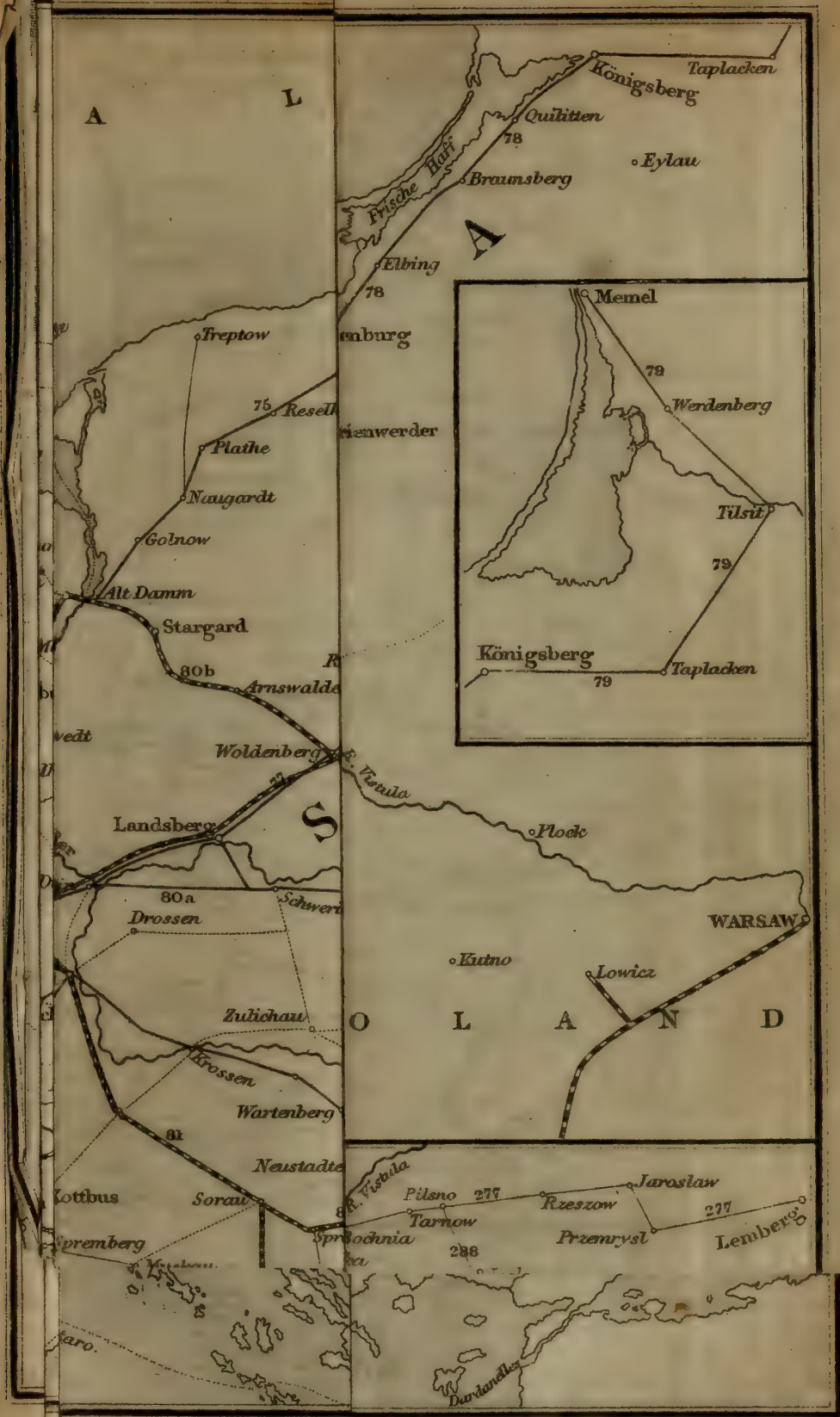
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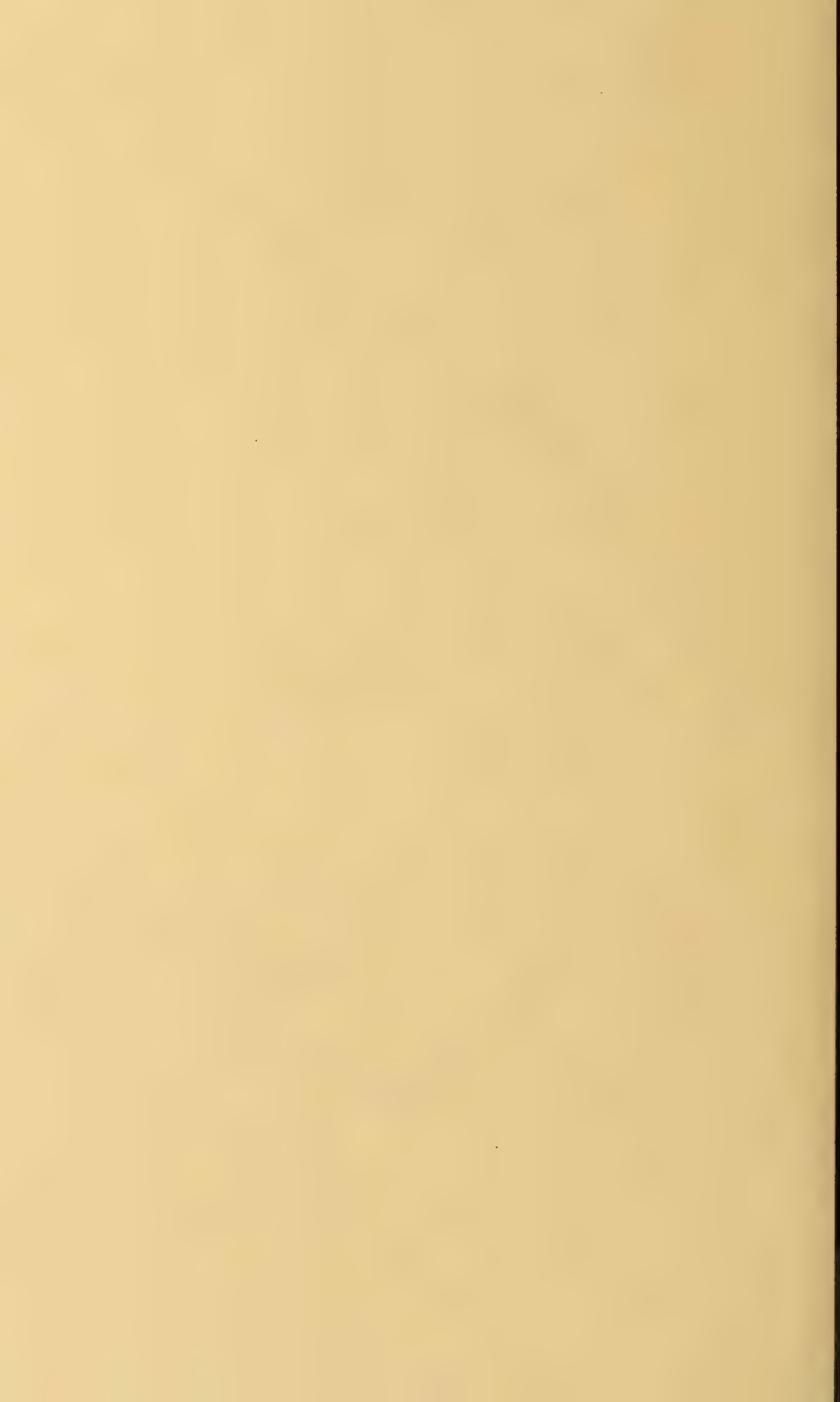
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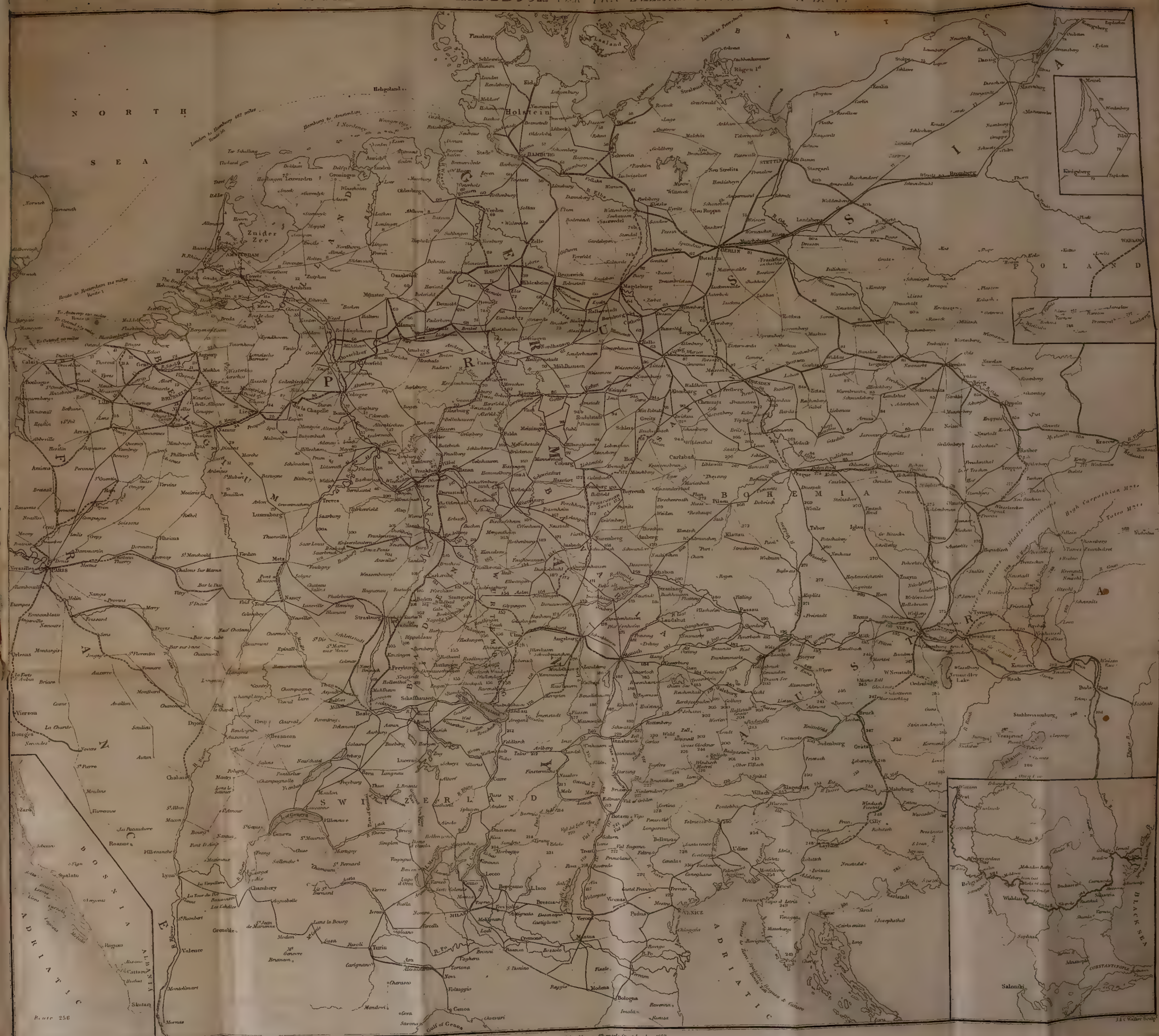


















# MURRAY'S CONTINENTAL HAND-BOOK ADVERTISER.

1851.

*Printed for those desirous of communicating Information to Travellers, and inserted in*  
**THE HANDBOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT**  
ISSUED DURING THE SEASON.

\* \* *Advertisements are received till the end of May; the Editor is not  
\* responsible for any statements made in them.*

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An entire Page . . . . .	£4	0	0				

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"    in or since 1801, in Foreign Living Languages.....	ditto	2	10	0
"    in the Dead Languages, or in the English Language, printed out of England in or since 1801 .....	ditto	5	0	0
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"    Men's ditto .....	ditto	0	14	0
SHOES, ditto ditto .....	ditto	0	7	0
"    Ladies' ditto .....	ditto	0	4	6
CAMEOS .....	for every £100 value	5	0	0
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"    from British Possessions .....	ditto	0	0	3
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CONFECTIONERY, Sweetmeats, and Succades.....	the lb.	0	0	6
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EAU DE COLOGNE, in long Flasks .....	the flask	0	1	0
(N.B.—If other than the ordinary long Flasks, 30s. 4d. the Gallon and the Bottle Duty.)				
EMBROIDERY and NEEDLEWORK .....	for every £100 value	15	0	0
FLOWERS, Artificial.....	ditto	25	0	0
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GLASS, White Flint Bottles, not cut nor ornamented.....	ditto	0	0	0
"    Wine Glasses, Tumblers, and all other White Flint-Glass Goods, not cut nor ornamented .....	the lb.	0	0	1
GLOVES, Leather (not less than 100 doz. pairs can be imported in one package) .....	the doz. pair	0	3	6
MACCARONI and VERMICELLI .....	the lb.	0	0	1
MARBLE, manufactured .....	the cwt.	0	3	0
Sculptured Stone.....	the ton	0	10	0
NAPLES SOAP .....	the cwt.	1	0	0
OLIVES .....	the gal.	0	2	0
PAINTINGS on GLASS, or Figured Glass.....	the superficial foot	0	0	9
PAPER-HANGINGS, Flock Paper, and Paper printed, painted, or stained .....	the square yard	0	0	2
PICTURES .....	each	0	1	0
"    and further .....	the square foot	0	1	0
"    being 200 square feet and upwards.....	each	10	0	0
PRINTS and DRAWINGS, plain or coloured, single .....	ditto	0	0	1
"    bound or sewn .....	the doz.	0	0	3
SAUSAGES .....	the lb.	0	0	1
SILK, MILLINERY, Turbans or Caps .....	each	0	3	6
"    "    Hats or Bonnets.....	ditto	0	7	0
"    "    Dresses.....	ditto	1	10	0
"    HANGINGS, and other Manufactures of Silk .....	for every £100 value	15	0	0
"    VELVETS, plain or figured .....	the lb.	0	9	0
"    "    Articles thereof .....	ditto	0	10	0
STONE from Malta .....	the ton	0	1	0
TEA.....	the lb.	0	2	1
WINE in Casks, all except Cape Wine.....	the gal.	0	5	6
"    in Bottles, .....	ditto	0	5	6
"    and further on the Bottles .....	the cwt.	0	0	9
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(LATE FRANCIS STEIGERWALD,)

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Bohemian Fancy Glass and Crystal Warehouse.

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*Both White and Coloured,*

In Dessert Services, Chandeliers, Articles for the Table and Toilet, and every possible variety of objects in this beautiful branch of manufacture. They solicit, and will endeavour to merit, a continuance of the favours of the Public, which the late well-known House enjoyed in an eminent degree during a considerable number of years.

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Where will always be found Selections of the newest Articles from their principal Establishment.

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DEPÔT OF DRESDEN CHINA.

COPY OF THE STATUE OF ARIADNE.

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*Dépôt of the veritable Eau de Cologne of Jean Maria Farina, of Cologne.*

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JOHN MARIA FARINA,

(OPPOSITE THE JULICH'S PLACE,)

PURVEYOR TO H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA; TO H. M. F. W. N., KING OF  
PRUSSIA; H. M. NICOLAS I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; H. M. ERNEST  
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OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of all English travellers to the following statement:—

Since the first establishment of my house in 1709, there has never been any partner in the business who did not bear the name of FARINA, nor has the manufacture of a second and cheaper quality of EAU DE COLOGNE ever been attempted. Since 1828, however, several inhabitants of Cologne have entered into engagements with Italians of the name of Farina, and, by employing that name, have succeeded to a very great extent in foisting an inferior and spurious article upon the Public.

But they have in this rivalry in trade not been satisfied with the mere usurpation of my name, the concluding phrase, "*opposite the Julich's Place,*" which had so long existed my especial property, was not allowed to remain in its integrity. To deceive and lead astray again those of the public who are not fully conversant with the locality and circumstances, the competition seized hold of the word "*opposite,*" and more than one settled in my immediate neighbourhood, that they might avail themselves to the full extent of the phrase "*opposite the Julich's Place.*" When tried before the courts, the use only of the word "*opposite*" was forbidden, which, however, has been supplied by the word "*at*" or "*near,*" with the addition of the number of their houses. It is true, another less flagrant, but not less deceitful invention was, that several of my imitators established the sites of their manufactories in other public places of the town, to enable them to make use of the phrase "*opposite — Place, or Market,*" on their address cards or labels, speculating with respect to the proper name "*Julich,*" on the carelessness or forgetfulness of the consumer. I therefore beg to inform all strangers visiting Cologne that my establishment, which has existed since 1709, is exactly opposite the Julich's Place, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and that it may be the more easily recognised, I have put up the arms of England, Russia, &c., &c., in the front of my house. By calling the attention of the public to this notice, I hope to check that system of imposition which has been so long practised towards foreigners by coachmen, valets de place, and others, who receive bribes from the vendors of the many spurious compounds sold under my name.

J. M. FARINA,

Opposite the Julich's Place.

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**CHATEAU DE HEIDELBERG,**

Ainsi qu'à ses anciens Princes des Familles Palatines et de Bavière, et à ses propriétaires actuels de la maison de Bâde, en portraits, en tableaux, dessins, gravures, vieilles armes, sculptures, médailles, porcelaines, verrières, diplomes, &c. Le tout composant un ensemble de onze à douze mille numéros, et sans doute la seule galerie de cette nature qui existe.

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**PLANCHES DU CHATEAU DE HEIDELBERG.**

GRAVÉES PAR Ch. HALDENWANG,

Le Premier Artiste en Paysage de l'époque.

Et qu'on peut se procurer chez l'auteur dans la galerie des antiquités du Château, sans compter que Mons. de Graimberg n'a pas moins contribué à la conservation de ses ruines, en s'en faisant le protecteur et le gardien, dans un tems où leur mérite, si universel aujourd'hui, doit encore peu connu.



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The STAR HOTEL has been honoured by the visits of the following Members of the English Royal Family :—

- |       |                 |   |   |
|-------|-----------------|---|---|
| 1846. | June 18.        | { | H. M. ADELAIDE, QUEEN DOWAGER OF GREAT BRITAIN, accompanied by His Highness PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE WEIMAR, LORD and LADY BARRINGTON, SIR DAVID DAVIS, M.D., Rev. J. R. WOOD, M.A., CAPTAIN TAYLOR, &c. &c., honoured the above establishment with a THREE DAYS' VISIT. |
| 1818. | May             | . | H. R. H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE and Suite.   |
| 1825. | March and Sept. | } | H. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS OF CLARENCE and Suite.  |
| 1834. | July            | { | H. M. QUEEN ADELAIDE, accompanied by the EARL and COUNTESS OF ERROL, EARL and COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, EARL and COUNTESS HOWE, &c.  |
| 1836. | Aug.            | . | H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER and Suite.   |
| 1837. | July            | . | H. R. H. the Duchess OF CAMBRIDGE and Suite.  |
| 1839. | Nov.            | . | H. R. H. the PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE and Suite.  |
| —     | Nov.            | { | H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA, accompanied by PRINCE ERNEST OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA, and their Suite.  |
| 1840  | . . . .         | { | H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, accompanied by the PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE, and their Suite.   |
| 1841  | . . . .         | { | H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF KENT and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the PRINCE OF LEININGEN.  |
| 1841  | . . . .         | . | H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE and Suite.  |
| —     | . . . .         | . | H. R. H. PRINCESS CAROLINA OF CAMBRIDGE.  |
| 1844  | . . . .         | . | H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE and Suite.  |
| —     | . . . .         | . | H. R. H. PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.  |
| 1845. | June            | { | H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF KENT and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the PRINCE OF LEININGEN.  |
| 1847. | July            | { | H. R. H. the DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, with their Family and Suite.  |

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MR. SCHMITZ begs to add, that at no Hotel on the Rhine will be found more moderate charges.



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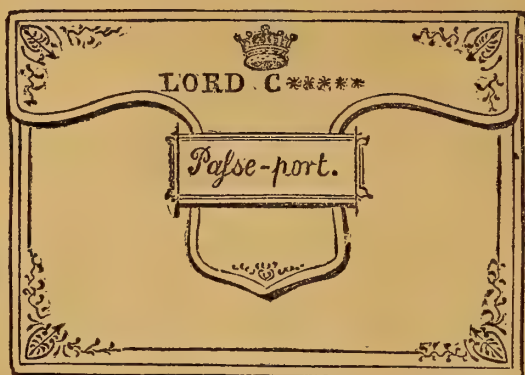
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